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Championship of the United States

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elation.

Over 100 of the leading gentlemen and lady archer the country, including the celebrated shots MAURICK and WILL THOMPSON, of Crawfordsville, Ind., will

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SATURDAY. AUGUST 9, 1879-SIXTEEN PAGES.

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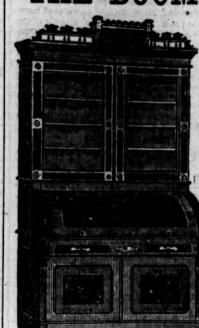
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PROPOSALS. NOTICE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Printing, at the office of the Secretary of State, in the Capitol at Madison, up to 12 m. of Wednesday, the 3d of September, 1879, for furnishing and delivering at said Capitol, free of all charges, on or before the 20th day of September, 1879, the paper hereinafter described, for the use of the State of Wisconsin. Said paper is to be purchased in accordance with the provisions of Sections 305, 305, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, and 312 of the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin, and will be divided into two classes, which must be bid for separately.

The first class will consist of what is commonly called

separately.

The first class will consist of what is commonly called "Print" and "Book" paper, and the second class will consist of such fine paper as will be necessary in executing the job printing and blank work required by the State, to-wit:

FIRST CLASS.

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All paper must be clear and uniform in color, fully equal in color, fexture, and quality to the specimens on deposit in the office of the Secretary of State, and must be of full weight, exclusive of wrappers. All paper, except the Print and Granite Cover, must be shipped in wooden cases.

except the Print and Granite Cover, must be shipped in wooden cases.

Each bidder must accompany his proposal by a bond in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, conditional for the faithful performance of his contract in compliance with the terms of his hid, in case the same shall be accepted by the said Commissioners, and for the payment, as fluuldated damages by him to the State, of any excess of costs over his bid which the State may be obliged to pay for such paper by reason of his failure to complete his contract. Said bond shall be null and void if no contract is awarded him.

Blank forms of bids and bonds will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

Secretary of State, RICHARD GUENTHER, State Treasurer, ALEXANDER WILSON, Attorney General, Commissioners of Public Printing

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE.
ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 4, 1879 ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 4, 1879.
Separate Scaled Proposals in duplicate, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of August, 1878, for furnishing Brush and Stone, and Constructing Dams and Shore Protections of the same, near the following places on the Mississippi River:

1. Smith's Bar, five miles below Prescott, Minnesota.

2. Mt. Vernon Bar, two miles below Minnesota.

Blinnesota.
Bar above Winona, Minnesota.
Caston Chute, near Canton, Missouri.
Coulon, Ilmois.
Quincy, Illinois.
Bianks en which proposals must be made, containing secfications and detailed information, may be oblined on application to the undersigned.
A. MACKENZIE, Captain of Engineers.

IMPROVEMENT OF HARBOR UNITED STATES KNGINKER OFFICE.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 6, 1870.
Sealed Propossis, in duplicate, will be received at this office by the understand, until 3 clock p. m., on the 37th day of August, 1879, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders for Dredging in the harbor of Grand Marais, Cook County, Minn., on the north shore of Lake Superior, about 100 miles n. e. of Duluth, Minn. Blanks on which proposals must be made, containing pecifications, and detriled information, may be obtained on application of CHAS. J. ALLEN, Captain of Engineers.

PANIC.

in Montreal, Owing \$1,000,000.

Unprecedented Excitement and Alarm Take Hold of

A Great Working People's Bank Immediately Besieged by

Great Efforts of the Managers to Allay All Apprehensions.

Promote a Return of Confidence.

and an Early Opening Promised.

Hope that the Worst of the Financial Fever Is Now Past.

The Viceregal Party to Visit Prominent Oities in the United States.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MONTREAL, Aug. 8.—The excitement in con

THE OPENING OF ITS DOORS at 10 a. m. there was a rush to the counters and urgent demands made for gold for the bills and deposits. For nearly an hour the demands of deposits. For nearly an hour the demands of the frantic and surging crowd were promptly met, but, as the throng kept constantly increasing, it was deemed best by the Directors, who had been hastily summoned, to suspend, as they had not sufficient mousy on hand to meet the sudden emergency that had arisen. An off, is having announced the suspension, a scene of indescribable uproar occurred, and denunciations were hurled at every one connected with the institution. At this time the crowd was so large, as to fill the this time the crowd was so large as to fill the bank and the streets around it. In the course of some time the people gradually left, any-

certain the bank will go into liquidation, the public faith in it being lost. The only branches the circulation and deposits will amount to \$60,000. About the same time as the excitement over the Ville Marie Bank took place, a

RUPTURE \$25 Reward.

We will bind our selves to pay to one of the charitable lost tutions the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars for each case of Inguinal Hernia that can be held by the hand that cannot be retained by the PARKER KEER KETENTIVE OMMON-SENSE TRUSS, Patented July 9, 1878.

BABTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER.

58 State-st., Chicago, Ill. noon, however, it subsided, and the total amount paid out did not exceed \$10,000. The aggregate circulation and deposits of this bank do not exceed \$300,000. It is also a French Canadian institution, and claimed to be able to meet any pressure that may be brought to bear on it. It lately lost \$80,000 by the misappropriation of that amount by its late Cashier. Its President is Mr. St.

morrow as soon as light appears, should there be any need of it. [Tremendous cheers.] As to fears of the bank, it is hardly necessary to state to any well-informed person (the well-in-formed are not troubling us) that the bank is prepared to pay every depositor and leave a very

bility of the bank. After Dr. Hingston bad

run might go on for one, two, or three days, or a year, and the bank would have a large amount left after all had been satisfied. [Cheers.] A large number then left, but many, notably women who might have been servants from appearances, struggled and pushed to get a place at the Teller's wicket. Crowds of people remained in the vicinity of the bank all day discussing the state of affairs. Pickpockets were busy, and eased several frightened depositors of amounts they bad withdrawn. The Directors waived their right to fifteen days from large depositors, and paid all, without any

and that a night's rest will cause people to reflect on the folly of giving way to an unreason ing panie. The Exchange Bank has commenced iquidation, and it is generally believed that it

The stock market was rather depressed to day, and a fall of from 1 to 2 per cent in bank shares took place. A great many of the people who withdrew their money from the bank deposited it in the Post-Office Savings Bank. The Directors of the City and District Bank are Edward Murphy (President), Sir Francis Hincks (Vice-President), A. M. Deslile, A. La Roque, Henry Judah, Dr. Kingston, James O'Brien, T. W. Ritchie, R. Bellemare, and Thomas Workman. The bank paid up to 7 o'clock, when all were satisfied, and the doors were closed. It is probable there will be a run again to-morrow, but in a modified

PRIGHT. To the Western Associated Press.

MONTREAL, Aug. 8.—The excitement over the bank failure is increasing as the people come to hear of the suspension of the Ville Marie Bank.

The Directors assert that the bank is able to pay all its liabilities within a reasonable time. and have a considerable amount of capital for the shareholders. The capital stock is \$1,000,-000, nearly all paid up. It has \$300,000 in bills in circulation, and \$700,000 on deposit, \$400,000 of this rum requiring notice before payment. The notes under discount amount to \$1,200,000. BROKERS

BROKERS

are offering from 75 to 80 cents for the bills.

The run upon the City and District Savings Bank increases, and its depositors nearly all belong to the working classes. It is the most serious that has yet taken place. The deposits aggregate \$3,000,000, and it is said that, considering a ran inevitable, the Directors had taken every precaution beforehand to be prepared for it.

It.

The General Manager of the Bank of Montreal states that the City and District Bank will nave difficulty in meeting all the demands upon it. It is asserted on good authority that they have converted securities to the extent of \$2,000,000, and have that amount in Bank of Montreal bills in the bank. There is also talk that gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice have tendered assistance.

THE HOCHELAGA BANK being a small affair, with only a circulation of \$140,000, occasions very little uneasiness, whether it succumbs or not.

A report was in circulation that the Banque de St. Jean, of St. Johns, Quebec, was in trouble, but the Directors of that institution say it call the but the decrease of the state of

VARIOUS.

DURHAM, Ont., Aug. 8.—Joseph Wighton and William Richardson were killed and nine per-sons seriously injured by the falling of timbers

sawn-lumber market, and many of the mills are

calture to the Indians in the Northwest. One of the second of the company and the present set in the present

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FOREIGN.

The Pursuers of Cetywayo Still Following Up the Fugitive.

Wolseley Believed to Have Underrated the En-

The Darien Canal Subscription in Paris a Pronounced Failure.

jevo, the Bosnian Capital.

lying beside a tree that was struck by lightning on Tuesday. He was making shingles at the place found, and had stepped under the tree for shelter. He leaves a family of grown children. and Many People Rendered Homeless.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 8.—A freight-train The Rev. Newman Hall Obtains a was wrecked to-day on the Vandalia, near Clay-Divorce from His Wife.

traffic seven or eight hours. No life was lost, but the freight-train was badly smashed up. Demolition of the Ancient Wall Around the San Francisco, Aug. 8.—The wife of George C. McKinley, a farmer of Salono County, was City of Rustohuk.

burned to death by her clothes taking fire while watching a thrashing-machine to-day.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Some correspo than a matter of form, as Sir Garnet Wolsel who is accused by the colonists of und

two cavalry regiments will be sent home.

Some accounts state that Secocoeni in the north is not expected to submit without fighting. A column of 5,000 men is preparing to march against him should be continue recalcitrant.
Fuller advices show that Sir Garnet Wolseley

did not inform the coast Chiefs that they were to be governed by the English, but he told them their country would be ruled by independent

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is suspected that the Irish Volunteer bill, which failed in the House of Lords last night, was squelched by the action of Peers who are great land proprietors in Ireland, in supporting the previous question. The Government lead-ers approved the bill, declaring that they

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Newman Hall, the Congregational pulpit orator, has obtained a decree of divorce from his wife on account of her adulters with one Richardson, a stable-keeper. The trial created a great sensation. The wife brought counter-charges of the same character. Hall admitted that he had abandoned the previous action for divorce because he feared that it would be an obstacle to his efforts to raisa funds for his new chapel, and for the "Lincoln funds for his new chapel, and for the "Eincoln Memoriai Tower," commemorative of Abraham

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8.—A leading grain circular says: "The Coutinental demand for cargoes off coast is unabated. The wheat markets have generally recovered from last week's depression. Forward purchases of the American continent in considerable quantity. Flour slow of sale, but prices fairly maintained. Corn sold fairly at one-half penny to one penny over Tuesday's

THEMS.

The Porte has proposed to construct a fort on the frontier of Kurdistan to maintain order among the Kurds.

It is expected.

among the Kurds.

It is expected that Safret Pasha will be appointed Grand Vizier, with Mahmond, Nedlm,
Aarifa, and Kheireddin Pashas as colleagues.

CONSTANTINOPLS, Aug. 8.—The garrison here

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 8.—The carrison here has received one month's arrears of pay.

DISQUISTING.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A correspondent of the Daily News at St. Petersburk hears from a good source that in consequence of the concentration of Turkish troops on the Koumelian frontier.

Russia has addressed a protest to the Powers.

The 'Post's Berlin dispatch reports that it is said the Balkans will shortly be occupied by Turkish troops. Turkish troops.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A correspondent of the at Constantinople reports that Servia I presented to the Porte a note claiming 2,000, france damages for the destruction of proper canced by the Albanian raids on the Service of the Service of

The Times' Vienna dispatch says the Forte has ejected Servin's demands.

ODERAL AUS. &—A Socialist named Someoff has died from the affect of terrible wounds inflicted with the intention of self-destruction. He was found in his cell, sitting over a petroleum lamp. The fiesh of his fingers was consumed, and his back up to his seck was horribly burned. He was removed to the heapital, where he died without uttering a word.

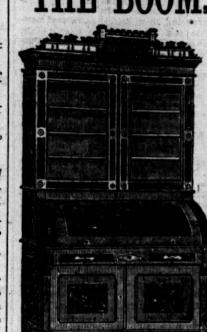
THE GRAIN TRADE.

57. PETERSBURG, AUG. &—The report of the Bussian Customs Descriment shows that the

logue, Samples, and Prices sent on applica 150 AND 152 CLARK-ST., DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale Druggists

CYLINDER BOOK-CASE. "THE BOOM."



Nickel or Gilt Rings. Is Fully \$10 Under the Regular Price. No extra charge for packing

251 & 253 Wabash-av.,

IN TRIBUNE BUILDING. Two very desirable Fire-Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third

8 Tribune Building.

1,400 reams sized and super-calendered Book Paper, 25x38 inches, weighing 60 pounds per ream.

170 reams sized and super-calendered Book Paper, 21x32 inches, weighing 40 pounds to the ream.

30 reams Print Paper, 25x38 inches, weighing 40 pounds to the ream.

50 reams Record Medium, 18x23 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.

40 reams Granite Cover, 20x25 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.

200 reams extra wove Double Fiat Cap, 17x23 inches, weighing 28 pounds per ream.

20 reams extra wove Double Fiat Cap, 17x23 inches, weighing 28 pounds per ream.

application to the Secretary of State.

The right to reject any and all bids is bereby reserved.

Witness our hands at the Capitol, in the City of Madison, this Sist day of July, 1879.

HANS B. WARNER.

La Caisse Generale Failure of Another Bank

the People.

Depositors.

Two Millions in Sight to

Payments Kept Up Till Dark,

THE PANIC.

nection with the banks has overshadowed all other subjects here to-day, and created almost a suspension of business. The failure of the Exchange Bank yesterday, coming so soon after the Consolidated, bad weakened public confidence, and many billholders and depositors awaited with anxiety the opening of some of the banks this morning. some of the banks this morning.

St. James street, upon which most of our banks are located, was crowded with people from an early hour. The chief interest centered apparently at the Ville Marie Bank, an institution with \$1,000,000 capital, founded and chiefly patronized by French Canadians. For some time back this bank has been under a cloud, although it was represented to be sound and although it was represented to be sound and well able to meet its liabilities.

thing but satisfied with the result. estimates the circulation at the present time at \$275,000, and the deposits at \$300,000, being a great reduction from the amounts outstanding in January last. Its assets seem quite ample to meet all the liabilities, and nearly leave the capital intact. It is

modified run occurred on the
HOCHELAGA BANK.

It was chiefly, however, in exchanging the bills
for gold, very few deposits being called for. By

o'clock, as usual, it will continue open as long as there is light to work, and will commence tolarge surplus over." [Cheers.] The Doctor concluded by saying he had no fears for the sta-

made these remarks,
MR. COURSOL, M. P., made some remarks in French, saying that the

discrimination, on demand. It is thought
THE WORST IS NOW OVER,

will be vigorously carried out.

Before the hour of commencing business this morning an immense crowd of billholders and depositors had collected, and when the doors were thrown open a rush was made to the Paying-Tellers and the gold demanded. After a few moments' conference the officials deemed it visest to suspend.

QUEBEC, Aug. 8.—The labor troubles have assumed the appearance of a war of races. Last night prominent English-speaking people in St. Roches and on Little River road were threatened by the French Canadians, and to-day asked

at a barn-raising.

Brecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. S.—Messrs. M. G. Whitmore, of Brooklyn, N. Y., W. B. Mitchell, of St. Cloud, Minn., and F. Dudley, of Burlington, Vt., are in the city, making fall purchases of number. There is great improvement in the

running both day and night gangs.

Laughable, and sometimes serious, facts are coming to light daily in connection with the Government's newly-appointed teachers of agriculture to the Indians in the Northwest. One of the appointees is a broken-down grocer from Ottawa, whose only acquaintance with farming is selling farm-produce behind

High B. Nisbet has been appointed Post-master at Chester, Ill.

Official information has been received at the State Department that the German Government is inclined to modify the position taken by it against after, and is willing to discuss with the United States steps looking to the adoption in-ternationally of a bi-metallic standard.

Greece has increased the duty on petroleum nearly 12 cents a gallon.

that the man had either been murdered and thrown into the caual, or, after a struggle, had been stunned and fallen in; but his pockets being turned inside out favored the former belief. A number of witnesses were heard at the inquest, and several of them testified to having seen a suspicious character in the neighborhood. Constable Harrison, of Hagersville, has captured the man and brought him to Welland, where he has already been identified as the party suspected of the murder. The prisoner denies ever being in Welland before. The officers here are of the opinion that they will be able to connect him with the murder, and have had him remanded till Saturday pext.

CASUALTIES.

A BRAKEMAN KILLED.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 8.—Samuel Croy, aged 70 years, a resident of Grafton, was found

dead this morning three miles west of that place

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

ton, Hendricks County, delaying passenger

BURNED TO DEATH.

FIRES.

AT CHARLESTON, MICH.

fire. They were filled with wheat taken from

CHICAGO.

owned by Jacob Burke and occupied as a ma-

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 8.—The wagon factory of James Duncan, corner of Seventh avenue

and Fountain street, burned this evening. Loss probably \$3,000. Insurance unknown.

FECHTER.

A Rather Harshly Realistic Account of His Obsequies at Philadelphia Yesterday—His Disease.

insisted on having it brought into town to be buried from her mother's residence, a little

three-story brick house, in a narrow half-street, dingy with age and decay, its paint dimmed and grimy, and its windows clouded with dirt. Next door is a tobacco store, and on the other

KENTUCKY.

Suspended Payment.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 8.—The Audito

day issued the following circular:

STATE OF KENTUCKY, OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR
OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, FRANKVERT, Aug. 7.—DEAR
SIN: In consequence of the depiction of the Treasury, occasioned by a reduction of 25 per cent of
the taxes imposed on the laxable property
of the State, the shrinkage of values,
the reduction of taxes on railroads,
the failure of Sheriffs and other
collecting officers to pay the public dues into the
Treasury, and the continued increase of the expenses of the State, I am compelled to cease auditing claims for the present, and until the Treasury
is replenished; hence your claims are herein returned you. As soon as it is possible to do so, the
payment of claims will be resumed, of which
notice will be given through the public press or
otherwise. Very respectfully.

D. Howard Snith, Auditor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—Dr. Charles Beardales has been appointed Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, in place of Judge Tabor, re-

GEORGIA INVESTIGATIONS.

emy's Strength. Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 8.—The accident las evening whereby William Begoina, a Chicago & Alton brakeman, was severely injured by havatton praceram, was severely injured by having a coupling-link driven into his body by the collision of two freight cars at Whitehall, has resulted in his death. He died from his injuries at noon to-day, and the remains were taken through here to Bloomington this evening. He was a sober, faithful employe.

Great Conflagration at Sera-

One Thousand Houses Burned

SOUTH AFRICA.

CETTWAYO.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A Cape Town dispatch says the report that King Cetywayo has offered to surrender is not confirmed, and the impression prevails that he will give more trouble. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 8.—Last night the

barns and sheds belonging to Nelson Bloss, at Charleston, in this county, were consumed by South Africa appear to think it is possible that Cetywayo may defeat the natives sent against 115 acres on his farm. The loss is estimated at him, in which event all the prestige gained by the success of the British forces at Ulundi would the success of the British forces at Ulubui would be lost. A military council will be held at Maritzburg, but it will probably be little more as Sir Garnet Wolseley, \$4,000, and was the work of an incendiary. The property was insured for \$2,400 in the Farmers' Mutual, and other amounts in other companies. A still alarm to Engine Company No. 17 was rating the enemy as much as Lord Chelmsford overrated them, is evidently bent aused by a fire in the one-story frame building owned by Jacob Burke and occupied as a machine-shop by L. Watson. Damage trifling. Cause, sparks from a chimney.

The alarm from Box 276 at 9:45 yesterday forenoon was caused by a fire on the roof of a two-story frame building, No. 203 Clinton street, owned by Haas & Powell, and occupied by A. Fogie, veterinary surgeon. Damage, \$30. Cause, sparks from a chimney. on pursuing his own views as to the reduction of the British forces in South Africa. Besides the marines, the naval brigade, six infantry, and

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The President of the Disease.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—For many years there has been no actor's funeral at which the absence of personal regard was more marked than at that of Fechter this morning. Lizzie Frice had been urged to have the funeral take place from the home at Quakertown, but she insisted on having it brought into town to competitive traffic.

Ambrose Fortescue and William Baughan, who are the supposed accomplices of American forgers, and who were recently arrested for attempting to pass an altered check on the Bank. of England, have been committed for trial. side a smaller house. The dwelling itself was too small to accommodate the score of actors who came from professional

es prit de corps, for not half a dozen of them es prit de corps, for not half a dozen of them knew Fechter, and some of the pali-bearers even, were not on friendly terms with him. The on it ladies present were personal friends of the Price family, and flowers came from them alone. The Rev. Dr. James Paddock, of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, read the service and there was no singing. The palibearers were E. S. Conner, F. F. Mackay, J. B. Roberts, W. D. Gemmell, F. C. Bangs, and Harry Ludwig. Four carriages, one of them with members of the Cameron Club going out of regard for James, a brother of Lizzie Price, followed the hearse to Mount Vernon Cemetery, where the remains were interred in Mrs. Price's lot.

The result of the post-mortem, as far as can be ascertained in advance of publication in the Medical Journal, showed that death was due to an affection of the liver, which was very much enlarged, the immediate cause being blood-poisoning by the absorption of bile into the system. Fechter had a magnificent constitution, and might have lived to four score had it not been for reckless disregard of the rules of diet. It is pretty certain that nothing is left worth fighting for, and there would be no object in Mrs. Fechter's disouting the right of Lizzie Price to administer upon the effects. In case of such objection, the latter will produce evidence of the legality of her marriage, with evidence to show that they believed Mrs. Fechter dead. Lizzie Price is in her 39th year, and bas changed very much of late years, owing to haoits of life similar to those of the deceased. knew Fechter, and some of the pali-bearers thought it impolitic to fix the stigma of dis-loyalty upon the Irish people. NEWMAN HALL GETS RIS DIVORCE.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 8.—The irade for the investiture of Tewik Pasha as Khedive will leave here on the 8th inst. In conformity with the recommendations of 8ir Austin Layard and M. Fournier, the English and French Ministers, an trade has been issued appointing fifty in-

BUSSIA.

GEORGIA INVESTIGATIONS.

Secies Diseases to The Tribuna.

ATLANTA, Ga., Ang. 3.—The Legislature today, not satisfied with the impeachment of the
Comptroller-General, appointed a special Committee of nine to investigate the affairs of the
Tressurer, the School-Commissioner, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Principal Keeper of
the Penitentiary. It is claimed that irregularities have been found in all of these departments,
but the general impression is that it is simply
the spirit of investigation run mad. The friends
of the parties investigated say they are glad of
the step, as it will show that they have been
slandared.

DRTGAGE SALE. are of 23 Rooms TANT BLOCK D CARRIAGES

CATRO.

RIVER TRADE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribums.

CAIRO, Iii., Aug. 8.—Special permission was granted by the City Board of Health to the

steamer City of Helens, from Vicksburg, to land here this morning—the first up-steamboat coming from below Tipronville that has landed

for some days. She was in excellent sanitary

Mound City will be ready for use in a day or two.

DR. RAUCH this afternoon received a dispatch from Dr.

Bemis, of New Orleans, stating that no new

cases of fever had appeared there in the past

that a death from yellow-fever was reported at Maysville, on the Mississippi River below Green-

CRIMINAL NEWS.

TERRA ALBA IN MILK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT. Mich., Aug. 8.—Never before in the

istory of Detroit bas there been such mortality

holesale death-rate was caused by impure food,

and the matter was given in charge of the sani-

ary police for investigation. In their rounds

the officers obtained possession of samples of milk which had been furnished a customer by a milk-vender named Isaac Jandorff, which were

aken to the police headquarters, where, after

it had stood five hours, a thick white sediment

was found deposited upon the bottom of the

of deleterious milk. That the foreign material has been largely used in adulteration is evidenced by the fact that a quart of the liquid would decosit about half a teacup of sediment. Upon searching the milk-peddler's cellar, a considerable quantity of white earth used in the adulteration was found, and is now in possession of the Police Repartment. Jandorff was taken into custody this morning, and other arrests will probably follow.

MRS. CULP CULPABLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Perressure, Pa., Aug. 8.—A wealthy farmer

amed George Culp died this evening very sud

denly, and under suspicious circumstances, in Clarion County, about three miles from Edin-

burg. He had been engaged on his farm, and returned to his residence, about 6 o'clock for supper. He ate a hearty meal, after which he

retired to his private room, where he died in about an hour. Investigation disclosed that the

during the day, and it is believed that she put the poison in it intentionally. No one else par-

took of it. She has been arrested. There had been some trouble between the woman and Mr. Culp, and it is supposed she took this method to obtain revener.

STABBING AFFRAY.

Recal Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MENDOTA, Ill., Aug. 8.—A stabbing affray oc-

curred on the street last night which it is feared

will prove a serious Affair. Two young men, named Coonen and Flourchertz, got into an

his friends were unable to remove him to his

home until this morning, owing to his weak-ness from loss of blood. Coonen was not ar-

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8.-B. F. Pritchard, pro-

GONE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna

DEATH-WARRANTS.

O'Neil and Peter McManus, Northumber

SHOT HIS MISTRESS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—Mrs. Brown, alies Riley, was shot in the head and killed to-night in as oyster-room by Police Officer Tom Clarke. her paramour. Both were drunk. Clarke escaped.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 8 .- The Governor has is-

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 8.-George Slater, for

to obtain revenge.

ressel which contained it. This was carefully

issippi State Board of Health, stating

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—The North German Gazette's Posen correspondent denies that the German Ambassador at Rome has caused a fresh writ of the Prussian courts to be served on Cardinal

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A correspondent of the Post at Berlin says the German Government has signified its displeasure to the Hamburg authorities for their forbearance on the occasion of the funeral of the Socialist Geib. The Government considers that the authorities at Hamburg should have interdicted the demonstration.

GREAT FIRE. URNING OF SERAJEVO, CAPITAL OF BOSNIA. SERAJEVO, Aug. 8.—A fire has broken out in the Latin quarter of this city, and the whole is now burning. The fire threatens to assume ter-

SERAJEVO, Aug. 8-10 p. m .- At this hour the fire is still raging. The fire was caused by an explosion. The Catholic, Servian, and Jewish districts and commercial quarters have been destroyed. One thousand buildings are burned, including the Catholic and Servian churches. Ten thousand persons are made homeless. The damage is enormous.

Lames as ASIA.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Times' Berlin dispatch says: "The Kuldja question has been settled.
The Chinese Ambassador will soon quit St.
Petersburg for home."

Sr. Printegua, Aug. 8.—Russia will sur-render Kuldja in return for certain concessions from China favorable to Russian commerce, but there are signs that the Chinese troops will not sble to maintain their ground there for any

FORMIDABLE OBSTACLES. The obstacles to Gen. Lazareff's forward arch in Central Asia are too formidable. He must restrict himself to strategic points calcuated to facilitate the advance on Merv, if such

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Alexandre Hesse, the emiment French historical and portrait painter, is lead, aged 78 years. PATLURE.

ou, Aug. 8 .- The Times says: "Acng to the Cote Europeane, opponent of the ma Canal scheme, only 160,000 chares of chama Canal stock have been subscribed in Paris up to last night, when the subscript

BULGARIA.

WALL DEMOLISHED.
RUSTCHUK, Aug. 8.—The wall surrounding the town is being demolished, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin. HAYTI.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Of seventy-five deaths from yellow-fever in Hayti, eleven were Amer-

BY MAIL.

TURKISH SCHEME TO ANNEX TUNIS TO TRIPOLI.

London Gasette, July 25.

The reports current for some little time past of the inclination of the Porte to obtain the abdication of the present Bey of Tunis, and to annex his territory to the Province of Tripoli, were sure to excite comment in Italy and France. It is even said that an envoy has been sent to sound the feeling of the French Government on the subject; and, considering the active part that France has taken in the affairs of Tunis, such an alteration in the political geography of such an alteration in the political geography of North Africa could hardly be carried out without Britain are also represented on the International Finance Commission which was established in 1869, the French Inspector of Finance has been generally considered to possess a more influential voice than the delegates of the other Powers on all questions concerning the Tunisian debt, most of which was contracted in France; and, however imperfect may have been the ad-ministration of Tunis previous to the accession of the present Bey in 1859, it must be admitted ministration of Tunis previous to the accession of the present Bey in 1859, it must be admitted that now, for an African State, it is in a promising condition. The "Organic Law"—the work of the present Bey—has established courts of justice and guaranteed personal and religious liberty; according to the latest statistics, while the interest and arrears of the debt have been paid, a respectable surplus has been provided; and then the Bey can boast of thirty-eight English miles of railway completed and eighty miles in construction,—a lesson of internal progress which Greece with her seven miles of railway only, between Athens and Pirzens, should take to heart. Were Tunis and Tripoli ever to be united, a province would be created with a coast-line 1,400 miles in extent; and though the coast of Trip oil is notoriously difficult, some of the twelve ports are not to be despised. Formerly the Beys of Tunis possessed a very formidable facet; but since Navarino, when their contingent was completely destroyed, they do not seem to have kept pace with the times, although there was some talk last vear of two ironelads being constructed in France for the Tunisian Government. His Highness, it is true, accepts from Turkey the displity of a Pasha of Three Talls; but since the firman of Oct. 25, 1871, which released him from the obligation of tribute and only bargained for a certain military assistance in time of war, he has been really in a more independent position than even the Khedives of Egypt.

A FORMIDABLE GERMAN NAYY.

Berlun, July 24.—In the year 1873, it will be

of September last, a few days after the capture of Serajevo, to begin the publication of an Austrian official paper, which still appears under the title of Bosmansko-Hercegovacke Novine. With the help of a corporal and two Bosnian compositors, the necessary types and workmen were obtained, and the paper was published regularly, though the printing was often defective, as the press would not act. More type and a

ufacturers of Germany are already beginning to have doubts whether Bismarck's Protection bill is likely to be of as much benefit to them as they originally expected. Towards the end of the tariff debate the duty on rye was doubled, so that there will be a serious increase in this cost of the most important article of food used by the working classes. The same classes will henceforth have to pay much more for many commodities which they have learned to regard as necessaries. It is beginning to dawn spon the manufacturers that this heavy expenditure will speedly lead to a damand for higher wages, and that, if the demand must be conceded, the profits to be realized from protection will be seriously diminished. According to the Westphalian Gazens, which represents the opinion of the employers in one of the most important districts in the Employers there can be no doubt that there will have to be a general rise in wages. This paper points out that the workmen have accustomed themselves to a certain 'standard of life,' and that if they are allowed to fall much below this their labor deteriorates both in amount and in quality. It, is rather late to make these obvious discoveries; but they are producing so strong an impression that some of the Liberal journais quite expect to see the manufacturing class, which has clamored for protection, at the head of what they call an 'anti-coralaw ligue.'"

an equal number of war vessels in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean respectively. The Baitic and the North Sea, within cerisin well-defined limits, form the home stations. HOW THE EX-KHEDIVE'S WIVES SPEND MONEY.

London Gosette.
recent exodus of the Khedive and his family from Egypt (a correspondent at Alex-andria writes) has directed attention to the doandria writes) has directed attention to the domestic arrangements of this most prodigal of
Oriental Princes. By the Koran all true believers are permitted to have four wives; and Ismail
Pasha has availed himself of this privilers to
the full extent. True it is, that only three of
the ladies whom he has successively taken to
wife, and who are known as "the first," "the
second," and "the third" Princess, enjoy legal
rank; but the fourth, the mother of Prince
Tewfik, the present Viceroy, by virtue of that
circumstance alone, is entitled to consider herself as equal to the rest of Ismail's wives. Of
the position and importance of these Royal the position and importance of these Royal favorites one may judge from the fact that at the time of Mr. Rivers Wilson's report last year the united income of the three Princesses amounted to \$525,386a year. The value of their jewelry may crisis it was in contemplation to raise a million sterling on this security alone. Besides these

sterling on this security alone. Besides these ladies there are others too numerous to mention. The "harem" which accompanied his Highness into exile consisted besides the three Princesees (the mother of Prince Tewfik remaining behind) of sixty women altogether, including twenty female slaves. There were also the usual number of attendants inseparable from an establishment of this kind. It took sixty of the Viceregal carriages to convey the party from the palace of Abdin to the railway station, and ten men-of-war's boats to embark the fair travelers at Alexandria. The "harem" luggage formed quite a small pyramid, completely filling a lighter of 150 tons burden, and occupied over two hours in shipment. The above, however, was but a small portion of the female belongings of the late Khedive, over 600 of whom remain behind in Cairo, and have to be maintained by the present Viceroy at a cost for feeding alone of 43,000 a month.

BUSSIA'S POREIGN RELATIONS.

RUSSIA'S POREIGN RELATIONS. BERLIN, July 25 .- Of the six Ambass representing the Czar at the Courts of the Great Powers, five have recently quitted their posts on leave of absence for periods varying from two o three months, leaving the charge of diplo matic affairs to subalterns in the service. These five Ambassadors are Count Schouvaloff, accredited to the Court of St. James; Prince Orloff, representing the Empire in Paris; M. d'Oubril, in Berlin; M. Novikoff, in Vienna; and Baron Uxkull, in Rome. The sixth, Princ Lohanoff, intrusted with delicate diplomati functions at the Porte, has alone remained at his post in the general holiday, and this simultaneous departure for a time of the representa-tives of Russia in the chief capitals of Europe tives of Russia in the chief capitals of Europe is regarded by a St. Petersburg paper as a proof (in confirmation of what I said on the subject a few days ago) that the foreign relations of the Empire have entered on a very favorable phase, and that no important political question affecting Russia remains unsettled in any of the above-named cities and countries. The present centre of diplomatic activity for Russia, observes the journal, is undoubtedly Constantinople, as proved by the fact of Prince Lobanoff remaining at his post there. The Greco-Turkies the Egyptian and the Asian questions. nople, as proved by the fact of Prince Lobanoff remaining at his post there. The Greco-Tarkish, the Egyptian, and the Asian questions, the delimitation of the various States on the Balkan Peninsula, the financial crisis in Turkey, and its relations to the indomnification of Russian subjects in Turkey who suffered pecuniary loss in the course of and by the late war, with many other smaller questions connected with the execution of the Berlin Treaty, are all of an importance demanding the continued exercise in execution of the Berlin Freaty, are all of an importance demanding the continued exercise of the greatest diplomatic skill on the part of Russia at Stamboul. And that Russia is still pursuing her ends on the banks of the Bosphorus and the Balkan Peninsula with those indiscernible means and exhaustless fertility of resource which never fall her astute and devoted servants is firmly believed here in the best informed political circular.

BABEL IN A BOSNIAN PRINTING-OFFICE.

London Gazette.

tion, but it was of course totally unsuited for the printing of documents in Roman characters.

Notwithstanding this, it was decided on the 1st of September last, a few days after the capture

THE DEMOLITION OF THE FORTRESSES. ng the attention of the Powers to the non-exe cution of the article of the treaty ordering the demonition of the Bulgarian fortresses has not yet been answered, but the subject is engaging of such extensive works will, no doubt, require nsiderable time and more money than car well be spared to this purpose by the young Bu garian State. There seems every disposit give due weight to this consid plated by its decision in this matter-namely.

of navigation on the Danube and to deliver Roumania from the constant threat implied in a
number of strong fortresses fully commanding the opposite bank. This object, in
conjunction with the modifying consideration, can, it is thought, be
attained by reducing the offensive and defensive
power of these fortresses, whereby without
considerable time or any great cost they would
be unfitted for the porpose of warfare. The
question naturally arises, Who is to decide when
this end is attained? An international military
commission, it is suggested, should be sent to
the spot to examine what has been done and
decide what more is required, the Bulgarian
Government being bound to carry out the decisions of the commission. The total leveling
of the fortresses might be deferred to a later
time. According to the Politische Correspondens,
the Bulgarian Government does not meas to
wait for any summons that might be eventually
addressed to it, but has devoted 150,000f as a
first installment towards the demolition of the
fortresses. No official notification of this, however, seems to have yet arrived here.

BABEL IN A BOSNIAN PRINTING-OFFICE. James Hogue, 2, No. 73 Madison. Mary Forrester, 21, No. 355 De Soto Sarah Flogo, 40, same residen Sam Thomas, 30, No. 86 Hern

Sam Thomas, 30, No. 30 Herbands. Thomas Taylor, 30, No. 193 Linden. Louis Williams, 27, Goslee. Thomas Brown, 35, Union avenue. Eliza Newburn, 18, No. 194 Linden. Dolly Lewis, 7, same realdence. Henry Green, 30, No. 228 Rernando. Peter Grey (colored), 32, No. 199 Front. Townsend Jackson, 29, No. 109 De Soto. Lucy Harrison, 20, No. 259 De Soto. Florence Hopkins, 18, Broadway. Julia Watson, 79, same residen Mattie Parker, 25, Lucille.

Jack Hooper, 45, No. 123 Pontontoc. The Rev. T. H. Ridley, colored, 40, opposit the intersection of Poplar and Alabama

Dennis Rosen, 10, Dupree street. THE DEATHS.

Robert E. Webb, 32, No. 326 Front. Martin O'Leary, 13, No. 326 Madison, ex-

Louis Palmer, colored, 38, No. 217 Pontotoc. John Macklin, colored, 40, No. 259 South.

regularly, though the printing was often defective, as the press would not act. More type and a new press were afterwards obtained from Vienna, and since February last the office has been fully employed day and night. The personnel consists of men of all nationalities of Austria-Hungary and Turkey, and a Babel of languages is to be heard such as is probably not to be found in any other pointing-office in the world. The Turk of Roumells works by the side of the Greek from Epirus, and among the apprentices is an Afghan. There are of course several Vienness, besides Servians, Croats, Spaniards, and Italians. The oldest press in Bosnia was established in the sixteenth century in the monastery of Milosevo, and it issued numerous religious books in old Siavonic, of which there are still copies to be found at Belgrade, Cettinge, and various monasteries and convents. The above press was destroyed by the Turks when they pulled down the monastery; remnants of it were found in the ruins some years ago by the workmen employed in the restoration of the monastery. Under the Turkish rule there were three newapapers in Bosnia—one Servian, one Turkish, and the official paper, which was published in both languages.

THE GERMAN TARIPP SOHEME.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 6.—Twenty-two cases in all, eight white and fourteen colored, reported to the Board of Health to-day. Three additional deaths have occurred—Martin O'Leary, Ben Avent, and Jack Mackin (the two last colored). Maj. W. Guy, a prominent merchant of this city and New Orleans, late member of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, was prostrated with fever yesterday at noon, but his the symptoms did not fully develop until late

The Fever Seemingly Just Taking Hold of the

Memphians. vorable alike to the sick and well. No change in the condition of Ed Moon and Miles Owen. Twenty-nine New Cases of J. M. Tighe is very low.

Fever and Nine Deaths Yesterday. by the National Board of Health to proceed to this point and take charge of affairs as a rep-

YELLOW-FEVER

Alarmed. Very Bad Condition of Many of the Victims Still

Alive.

Eighteen of the New Cases

Colored .-- The Negroes

This Mournful Situation Superinduced by Sudden Cool

No Unacclimated Person to Be Allowed to Enter the Stricken City.

Weather.

MEMPHIS.

A GLOOMY START. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 8.—Twenty-two new cases were reported officially, and seven more eard from after the close of reports at the Board of Health. This is calculated to shake the nerves of the most confident placue-proof inhabitants of this deserted city. Even the colored people, who have made a point on the supposition that their race was exempt from its terrors in their appeals to the world for specia charities for their race, are beginning to believe that they are doomed. This opinion, which has been gradually growing upon them the past week, was intensified to-day when the books showed that of the twenty-nine persons stricken n the past twenty-four hours eighteen are of

THE GREAT INCREASE in the spread of the disease is supposed to be attributable to the very sudden change from high to low temperature, which began at an early hour this morning, and has continue even to the present hour (9:30 p. m.), and is still tending downward. A drizzling rain has added to the miserableness of the weather, all favorable to the increase of new cases, as well as deaths. Undertakers report twelve inter-ments to-day, eight of which were from yellow-fever. Besides these I hear that Miss Lizzle Getz has died to-night, and that Ed Haynes and Mrs. Apple Flogo wil die before morning unless an unexpected change takes place. Eddie Moon is very low, but hopes are entertained for him, based upon the fact that he is no worse than last night. J. M. Tighe remains very low. Many other cases are reported suffering more or less on account of the unfavorable change in the weather. STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF QUARANTINE JOHN

to-day issued the following order to the pecting officers and police officers on duty in the city: officers and police officers on duty in the city:
Until further orders, you are hereby instructed
not to permit any person or persons to be landed
from any boat or other water craft at this port who
have not had yellow-fever, and, in addition, cannot give satisfactory assurances that they are able
to-provide for themselves. These instructions also
apply to all railroads leading into the city.

The order is approved by President Porter, of The order is approved by President Porter, o

I have just heard that Mr. W. W. Guy, of Guy, Dillard, & Coffin, was stricken with severe symptoms to-night. T. G. Jackson, colored, of the police force, is also reported very low tonight. He is the first one on the force to suc-

Kate Warden, 20, corner Second and Monroe. Julius Seller, 36, No. 119 Beale. r. Beauelerie, 50, corner Second and Jackson. Katie Downey, 6, No. 76 Jones avenue. Annie Flogo, 11, No. 43 Jones avenue.

Alexander Franklin, 35. Monroe, extended.

The following additional cases from physicians arriving late will appear in to-morrow's official Julia Waish, 40, No. 256 Madison, extended. Laura Hill (colored), 19, No. 176 South.

The following now cases outside the city were

L. Roberts, 32. Hospital. Fanny Flogo, 18, No. 43 Jones avenue. Ben Avent, colored, 47, Winchester avenue.

Louis Palmer, colored, 38, No. 217 Pontotoc. John Macklin, colored, 40, No. 259 South.

THE HOWARDS
had sixty physicians in the field to-day, all of whom have been kept busy. One of them remarked in the presence of your correspondent to-day that he had been changed off to another district which had hitherto furnished the bulk of "new yellow-fever cases," but that he did not see enough of any character of sickness to justify continued medical attention. Therefore a large number were discharged,—some reported only the day before. The majority were more anxious about "nourishment" than medicine. He developed the mouse in the meal-tub about the proposed issue of rations to invalide inside the city limits. I quote the remark because it comes from one prominent in the medical profession, whose veracity is unquestioned.

NOON ERFORT.

The the Western Associated Press.

MEMPRIS, Tenn., Aug. 8.—Fourteen new cases were reported to the Board of Health this morning, cight of whom were colored. Among the whites are R. Beucler, Julius Seller, Sarah Flazo, and her daughter Annie.

Five deaths from yellow-fever have occurred since last night,—Pannie Fiago, Robert E. Webb, Augelo Arata. L. Roberts, and Lewis Palmer. The last named is colored.

The Howard Association this morning assigned two additional physicians to duty.—Drs. Julius Wise and Heber Jones.

It has rained continuously since 9 o'clock last night.

LAYER.

THIEVES AT CLINTON, ILL.

Apscial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CLINTON, Ill., Aug. 8.—Last night thieves entered the house of Mr. Donais Coady, Roadmaster of the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, and stole a \$90 watch and \$81 in cash. Five other houses were burglarized, and about \$25 taken; no clew.

aggregate over \$75,000. This is the outgrowth of Durfee's speculations with the funds of the mill of which he was Treasurer.

ABORTION.

A SEVERE CASE. Maj. Guy is sick at J. R. Miller's residence, mile distant from the city, on the Poplar street boulevard. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 8.-Dr. McCann The Howard Association to-day placed thirty

of Antwerp, has been arrested on a charge of additional nurses on duty.

The weather is very chilly and damp, unfaducing abortion upon Mrs. Ferrier, hitherto a respected widow of that place. She impli-cated a prominent official in her dying confes-sion. The affair has produced a great sensa-tion at Antwerp.

RECOVERED.

Apostal Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MARSEILLES, Ill., Aug. 8.—A. D. Bufferfield. Mrs. Athev is convalescin The mail from the East arrived to-night. DR. JEROME COCHRAN. a farmer living near here, who had a span of horses and carriage stolen from him July 29, was notified to-day by Acting-Superintendentof Mobile, arrived to-night, having been ordered

of Police O'Donnell, of Chicago, of the recovery of his carriage and the capture of the thieves. resentative of the National Board, during the temporary absence of R. W. Mitchell, who has gone to Washington. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—A San Antonio special says: Jacob E. Hairline was hanged to-day inside the jait in the presence of about fifty persons for the murder of Peter Maddox in this city, Feb. 7. Hairline ascended the scaffold without emotion, and affirmed his innocence to the last. The fever will be declared epidemic to-morrow

HELD ON SUSPICION. HARRISBURG, Aug. 8.—Casper W. Nye, the principal witness in the Raber murder trial at Lebanon, has been arrested on supicion of having beaten to death Cyrus Craig, the colored man found dead a short distance from Dauphin, July 26.

condition, had no sickness aboard, and cleared away a large lot of St. Louis freight that had accumulated. The hospital-boat recently pur-chased at St. Louis and now being repaired at COOL BURGESS. NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Cool Burgess, the min-strel, was arrested to-night in a theatre on r elegraphic requisition from Toronto.

> FORT FAIRFIELD, Mc., Aug. 8 .- J. Bolier, wh crossly assaulted a child 11 years of age, was

pursued by the people and shot. ROBBED LETTERS. AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Samuel J. French, money-order clerk in the Post-Office, has been

arrested for riding letters. RAILROADS.

THE GRAND TRUNK. The Western Division of the Chicago & Lake among children as during the past month. One bundred and seventy-two infants under one year died. Physicians have agreed that this Huron Railroad, from Lansing to Valparaiso will be sold on the 25th of this month. The sal will come off then without fail, and will be pur chased by the Grand Trunk Railway, which ha secured nearly all the bonds. The Eastern Di rision of the Chicago & Lake Huron, from Port Huron to Flint, wes purchased by the Grand Trunk a short time ago. A new line to take the place of the Chicago & Northeastern, the link between Flint and Lausing, now held by Vanderbiit, has been surveyed, and bids for its construction advertised for. The line from Valparaiso to Chicago is also in the course of construction. This section will be known as the Chicago & State Line Railroad, and will have a branch from Thornton to Joliet to make extra connections with the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Rock 4sland & Pacific at that point. As soon as the sale of the Western Division of the Lake Huron road has taken place, General Manager Joseph Hickson and other officials of the Grand Trunk will come to this city and make arrangements for depot facilities, etc., at this point. It is not yet decided which way the Grand Trunk will come in on the city. But it is likely that it will come in on the South Side with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois.

It is also stated that the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railroads have given up the scheme to build a line jointly with the Wabash from Detroit to Toledo, and that insteed they will either build or secure a life from Detroit the place of the Chicago & Northeastern, the link vessel which contained it. This was carefully analyzed by several physicians, who found it to be white earth, the terra siba of commerce. It is the fine white clay quite extensively used in the manufacture of cheap confectionery. It is not poisonous, but is, of course, neither nutritious nor wholesome, and when taken by children is apt to produce grave stomach and lowel disorders. In the menutime inquiries on the part of the police revealed the fact that Jandorff furnished milk to persons of high and low degree, besides supplying other dealers. The officers discovered several cases of sickness among children of patrons occasioned by the use of deleterious milk. That the foreign material has been largely used in adulteration is evi-

from Detroit to Toledo, and that instead they will either build or secure a life from Detroit to Lansing, and then come to Chicago via the new Grand Trunk extension. This will give the two Canada roads an excellent outlet to this city, both via Sarnia and Detroit, and they will be in a condition to dictate terms to Vanderbilt. be in a condition to dictate terms to Vanderbilt, instead of Vanderbilt dictating terms to them. Efforts are now being made to bring about an offensive and defensive pooling arrangement between the Great Western and Grand Truck,

mstead of amalgamating the lines as heretofore proposed. As the only person, President Childers, of the Great Western, who has been opposed to such an arrangement, is now said to be orging it, there can be no doubt that the arrangement will be speedily perfected. THE BALTIMORE & OHIO. Mr. John W. Garrett, President of the Baltiin reference to the \$3,000,000 6 per cent bonds of the road which the banking firm is about to put on the market. These bonds, Mr. Garrett states, are secured by deposit of the first-mort-

put on the market. These bonds, Mr. Garrett states, are secured by deposit of the first-mortgage 6 per cent bonds of the Parkersburg Branch Railroad Comoany fer \$3,000,000, as well as by the direct obligation of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The earnings of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and its branches for the year ending Sept. 30, 1878, were \$13,765,279.99, and the working expenses \$7,769,301.36, or 56.44 per cent. The net earnings were, therefore, \$5,995,978.63. In accordance with the usual policy of the road, its net earnings, beyond limited dividends, were appropriated to investments in branch and connecting roads, and in permanent improvements on its lines, until the surplus fund amounted to \$37,111,919.29 on the 1st of October last. This surplus fund, according to Mr. Garrett, is not represented by either stock or bonds. The increase of this fund after the payment of interest and dividends, during the last fiscal year was \$992,678.72. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has, therefore, paid from its net earnings in liquidation of its mortgage indebtedness \$8,871,212.30. Of the mortgage loan payable next year, \$120,500 has been anticipated, leaving only \$579,500 to be paid then. Only \$1,710,000 remains to be paid of the \$2,500,000 loan redeemable in 1885, and of the \$5,000,000 loan redeemable in 1885, and of t altercation, during which Coonen stabbed his companion with a pocket-kulfe. The wounded prietor of the Western Medical Works, was ar-rested this morning on a warrant from Terre of \$400 last April, the name of a Vigo County farmer being attached. Pritchard claims that the forgery was by one of his agents, and he is not resoonsible. His Medical Works are the subject of much inquiry from farmers through-

out the country. Pritchard was formerly in the claim-agent business, and has had trouble with the United States Court. NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

This enterprise, which came to a standstill in 1873, has suddenly taken on new life. In June last the stockholders subscribed to a loan of \$2,000,000, to be applied to the extension of the line from Bismarck to the Yellowstone—200 miles. One hundred and thirty miles were put under contract, to be completed this season. The contract price is about \$10,000 to the mile. This will carry it to the Little Missouri River. The remaining seventy miles will be ready for the iron early in the spring of 1880. Track-laying is going on at the rate of a mile per day.

The rapid development of Eastern Washington Territory, the discovery that the plain of the Columbia, which was supposed to be only suitable for grazing, is alike adapted to the growing of wheat, has induced the Directors to take measures for the construction of the line eastward from the Columbia. The point of departure will be at Priests Rapids, at the head of navigation, and the first section to be constructed will extend the line to Pend O'reille Laka,—200 miles. The estimated cost is \$2,000,000 and the entire amount has been taken by the stockholders; 10,000 tons of steel rails have been contracted for, to be delivered during the coming winter. Engineers are locating the line, which will soon be put under contract.

The construction of the section between the Missouri and Yellowstone will develop the coal fields, which are reached forty miles west of Sismarck, and will also give a great stummuts to the cattle trade of Montana; the herds which hitherto have been driven to Utah will come eastward on the direct route to this city. It is worthy of note that the men who started this great enterprise ten years ago are the men who are pushing it to day. After Mr. Cooke's failure they reorganized the road and retained possession of it. There has been no freezing out of original bondholders, but the franchise is still held by the original parties, who have such unswerving faith in its future that they have just added \$4,000,000 to their ca eight years a clerk at Dixmont Hospital, a State institution located in this county, a man in whom the management had implicit confidence, whom the management had implicit confidence, has left for parts unknown, but supposed to be Colorado. An examination of his accounts shows that he is short about \$1,000. His practice was to have bills presented and have warrants drawn, and then not purchase the articles, but pocket the money. In other instances it is known that he changed the pay-rolls. It is supposed that he used the money in wheat speculation in Chicago and Milwaukee. He leaves his family in very poor circumstances. sued warrants for the execution, Oct. 9, of John County Molile Maguires, convicted of the mur-der of Coroner Hesser, near Shamokin, in 1874, also for the execution of Andrew Tracey, of Mc-Kean County, who murdered the young lady to APPEALED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. S.—Smith and Hall, the murderers of Maj. Pugh, at Murfreesboro, some time ago, having appealed to the December term of the Supreme Court, were not hanged at that place to-day, as sentenced by the Lower Court. They are at present in the Murfreesboro jail, where they will remain until they receive a final hearing before the Supreme Court.

DURFEE'S SPECULATIONS.

FAIL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 8.—The property of George B. Durfee and Fidelia B. Durfee, his mother, has been attached by the Mericannes' and Mechanics' Bank. The attachments instead of from Richmond to River Du Loup;

Detroit: Assistant-Superintendent Cooper to have the line from Port Huron to a point west, and Mr. Peck, the present Receiver of the Michigan Line, lately bought by the Grand Trunk to also have a position as Assistant-Superintendent.

ANN ARBOR Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 8.—A railroad meet

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Ang. 8.—A railroad meeting was held to-night in the interest of the Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad extension to Pontiae, so as to form a connection with the Grand Trunk. Assurances were read from a Boston capitalist that, if their terms were complied with by Sept. 1, the road should be extended by way of this city, otherwise Ypsilanti's offer would be accepted. One thousand dollars were subscribed at the meeting to ulcht, and \$5,000 more will have to be raised by the people of this city, who have already subscribed \$13,000.

NEW RECEIVER. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 8.—The resignation of E. P. Phillips as Receiver of the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad Company, was filed in the United States Court to-day, and an order entered appointing Henry L. Merrill, of Evansville, Ind., as his successor, his bond for \$25,000 being approved.

ITEMS. Mr. James L. Smith has been appointed Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad at Bulkley, in place of H. A. Hughston, resigned.

Mr. Horace Tucker, General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, also returned yesterday from a pleasure trip to the East. The comparative earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad during the month of July were as fol-lows: 1879, \$1,068,049.79; 1878, \$937,972.17. In-

Mr. C. W. Smith, General Traffic Manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, who has been East during the last two or three weeks for his health, returned to the city yesterday. He has been much benefited by the trip.

The meeting of General Freight Agents which was to have been held on the 12th inst. has been postponed to the 19th. The meeting, as already stated, is for the purpose of arranging the ratio of percentage to interior points in accordance with figures furnished by Mr. Fins.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quiney is also going to Des Moines as fast as men and money can bring it. This branch is being built in a first-class manner, with steel rails and the best of equipments. Heretofore the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific has been the only direct route from Chicago to Des Moines. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad bas lately purchased the Des Moines & Minneapolis Railroad, running from Ames, Ia., to Des Moines, which gives that road an outlet to the latter points. The Des Moines & Minneapolis is a narrow-gauge, and for the present the Chicago & Northwestern will operate it as such.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company will bereafter run a fast mail traip of tween Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis every Sunday, leaving Chicago at 10:10 a.m. A corresponding train from the last three named cities will arrive at Chicago every Sunday at 4 p. m. The principal purpose for running these trains is to carry the mails on Sundays between the cities uamed. These trains will no doubt prove a great accommodation to the people in those cities.

Special Disputes to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—Pension-Commissioner Bentley arrived on an inspection tour this afternoon, and is the guest of Agent-General Kneffer. It is probable he will address the pensioners at a public meeting to-morrow night on the Pension laws and their workings. He says there have been 45,000 applications for arrears under the law of the last Congress. He says the present pension system is murder to the Government, a denial of justice to bonest claimants, and affording dishonest men an op-portunity to pension themselves on the Govern-

The Good Boy at the Pienla.

The good boy comes home from the picule clean discouraged and badly mashed. Indeed, he is oftener brought home dead. The bad boy has a whooding old time from the very outset,

The good boy comes nome from the pichic clean discouraged and badly mashed. Indeed, he is oftener brought bome dead. The bad boy has a whooding old time from the very outset, and returns home chuck-full of figs and candy, and enthusiastic to go again. When the good boy's dad has made up his mind to take the family to a pichic on some shady island or distant shore, the boydoesn's jump up and declare that he won't wear white pants, or that he is bound to go barefooted, or that he must have half a dollar in cash and a revolver. On the contrary, the good boy's chin is at rest; he is in hismother's hands, and he trusts her with all arrangements regarding his sacred person and property. Before leaving home the good boy is thus solemnly addressed by his devoted mother, and the "address" is accepted, adopted, and filed by his respected father, who was a boy once himself:

"Now, then, young man, we are going to a sunday school pichic, and I want to say a few words to you. If you lose your hat on the cars i'll box your ears till they ring! If you don't stay right with me and your father I lick you before all the folks! If you sit on the grass and stain those pants you know what you'll get! If you dare go in a boat, go into the water, shoot a pistol, climb a tree, wrestle a boy, or tease your father for money to buy candy or lemonade I'll take year hide off and hang it on the fence the very minute we get home!"

"That's the music the good boy has to face when he starts for a pichic, and if he doesn't start out with smilling face and buoyant step he may get his ears cuffed before he reaches the depot. If any one has to stand up in the ears it is the good boy. If there are any cinders flying they settle on the good boy's white pants and hat and lodge in his eyes. If any one falls flat on the platform or into the mud at the getting-off pisce it is the good boy, white the bad boy, who has come all the way on the roof of the car, having dead-loads of fun, meets with not the slightest accident as he ascends. On the contrart, he

him off.

The bad boy has at least 50 cents to spend as he pleases. He rows a boat; he goes in awimming; he throws stones; he swings on a wild grape-wine; he climbs hills and rocks, and slides down banks, and although some deacon with a face as solemn as a garret window in a deserted tannery predicts that he will be killed or drowned, he is the liveliest one of the lot when the party makes ready for the homeward trip.

Failings of Four Peoples.

Losdon specialer.

Frenchmen excited can be as inbospitable as cuckoos; Germans displeased are as hard as granite: Americans, with "standing," can be as exclusive as Spanish pobles; and Englishmen, with the "fit" on them and in for a gregarious excitement, can be as frivolous and vulgar as a harmatic above.

SITTING-BULL'S RETREAT.

Arrival of Gen. Miles and Some of His Command at Fort Peck.

He Has Acted Within His Recent Instructions from Washington.

And Having Driven the War! like Sloux into Canadian Territory,

Has Divided His Porce for the Pur. pose of Watching the Border.

MILES' COMMAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FORT PECK, Mont., via Buford, D. T., Aug. 8. -Gen. Miles is here. He has virtually carried out the wishes of the authorities at Washington, having driven the hostiles to the live, and captured all the half-breeds who roam in the section of country between this point and Wood Mountain. He has now divided his command for the protection of the frontier. Col. Whistler, with several companies of infantry, some Indiana, and articlery, is to patrol the line between Wolf Point and Poplar Creek. Maj. Baker, of the Second Cavalry, with several companies of that regiment and battery of artillery, will scout from the point known as Campbell's House, near the month of Beaver Creek. Western men are entirely of opinion that the authorities at Washington, to say the least, are a little timin in their attitude toward the hostiles. their dispatches to Miles all indicating a tendency to steer clear of complications with the Canadian authorities, without regard to the position of their representatives, the young man who wanted a fight. Scouts are arriving here daily, and men who are personally known to me as reliable, the best judges of the situation that can be found. They are unanimous in the opinion that Gen. Miles' command was abso-

like a brotherbood. Miles has been ordered to keep Milk River in his front. Are we saying amiss when we note he was placed in a position to risk disaster when he was ordered on this campaign? And now he has in front of him this stream, so far removed from the boundary line. Does not this look like a tacit confession of our lack of strength?

lutely inadequate to cope with the Indians,

they being armed well, and massed, as it were,

Mai. Walsh visited Gen. Miles scoom by Long Dog, who is a renegade, bloodthirsty Chief, and is well known along the border. Long Dog has made great protestations of friendship for the pale face, accompanied by the return of a few stolen horses. Without detailing the verbose harangue, it is only necessary to state that he promised their warriors should not cross the line to hunt game without permission It is rumored the Canadian authorities intend to apply for permission for deserving Indians to hunt on this side of the line.

While the indications at present are far from warlike, I will remind you that, from long experience with the nomadic tribes who now occupy the Canadian border, it is a fair inference that when Gen. Miles shall have withdrawn his command and returned to the posts from which they started this summer, then the wandering Arabs who are nursing their

Gen. Miles is still at the mouth of Beaver Gen. Miles is still at the mouth of Beaver Creek with his command. He had received orders from President Hayes, through Gen. Sheridan, to rest his command there without provoking further contest. He has the option of returning when he so desires, but will probably remain at his post until September next.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 8.—The Secretary of the Interior has a letter from Spotted Tail, who says both he and his people want to be like who says both he and his people want to be like whites. "We have a good country, and behave ourselves, and work." The letter thus closes:

I want to tell you these last words. I have had enough of the military. I want my people to work. I want no more scouting. I have had my belly fall. We want to freight and work the ground. I never laughed but once, and that was when the Agent of the Lower Brules and I kept his people here. They visited us, and I fed them, and my people gave them 300 head of horses and sent them all home to their Agent. Since we have been here my people have had no whisky. Wherever the military are there is always whisky, and that makes trouble. I want you to come here and say a month and see how it is. My friend, this is all I have to tell you.

"Sported X Tall."

Witness: Louis RIGBARDS, Interpreter.
Secretary Schurz has replied to Spotted Tail's letter, thanking him for his expressions of good-will, and promising to visit him the 30th of Aug., and spend several days on the reservation.

NEZ PERCES MASSACRED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Indian Agent at
the Fiathead Agency, Montana Territory, reports the massacre of eight Nez Perces by a war
party of supposed Gros Ventres.

A Great Moral Lesson.

Ean Francisco Past.

What a myriad of futile lives, what a host of wasted opportunities, are recalled by that single sentence, "I didn't think,"—the apolory of the slow-witted, the unready. The true purgatory of earth is the want and bitter disappointment resulting from the carelessness, indifference, or mental blindness of those who are forever offering that timeworn excuse for unutilized chances, "I didn't think." Only the other day we met one of the best-meaping and most meritorious young men in the city; a "good fellow"; nobody's enemy but his own; but one of those persons whose whole life is practically spoiled by a repetition of the fatal phrase alluded to. On this occasion, however, his bearing was that of a person to whom unexpected good-fortune had occurred. "What do you suppose has happened?" he eried, excitedly. "You remember my rich, old, childless uncle, whose heir I shall be? Well, he was taken very iii at our house last night, and I applied the proper remedies myself and saved his life."

"Great heavens!" we said, "how could you be so absard? He may now keep you out of your property ten years longer. Why in the name of sense didn't you call in a doctor and froish him?"

"Why?" he repeated, dropping his jaw.

"Yes, why?"

Because—because," and his face crimsoned at the thought of his criminal stupidity, "I didn't think.

"Perhaps, however," he continued, "it isn't too late now," and he hurried off.

But, of course, it was too late. The old gentleman had entirely recovered,—refused to take any medicine,—and to-day the thoughters young man's family is worrying along in the same old rut,—no good clothes, no Europe, to nothing. Ah, readers before your eyes close in slumber this night, make a solemn and the anacold rut,—no good clothes, no Europe, to nothing. Ah, readers before your eyes close in slumber this night, make a solemn and allegate the limbs.

Allie Cowger went to hear a lecture on edu-

Affie Cower went to hear a lecture on education at Crawfordville, Ind. The speaker and that everything else ought to be sacrificed for the acquirement of knowledge. Affie went home decay increased by what are had heard to a female seminary, and had bargained for schooling, when a pursuing Constable arrived.

The sea surpost hasn't yet made his appoirance at any of the seashore resorts, and this proves that the hotel-bars this year are dispensions a better brand of whisey.

THE CA

Use of Steam on T Water-W

History of Its Introd

Its Superior Economy the Horse-

Interesting Statistics Stone Men and

Since the introduction power on the Illinois & Mic est, and THE TRIBUNE has. engaged in canal navigatio interesting facts concern the great stone-carrying tra and the quarries at Lem canal navigation in g result " satisfactory conomy and utility. tion from the horse-boots Michigan Canal as it has from the wheels and the gr boats and running expens leading objections. When tioned objections were over Canal by the introduction of Raymond propellers and cost of transportation by at pared with that done it was seriously brought forwat last accounts, been accounts, been accounts of New York experimental trip on one of transportation of freight New York, by steam, as vexed question, but the has not yet come to hand

TRIBUNE will publish it. THE FIRST STEAM C. on the Illinois & Michigs Chief Engineer, which ma 1852. The P. W. G same year. She was did not work successfully former. About twelve ye Morning Star, Magnol King Bros. came up fro King Bros. came up fro added immeosely to the a of steam on the illinois Then John Raymond—an is now, or was, down a watching the running of tion—built at Lockport a which he appropriately cand it is now running on ordinary propeller whithe steamer, and her tow barge that the bow of the steam and the two boats are n coupling. Instead of to steamer pushes it along, is six or seven years old, been similarly constructed.

which Raymond has let which is simple and conve no change in the stern of propeller to take any or no change in the stern or propeller to take any or push her along the does ner consort. The ral use by all should be seen to be prolarge from staples are fas of each steamer's bow piece or guard-rall,—ar also attached to the steouple onto a barge the against the former's beavy iron rods, with hextended from the stap hooked to those on the method of pushing only to the grain-carrier stone trade between Ch not push, but tow their assert that the cost of tateam power is 30 cents gaged in running propel say that the cost is 22 or attempts says the item. steamers save the item the horse-boats pay tur here, and the proceiler effect a similar saving o and are enabled to pick sometimes along the ca

by a gentleman well in gation, places the cost at 46 cents per mile, in requires three men, gineer, and steersman, and two men on a barg ploy three men. On the paid \$4.50 per day, and engineers get \$50 to \$6 men \$40 to \$45 per men the current was created men \$40 to \$45 per mo
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la Buford, D. T., Aug. 8. He has virtually carried the hostiles to the all the half-breeds the section of

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t present are far from ou that, from long exnomadic tribes who adian border, it is Gen. Miles shall have and returned to the started this summer, s who are nursing their bability revenge their

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TAIL.

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THE CANAL.

Use of Steam on That Important Water-Way.

History of Its Introduction and Its Steady Progress.

The Superior Economy as Compared with the Horse-Roats.

Interesting Statistics Furnished by the Stone Men and Others.

Since the introduction of steam as a motive power on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, in 1852, its progress has been watched with great interest, and THE TRIBUNE has, from time to time, deavored to keep the public posted on the matter. A late reportorial search among those engaged in canal navigation has developed some eresting facts concerning the steamboats and the great stone-carrying trade between this city and the quarries at Lemont, in particular, and canal navigation in general. The prog-ress has been gradual, and the result satisfactory in the way of economy and utilisy. Steam has not met with so many drawbacks and so much opposi-tion from the horse-boatmen on the Illinois & Michigan Canal as it has on the Eric Canal, where the washing of the banks by the swell from the wheels and the greater cost of steamboats and running expenses have been urged as leading objections. When the two first men-tioned objections were overcome on the Eric Canai by the introduction of the Baxter and the Raymond propellers and patent couplers, the cost of transportation by steam power as com-pared with that done by horses or mules was seriously brought forward, and had not, at last accounts, been settled. The leading canal officials of New York State have made an experimental trip on one of the Baxter steam-ers, with a view to finding out the actual cost of transportation of freight between Buffalo and New York, by steam, and thus settling the vexed question, but the result of the passage has not yet come to hand. When it does The TRIBUNE will publish it.

THE FIRST STEAM CANAL-PROPELLER on the Illinois & Michigan Canal was the old Chief Engineer, which made her appearance in 1852. The P. W. Gates followed the same year. She was built Here, but former. About twelve years ago the propellers Morning Star, Magnolia, Whale, Atlantic, and King Bros. came up from the Onio Canal and added immensely to the successful introduction of steam on the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Then John Raymond—an inventive genius, who is now, or was, down about the Eric Canal watching the running of boats of his construction—built at Lockport a steamboat and barge which he appropriately christened the Novelty, and it is now running on the canal. Two of the ordinary propeller wheels are used on the steamer, and the stern of her tow barge is concaved so that the bow of the steamer fits close into it, and the two boats are made fast by a patent coupling. Instead of towing her consort the steamer pushes it along. Although the Novelty is six or seven years old, no other boats have been similarly constructed; but there is

been similarly constructed; but there is

A COUPLING

Which Raymond has letters patent for, and which is simple and convenient to use, involves no change in the stern of a barge, and enables a propeller to take any ordinary canal-boat and push her along the same as the Novelty does ner consort. This coupler is in general use by all the steamboats. It should be seen to be properly understood. Two large iron staples are fastened close to the bluff of each steamer's bow.—upon the wearing-piece or guard-rail,—and similar staples are also attached to the sterns of the barges. To couple onto a barge the steamer's bow is placed against the former's stern, and two long, heavy iron rods, with hooks upon the ends, are extended from the staples on the steamer and hooked to those on the barge, and then screwed up unfil the two vessels are coupled close together. In addition to that a steamer takes a barge in tow with a line, in the old way, and runs at the rate of two miles an hour, while a horse-boat runs a mile and a half an hour. The method of pushing and towing applies only to the grain-carriers; the steamboats in the stone trade between Chicago and Lemont do method of oushing and towing applies only to the grain-carriers; the steamboats in the stone trade between Chicago and Lemont do not push, but tow their barges. Some boatmen assert that the cost of towing by both horse and steam power is 30 cents per mile, but those engaged in running propellers in the stone trade say that the cost is 22 cents a mile. The canal steamers save the item of \$8 per round trip that the horse-boats pay turs for towing on the river here, and the propellers in the grain trade also effect a similar saving on the Illinois River, and and are enabled to pick up t. ws down there and sometimes along the canal, and thus add to their receipts.

by a gentleman well informed about canal navi-gation, places the cost of running a horse-boat at 46 cents per mile, including river-towing. It requires three men, including a Captain, enrequires tures men, including a Captain, engineer, and steersman, to run a canal propeller, and two men on a barge: Horse-boats also emplor three men. On the steamers, Captains are paid \$4.50 per day, and furnish provisions, etc., engineers get \$50 to \$60 per month, and steersmen \$40 to \$45 per month and found. Before the current was created in the canal it required three or four horses to low a heat, but now it men \$40 to \$45 per month and found. Before the current was created in the canal it required three or four horses to tow a boat, but now it takes five and six horses, or mules, to tow a boat against the current, which is quite trouble-some to all the boats. There are sixty-two horse-boats running on the canal this season, but there are none regularly employed between Lemont and Chicago ia the stone trade. Three firms having quarries at Lemont, and who used horses to tow their boats, now employed small tugs to do the work, and an ice firm also employes \$\frac{4}{2}\text{tug}\$, making four in all. The stone firms and their tugs are: Reed & Clowry (quarries at the \$\frac{4}{2}\text{tug}\$, tug G. R. Green; Illinois Stone Company, tug Belle Chase; Walker & Co., tug Ed Anthony. The quarries of the three last-named firms are at Lemont. The old tug Albatross tows fee-barges between Chicago and Willow Springs. The Singer & Talcott Stone Company, the Excelsior Stone Company, and Boyer & Corneau, all having large quarries at Lemont. and yards and offices on the South Branch, between Taylor and Van Buren streets, in this city, use canal propellers and tow-barges in the transportation of their product, the two first-mentioned corporations having two steamers each, and the last-named firm having one.

arm having one. THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF STONE SHIPPED

per day from Lemont and the Sag averaged about 300 cords, but, since the inauguration of the strike (about three weeks ago) of the quarrymen, there has been a great falling off, and two or three concerns were compelled to stop shipments and lay their boats up untill the difficulty is settled.

The tugs average about a boat-load a day, and it is estimated that they burn three and a half tons of coal on the round-trip. Three men are employed to run them, and it is claimed that the work is done as cheap, or nearly as cheap, as the canal propellers do it, though that is a matter of doubt in the minds of those who claim to be posted. The tugs are allowed to run four and one-half miles an hour on the canal, but it is said they are "let out" when out of sight of the Collector's office, at the confluence of the canal and the South Branch.

In order to get at the COST OF TRANSPORTATION

In order to get at the

COST OF TRANSPORTATION

in the stone trade, and obtain a reliable data, a

TRIBUNE reporter called at the office of the
Singer & Talcott Stone Company, where Mr. H.

D. Baker, the Secretary, and A. T. Williams,
the Superintendent, kindly furnished all the information required. The Company runs two
steam canal-boats, the M. Talcott and the Advance, towing one barge each on the round trip
of fifty miles between Chicago and Lemont,
one and a half tons of soft coal are burned; towing two barges each, two tons of coal are consumed. The steamers were built after plans
and specifications furnished by Mr. Merriman,
who is a practical machinist and engineer. Louis
Le Petre, also a practical man employed by the
Company, built the hull of the Talcott, a description of which will answer for both vessels.
Her leogth is 115 feet, breacht of beam sixteen
teet and six inches, and draft, loaded, four feet
and six inches. There is practically no hold in
the stone boats, the strong deck upon which
the cargo is placed being constructed close to
the bottom of the vessel. The machinery and
boilers and pilot-house are situated in the stern
of the boat, and take up but little room, leavhug capacity formed for twenty-two cords of
rubble stone. The Advance has room for
twenty-four cords. The engines are of
the compound, condensing pattern, and were
built by Fraser & Chalmers. The boiler is an
upright one, constructed by Devine. The workhuge of three boats have been very satisfactory
to the Company, and they are certainly economing in the use of fuel. A Captain, engineer,

and steersman are employed to run the Talcott, at a cost of \$225 per month. A pair of right and left hand propeller wheels of the Philadelphia kind are used, each four feet and three inches in diameter and six feet and six inches pitch. They cause very little or no swell when in motion. The Company has three tow-barges, two with capacity for twenty-lour gords of stone each, and a third with room for twenty-five cords. The gound trip occupies two days. The following statement was furnished to the Canal Board under date of Dec. 4, 1875, and shows

der date of Dec. 4, 1876, and shows

THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE TALGOTT:.

The Hon. W. N. Brainard, Secretary of the Board of Canal Commissioners—Dnan Sir: In reply to your request for information as to work done by our steamboats on the Illinois & Michigan Canal. I am directed to submit the following memorands, to-wit: Steam canal-boat M. Tslcott made trial-trip May 15, 1876, and from that date until laid up Nov. 18, 1876, she made eighty-two round trips from Chicago to Lemont, the average distance run being fifty miles per round trip. The Talcott carries a cargo of 145 tons of stone on each trip from Lemont to Chicago (iwenty-fire miles), the "out" run being made light. In addition thereto she has towed 103 loaded boats from Lemont to Chicago (averaging 150 tons each), in river and canal. The trips may be tabulated as follows: Stramer M. Talcott, five trips, without tow, 5 loads: fifty-one trips, with one boat in tow. 78 loads. Eighty-two trips brought in 185 loads.

The consumption of coal has averaged 3, 384 pounds per round trip, or 1,588 pounds per boatload per mile. or 21-100 pound coal per ton per mile. We have used the Wilmington coal at a cost of \$3,50 per ton, and employed three men.—a Captain, an engineer, and a deck-hand, as compared with towing by horse- or mule-power in the Canal and by tugs on the river, our steamboats have made a saving of fully 334 per cent in per cent in cost of transportation. Yours truly,

Secretary Singer & Talcott Stone Company.

Secretary Singer & Talcott Stone Com THE FOLLOWING MEMORANDA were furnished by Messrs. Norton & Co., o Lockport, Ill., to the Canal Board, and show

ter mills per ton per mile.

The above figures were given from careful records kept for the purpose of obtaining correct information concerning the performances of the steamers, and they are considered reliable.

Chicago stone dealers, whose quarries are at Lemont, have one canal propeller in use, and they are thoroughly satisfied with its workings. "B. & C." is the name of the boat, and it was built at Lockport three years ago by Frank Hopkins, at a cost of \$10,000. It has capacity for twenty-one cords of stone. The length of the vessel is 121 feet, breadth 16 feet, and draft, when loaded, 4 feet and 6 loches. The engines are of the compound pattern, and were built by J. C. Peatie, of this city. "The wheels are the tame as those used on the Talcott. The firm MESSES. BOYER & CORNEAU, and the round trip the stame are the tame as those used on the Talcott. The firm have three tow barges, with capacity for twenty-three cords of stone each. Towing one barge on the round trip the steamer uses two tons of coal at \$2.50 per ton; towing three barges, three and a half to four tons of coal are consumed. The "B. & C." makes a round trip every day, and three men run.

House. On stone brought over thirty miles different rates are charged.

It costs about \$2,500 to build a canal-barge, or horse-boat, and a steamboat like the Talcott costs from \$6,000 to \$6,500. Mr. Corneau stated to the reporter that the "B. & C." cost \$10,000. THERE ARE NOW ON THE CANAL

to the reporter that the "B. & C." cost \$10,000.

THERE ARE NOW ON THE CANAL.

144 boats of all descriptions, including twenty-four steamers, fifteen tugs, sixty-two horse-boats, and fifty-three barges. With the exception of the five steamers and four tugs employed in the stone and ice trade, all the others are used in the carrying of grain from various points on the canal and Illinois River, and sometimes have lumber back, but as a general thing leave this port light. The crews live on the boats. The propellers tow from one to two barges, as the case may be. Of the above number, out one boat is new, the Floc, a barge employed in the ice trade. Boats engaged exclusively in towing are not charged any tolls. The present prospect for business on the canal the remainder of the season is good, and higher rates of freight are anticipated. The tugs Success and Brothers are engaged in towing canal-boats on the Chicago River, to and from Bridgeport. During the past year one steamboat was sunk on the canal, one was taken across the lake, and one has not made a trip this year. Three horseboats "played out" last year, and have been abandoned. The principal articles transported on the canal are flour, corn, oats, rye, wheat, ice, lumber, and stone. The grain capacity of the boats is about 6,500 bushels.

Most of the canal-boats are built here, and a few are built at Lockport and Henry.

The last annual reports of the Canal Boards, Superintendent, and the Chief Engineer have appeared, in The Tribune, and have made a satisfactory showing of the business done, considering the depression in trade all over the country. Freights have been low for several seasons past, but the boatmen are anticipating a larger business than ever the coming fall, and will probably get higher and more remunerative rates.

WISCONSIN CORPORATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Madison, Wis., Aug. 8.—Articles of association have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State for a society to be known as the Natural History Society of Wisconsin. The purpose of the society is to awaken and sustain an interest in the study of Nature, and especially to explore and search out the facts and materials pertaining to the natural history and ethnology of the State of Wisconsin. The location of the society is Milwaukee, and it is formed without the subscription of capital stock. New members are to be received by a vote of the Society, and the payment of such fees as may be fixed upon. The articles fix upon the following as the first Board of Directors: President, Christian Preusser; Recording Secretary, Ernst Welleck; Corresponding Secretary, Charles Mann; Treasurer, Gustav Preusser: Librarian, Carl G. Stein. Articles were filed by Charles H. Haskins, Alfred Weller, and Henry C. Haskins, who have associated themselves together for the purpose of building telephone lines, leasing telephone instruments, and transacting telephone business generally. The capital stock is to be \$20,000, and the location of the corporation is Milwaukee. an interest in the study of Nature, and espeion is Milwaukee.

THOSE USEFUL CONDUITS,

THOSE USEFUL CONDUITS, the kidneys and bladder, sometimes become toroid and weak from unascertainable causes. When this occurs, their discharging function is of necessity very imporfectly performed, and certain debris, which is the result of natural bodily waste and decay, does not escape as it should, but remains to corrupt the blood and develop poisonous humors and dangerous as well as painful diseases. It is one of the beneficent effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to gently stimulate the urinary organs, and prevent them from lapsing into a state of inactivity, always provocative of their inflammatory degeneration and decay. How much better, then, is it to adopt this mild directic as a means of inciting them to action, than to incur the danger of this destruction. To expel from the system waste matter through the bowels and kidneys, and to regulate and arouse the stomach and liver, are among the chief uses of this valuable remedy.

The Fair Thing.

A young Parisian lady, after being relieved of a tormenting tooth, laid down 10 francs in payment. Looking at the fee contemptuously, the dentist asked if that was for his servant. "No, sir," responded madame, with a sweet smile, "at is for both of you."

THE CITY-HALL.

Supt. Jordan Again Put Upon the Stand.

It Appears that the Alleged Hollow Piers Are Not Hollow at All,

And Will Bear Any Weight that May Be Put on Them.

A Talk About Bond-Stones, Anchors, Brick, Etc.

The City-Hall Investigation Committee resumed its labors yesterday morning shortly after 10 o'clock.

the Superintendent, was again called to the witness-chair, and was examined by Mr. Bonfield.

Mr. Jordan did not know of any other set of plans than the ones figured upon, more than that there were the original ones and the ones in which the alterations were made, and the latter were the ones upon which everybody was supposed to bid. The alterations were all made prior to their being submitted to the bidders, and everybody had the same chance to examine them. Witness knew this to be so, because he saw Mr. Van Osdel before the advertisement

was put into the paper.
City-Attorney Grinnell desired to call the ttention of the witness to the long bond-stones

and the anchors.

Mr. Jordan examined the drawings, and said the length of the bond-stones called for was sixteen and one-half inches. Witness said be called the attention of Mr. Cleaveland to the fact that some of the bond-stones were not as long as the specifications required, and, after talking the matter over, they agreed to allow them to run back as far as the window-jambs.

Mr. Grionell manted to know how many of the bond-stones there were in the large piers. Witness said there were seventeen piers on the front side of the building, with one bondstone each. There were none of them put in according to the plans. As he said before, he called the attention of the contractors and Mr. Cleaveland to the fact, and they agreed to let the bond-stones run to the back of the window-jambs. They took advantage of a technicality, and found a way to avoid putting in the bondstones and

according to the specifications.

Mr. Grinnell—Then, if they had been disposed to take advantage, they city would have to put

in the anchors and the bond-stones? Witness replied that this would not have been the case; the anchors were put in with clamps, and the Superintendant thought they

been the case; the anchors were put in with clamps, and the Superintendant thought they would answer every purpose. The brick men claimed that the anchors for stone-work were not a part of their contract, and the stone men said they were not in their specifications.

In reply to a question by Mr. Grinnell, witness stated that this was a question for the architect and the Superintendent to decide, and they decided it in the way above described.

Mr. Grinnell tried to get Mr. Jordan to admit that it did not belong to the brick men to put in the anchors, but the latter would do nothing of the kind. He said it there had been no designation in the specifications as to who should put in the anchors, then the city or the owners of the building would have to put them in. It was a question for the architect and the Superintendent to decide on the spur of the moment.

Mr. Grinnell asked what would have been the expense of putting in the anchors.

Witness replied about \$25.

Mr. Bonfield—Any one would think that the question involved two or three millions. [Laughter.]

In reply to another question by Mr. Grinnell, Mr. Jordan said that about every other layer of stone was a bond. Some of the stone ran back several inches beyond the rest, and this made a bond as much as though they ran clear through. If the bond-stone were put in to run clear through the solid brick pier, the settling of the brick-work would cause the bond-stones to break off, and the work would then have been weaker than it would have been had the stones only projected part way through, as they now did. Witness said they did not select any particular pier to make the examination upon.

Mr. Grinnell asked witness if he did not consider that the wall would have been better had the bond-stones run clear through.

Mr. Grinnell asked witness if he did not consider that the wall would have been better had the bond-stones run clear through.

Witness replied that he thought it might make a stronger wall if the bond-stones ran clear through, but he did not think the pier would fall if they did not go through. His understanding was that the only reason the bond-stones were not put in to run clear through was on account of a quarrel between the brick and stone contractors as to which should put them in. The architect and Superintendent compromised the matter by putting in the stone as they did. This involved no extra expense to the city.

In explaining the matter of the much-talked of

witness made the startling announcement that they were not hollow at all, but had been filled up as far as they had gone with brick, and this constituted the extras claimed by the brick men. This filling was done after the piers had been built up hollow.

"Why was this done?" asked Mr. Grinnell.

"Because we regarded them as weak points in the building," returned the witness.

Mr. Grinnell asked him if he thought this filling would add to the strength of the piers.

Mr. Grannell asked him if he thought this filling would add to the strength of the piers.

Witness thought it would. It would add at least a hundred tons to the bearing weight of the piers. The weight which the piers would have to bear was about fifteen tons to the square foot; he thought they would actually bear a much greater weight.

Regarding the

STONE WORK,

Mr. Jordan said he saw that a good many porous stone had gone into the building. He rejected a great many. There were some stone now in the building which were coarser grained and more porous than others, but he did not think they ought to come out. There had some stone gotten into the building recently which he regarded as bad, and he had ordered the contractors to take them out, but they ignored his commands, and refused to do so. He informed Mr. Kirkland, the present Superintendent of Buildings, and that gentleman knew all about it now.

Ald. Phelps asked witness if, in his judgment,

Buildings, and that gentleman knew all about it now.

Ald, Phelps asked witness if, in his judgment, there was a single stone in that building that ought to come out.

Witness replied that he did not know of any.

Ald. Lawler inquired of witness whether he saw every stone as it went into the building.

Witness replied that he could not, of course, see every stone as it was set, but he thought that every stone that went in would do.

Ald. Lawler objected to the term "I think so," which he had noticed the witness had been using for about two weeks. He thought the Superintendent should know for certain, yes or no, whether the building was a good one or not.

Witness said he knew that it was a good building.

Ald. Lawler asked witness if he did not know

Ald. Lawler asked witness if he did not know that

THERE HAD BEEN "VOYLASHUNS" OF THE CONTRACT
in building the structure. [Laughter.]
The witness wasn't aware of any "voylashuns."
Ald. Lawler thought there had been a good many. He told a member of the Committee that, if he hadordered red brick in a private building and the contractor had put in white, he would take a gun and shoot the contractor off the bailding.

Mr. Grinnell asked witness why the stonework had been allowed to go up so much ahead of the brick-work.
Witness replied that if he had his way about it, he would stop such work or "bust."
Mr. Grinnell—Then why was it not stopped! Witness simply shrugged his shoulders, and admitted that he did not know.
Witness thought that good merchantable brick was just as strong as sewer brick, but they were not quite so high-priced. Sewer brick were supposed to be free from lime, burnt hard, and were more perfect in shape than common brick.

In regard to the

In regard to the

In regard to the

IRON ANCHORS,
witness said that he thought they were quite as good and strong with a coating of coal-tar as they would be galvanized. He would as soon have them whitewashed for his part. All that was wanted was to keep the iron from rusting. After it went into the wall it could not be reached by either water or air, and consequently could not rust.

In regard to the stones lying upon their natural bed, Mr. Jordan said that in the blue stone perhaps they might tell something about the laminations, but he did not think that anybody could tell in the white stone which was the stural bed. If you took a crowbar and lifted

one of the stones up it would be just as liable to break one way as another.—like a lump of

to break one way as another,—like a lump of sugar.

Ald. Throop said there had been a good deal of talk about Mr. Jordan shrugging his shoulders when the Committee of Experts went to examine the piers, and got them to dig several hoies in the walls to find bond stone; showing by his manner that somebody was implicated besides himself, and that he exhibited a sort of disrespect for the Committee. He wanted to know how it was.

Witness said that he simply pointed out the places where the bond stones ought to be; he did not want them to take his word, but to examine for themselves.

did not want them to take his word, but to examine for themselves.

In reply to Mr. Bonfield, Mr. Jordan said the pier would hold up a weight of 1,000 tons before it would crush; it was only required to hold up 125 tons. He regarded it homogeneous in its construction. It might be better if built of some other material,—granite, for instance. He thought the pier could be taken down without injury to the rest of the building. He did not think the pier would be improved it it was taken down and put up again in exact accordance with the specifications.

The Investigating Committee then adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

NOTRE DAME.

Resumption of Educational Sessions.

The University of Notre Dame will shortly commence its fall sessions in the new buildings erected during the summer to replace those destroyed by the disastrous fire of April 23 last.

About \$45,000 of insurance was received, and, with this and numerous contributions from the friends and alumni of the institution, the present buildings, which are in every way superior

to the old, have been crected.

The infirmary has been remodeled and covered with a roof of slate and tin. Hereafter there will be no private rooms in this building for permanent residence, and the office of the University will be transferred to the main build-

ing.

The style of architecture adocted for the main college building is the modern Gothic, somewhat cruciform in shape, being 224 feet front and 155 feet in depth. A projection or wing makes the total frontage 320 feet. The building is four stories in height, with a basement, the east and west wings being only three stories. A rotunds, thirty feet in diameter at the base, passes from the foundations up through the building, supporting the dome, and giving light, air, and ventilation to the whole building.

The study-nalls are located in the east and west sides on the principal floor, and are 77x41 feet and 15 feet clear in height. The entrance is from the south and from a corridor extending from each study-hall to the rotunda.

On the same floor are twelve class-rooms, averaging twenty-six by sixteen feet, and of the same hight as the study-halls. The commercial class-room is forty-four by twenty feet, adjoining the senior study-hall, and is lighted by four large windows.

The floors above are divided in a similar manner, the floors above are divided in a similar manner, the floors above are divided in a similar manner, the floors above are divided in a similar manner, the floors above are divided in a similar manner, the floors above are divided in a similar manner, the floors above are divided in a similar manner, the floors above are divided in a similar manner, the floors above are divided in a similar manner, the floors above are divided in a similar manner, the floors above are divided in a similar manner, the floors above are divided in a similar manner, the floors above are divided in a similar manner, the floors above are divided in a similar manner, the floors above are divided in a similar manner, the floors above are divided in a similar manner, the floors above are divided in a similar manner, the floors above are divided in a similar manner. The style of architecture adopted for the main

ings from study-halls, class-rooms, dormitories, etc.

The destruction of the old college has drawn special attention to the protection of the new building from all possible danger from fire. The walls are of solid brick and stone; the trimming and ornamentation of the exterior are of fine cut stone and galvanized iron, and all the roofs and corpices are covered with slate. Then, in addition to the ordinary stairwavs, there are fire-escapes on every floor, so that should fire ever again occur there will be the most ample means of escape from every story and every room of the whole building. As a still further protection from fire, and also for convenience and heauty in lighting the building, instead of coal-oil it has been determined to use gas hereafter.

instead of coal-oil it has been determined to use gas hereafter.

The principal entrance to the college is from the south, facing the main avenue, as in the old college, by a large and handsome porch, approached by an extra large and inviting flight of steps. At the right of entrance are the rooms of the President and Vice-President, as well as the usual rooms for visitors. On the left of the entrance, looking out in front, is the main parlor, 40 by 42 feet, with front and side bay-windows.

lor, 40 by 42 feet, with front and side bay-windows.

Opposite the small parlor, on the right of the entrance-ball, is the large main-staircase, ascending in an octagonal niche, well lighted from windows in outside walls. In the hall on each side of the rotunda a large staircase, for the accommodation of students, extends from the basement to the third floor. There are two closet-towers in the rear, about fifteen feet from the main building, with stairways which are also intended as fire-escapes, and there are also fire-escapes from the domitories into the wings.

The rotunda and dome are entirely self-supporting, so that if the rest of the buildings were removed they would stand undisturbed as a lofty tower, extending 170 feet from the ground and surmounted by a beautiful statue of Notre

should be in the building. The cast wing will be devoted to the laboratory and sciences in general.

The Music-Hall, which will be 200 feet front by fifty feet deep, three stories nigh, will be located to the east and in front of the main building, thus matching the church on the west front, the three buildings combining with the main college as a centre, their total frontage being about 500 feet. The first story of the Music-Hall will be divided into two play rooms, each 50 feet by 100. On the second floor will be the new Exhibition Hall, 150 feet long by 50 feet wide, and two stories in hight. This will leave two music rooms, one on the second and one on the third floor, each 50 feet square. The play rooms, the Exhibition Hall, and the music rooms will thus all be larger and more convenient than before. Washington Hall will be devoted to gymnasiums. An Observatory in the front of Music-Hall will, receive the fine telescope presented by the late Emperor of France. Counting square feet, it will be found that theere are over 30,000 more feet of flooring in the new building than the old, as it has a much greater proportion of ground floor, the long line of stairways in the old building being dispensed with. The size of the college is one particularly adapted to the improvement of the students. It is secluded aph healthy, and constant care is rendering a spot naturally beautiful still more attractive by art and good taste.

ful still more attractive by art and good taste.

SPELLING, OR SPELING? To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—It is difficult to understand whether some of the communications published on the subject of "Spelling-Reform" are intended to quiz the proposed changes or are written in serious earnest. I suppose one may safely treat a paper said to have been read be-tore the Spelling-Reform Association in Philadelphia, by S. N. D. North, of the Utica (N. Y.) Herald, as intended in good faith in support of the so-called reform. If so, it seems that the suggested changes would be very like other changes that have claimed to be reforms, but have not effected much reformation. Most of the alterations are made to conform to a corrupt pronunciation of the word altered, whilst the re-ceived spelling is perfectly in accord with the word as it ought to be, and, among people of ordinary education, is, pronounced. Other words which it is proposed to change are imported whole from other languages, such as "etiquette," "cigarette," etc., and, if we borrow the word, it is certainly reasonable to adopt the spelling of those from whom we borrow it.

If it is easier for us to adopt the diminutive "ette," instead of speaking of a little cigar, a little wagon, or what not, let us show what we mean by it. Cigaret, wagonet, etc., would not necessarily convey the idea of diminutiveness; and, keeping in view whence they are obtained,

necessarily convey the idea of diminutiveness; and, keeping in view whence they are obtained, should be pronounced cigara, wagona, etc.

Then, again, most of the advocates of change appear to lose sight altogether of the quantity of the word in question. This is easily tested by taking Mr. North's address and reading it aloud as spelled, without regard to what is the usage or habits derived from the old way of spelling the words. To begin at the beginning, it is difficult to make "thots" spell "thoughts." It would naturally be "thots" with a short o. If we had the long and short o of the Greek it might be easy to decide the quantity of the syllable without any additional vowel, but "thots" cannot spell "thoughts" as it is usually pronounced, under any rule. It must be either "thots," short, or "thots," long. The next word is "conceivable," spelled "concevabl." Admitting that the dropping of the "1" saves a letter in printing, the word has or had certainly four syllables with only three vowels. This mode has been adopted in all the words ending in "le." The syllable is certainly pronounced, and should be represented by a vowel somewhere, either "bie" or "be!," as the innovators have it in "centre." "theatr." If the letter "1" is itself to stand for a syllable, why not the letter "r," and have it "centr," "theatr," etc., if there is to be any rule or consistency whatever?

We have in the English language the soft.

"c" and the hard "c." In some words Mr.
N. substitutes "s" for the soft "c": In others omits the final "c," in words such as "appearances," "prejudices" (according to his rute the "a" should be left out of "appearances." but this he retains). The "c" without the final vowel would be hard, and the words become "prejudick," "appearank," etc. It would take more space and time than you or I can, I think, devote to the task to follow the whole of the changes this document suggests. But, even according to the phonographic rules on which they are claimed to be based, they are in very many cases incorrect. Mr. North, no doubt, understands ail about journalism, but he would not surely pronounce it, and, therefore, not spell ft, "jurnalism," and, by so doing, lose all sight of the derivation of the word, which is very frequently the only guide to its meaning.

English words are admittedly cerived from various languages are a derived from the dead languages are generally Anglified, the foreign word making, as it were, the root of the English word. For instance, such words as "catafogue," "monologue," "prologue," which are not correctly, but curruptly, pronounced "monolog," "catalog," "prolog." Others are imported into the language, whole, such as the words Mr. North quotes, "etiquette," "cigarette," "wagonette," and these should retain the spelling of the language they are taken from, both to denote their derivation and their meaning.

The language is intended, it may be presumed,

from, both to denote their derivation and their meaning.

The language is intended, it may be presumed, to be written as well as spoken. Education is very general among all classes, and if we were to adopt sound alone as the guide of spelling we should be bringing it down to the standard of intelligence (or intelligenc) of the uneducated classes instead of educating the whole English-speaking community up to the standard that the sometimes subtle distinctions of correct pronunciation and proper accentuation require. I have said nothing about a accentuation, and will content myself with remarking that a change in accentuation alone sometimes makes such a change in a word at that it would require a different phonographic spelling. Those who spell "finite" with the "e" want to spell "infinite," "definite," infinite," and the last "!" is long. "Definite," infinite," and many similar words of three or more syllables, have the accent transferred to the ante-penultimate syllable, and the finite (finit !) syllable becomes apparently abortened, but it is still "definite," "infinite," without so much stress on the final syllable, and not "definite," "infinit."

But quite enough of this for the present. Use the language fairly, and properly pronounce it, and accentuate it as it is intended it anould be, and there will not be much need of a new method of spelling. The plan proposed is calculated to degrade instead of elevate the language.

It would be just as reasonable to leave out

is calculated to degrade instead of elevate the language.

It would be just as reasonable to leave out all the "haspirates" and supply them where they are not wanted to suit the Cocknev English, to spell girl "gall," or "gurl," as to adapt our spelling generally to the mispronunciation which is only too common, and which it should be the object of all to correct instead of to sanction.

Lingua A. Tung.

TENNESSEE.

The People of That State Believe that the Dead Pinancial Past Should Bury Its Dead They Reject the Idea of Paying Any Good Money for Bad Debts.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 8.—Election returns are coming in slowly, but enough is received to warrant the assertion that the proposition to settle our State debt at 50 cents, with 4 per cent interest, has been defeated. The mimority cannot yet be ascertained, but will be small. About one-third of a vote was polled in this county, and this is true of every county in the State. showing a lamentable lack of interest on the part of the people in the matter. The majority for compromise in Davidson, the largest county except Shelby in the State, will not exceed 1,230. The counties composing East Tennessee will give a majority ranging between 5,000 and 6,000. The vote of West Tennessee will necessarily be light, and, as far as heard from shows a decided majority against the proposition. Although the leading newspapers, politicians, and prominent business-men generally used their influence for a compromise, and urged its acceptance, their combined efforts had no apparent effect upon the people. ettle our State debt at 50 cents, with 4 per cent

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 8.—The Indiana editors arrived here to-day, expecting to go west over the Sants Fe Road. Some hitch in west over the Santa Fe Road. Some hitch in the arrangements prevented, however, and the party went south over the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Road to Baxter Springs. On their return Saturday the party will go west over the Santa Fe or Kansas Pacific.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS barrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until so clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdesler, Stationer, etc., 1000
West Madion-st., near Western-stv.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Bine Island-av., corner of Haisted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdesler, and Pancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln,
LOUIS W. H. NERBE, Printing and Advertising
Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Divisionst., between LaSalle and Weils.

PERSONAL

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per in-certion. Each additional line, 10 cents. PERSONAL—SAINT A.: WE LEAVE SATURDAY morning for Detroit. Come and see us off. Package will reach me Wednesday morning on my return. CLAUDE.

PERSONAL-LIZZIE F.: I SHALL GO EAST AS arranged. A.

PERSONAL-IF MRS. ANNE LUNDHOLM. NEE O'Brien, would write to her friends in Patrick-st., Limerick, she would hear of something to her advantage.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE DRIVING HORSE, 5 YRARN old; used to city sounds, and kind. Apply at No. 15 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—AT F. D. CUMMINGS, 95 SOUTH JEF-ferson-st., one pair sorrel horses, \$435; sorrel horses, \$65; bay mare, \$125; black horse, \$90; three good single drivers, one bay cosch team, 1646 hands high, 6 and 7 years old.

HAVE FOR SALE ONE 2-SEATED EXTENSION-top carriage, one leather-top jump-seat, one light rockaway, and several second-hand buggles and roadwagons, and three delivery-wagons; all very cheap, to HAYDE. NEW AND SECOND-HAND BUGGIES AND BUSI-ness wagons cheap. Tires set, 50c; axles, \$1; all seasoned stock. MARTIN'S, 47 Wells-St.

WANTED-A SECOND-HAND WAGON BUILT expressly for the purpose of carrying a party of hunters. Apply at office of Chicago Field, 185 Dearborn-8. born-st.

WANTED-GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARness; will pay part cash and nice lot near Fiftynith-st. boulevard. Address P 90, Tribune office. W ANTED—A RELIABLE, SOUND HORSE, BAY
W or iron-gray, weight 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, for delivery purposes; must have one week's trial; horsemen
need not reply. Address T 6, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE. TO EXCHANGE.

ROUTT IN IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR A paying drug store in city or country. Address 77, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—UR RENT—A GOOD RESIDENCE on two lots: an elevator (capacity 20, 000 bil.), five corn cribs (capacity 40,000 bil.), five corn five country. Manded a good farm and stock. Address, with full particulars, Box 24, Foosiand, Champaign Country, Illinois.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR HORSES, BUGGIES, FUR fitters, jeweiry, or city property, eight nice residence lots, one block from street-cars, in Fhiladelphia. Fra; these lots are clear and title perfect, will trade all or part of them: would assume some mortgage on Chicago property and give some one a great bargain. 7.

B. BOYD, Room 7, 170 Mathon-18. B. BUYD, ROOM 7. 170 MadBoR-St.

TO EXCHANGE—THE HOUSE AND LOT 541
South Throop-st. Chicago, for San Francisco or Oakland property, or California farm-land. Please address A. J. McADAM, 334 Grove-st., San Francisco, Cal.

TO EXCHANGE—HOTEL PURNITURE, AND lease, in tiptop running order, also real estate, all cieer, for a farm with stock and implements from \$3,000 to \$8,000. Address Pet, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FIXE NEW PARLOR OFFINE NEW PA BUSINESS CARDS.

D. HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, office and court-room, 154 and 156 Clark-st. Chattel mortgages, etc., seknowledged. HOUSEHOLD GOODS. HOW TO SAVE MONEY-TOU CAN DO IT BY buying your parior or chamber furniture. Brussels and ingrain carpets, cooking ranges, &c., at P. & J. CABEY'S, 38 and 40 West Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION. A YOUNG LADY HAVING CERTIFICATE AND heat of references wishes a position to teach in city or country. She is also an experience of kinder-gartnes. Address T i, Tribune office.

M.T. FOREST SEMINARY—A GOOD BOARDING and Day-school. The next term opens Sept. 8, 1879. B. H. KELLOGG. CAST OFF CLOTHING.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT L. CHEER'S, 894 State-st. Orders by mail promptly

CITY REAL ESTATE. In this column, three lines or test, 25 cents per in sertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—ADAMS-ST. BEtween Jefferson Park and Ashiand-av., an extra
deep lot at a great bargain for a few days. J. C. MAdilla, se Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE IMPROVED LEASEDOATES, ISB Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NICE S-ROOM COTTAGE, WEST
Side: price low; terms reasonable; buylt and stop
rest. E. R. WALKER, 78 Market-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—HOUSE 1104 PRAIrie-av., destrable place, margle front, all modern
improvements. J. P. YOUNG, 122 Fifth-av.

FUR SALE—ON NORTH CLARK-ST. NEAR SUporior, valuable business property, improved and
well rented. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. POR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one mile from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from hicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property a markot, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, ocents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSaile-st., Hoom 5. FOR SALE-150X167 TO A 20-FOOT ALLEY ON Forty-sixth-st. between Woodlawn and Greenwood-aws. file grove on the property; only a short distance of the Forty-seventh-st. station; price, \$15 per foot; one-third cash, batance on time; chespest property in Hyde Park. By JACOB WEIL, \$7 Dearborn-st. porn-st.

POR SALK-SUBURBAN PROPERTY-CHEAP—
I have two lots, of 50 feet each, at \$25 per foot, on Dummy-road, or ten lots of 50 feet, on Melrose-st., at \$15 to \$20 per foot, in Lake View, splendidly situated, and first-class neighborhood. Address EDGAR SANDERS, 70 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. Non Sale-A Parm OF ITS ACRES, SITUATED two miles west of Blackberry Station, forty miles west of Chicago, St. Charles & Oregon City Road, the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad south like of farm; is under a good state of culcivation, an abundance of good water, different kinds of fruit, about 20 acres of good second-growth timber, is well fenced. Will sell crops, stock, and farm implements with farm if desired. Terms: One-half cash down, balance on time to suit purchaser, secured by mortgage on farm, with interest at 8 per cent, payable annually. This is a rare opportunity to begin farming. Address Lock Box 10, Blackberry Station, Kane County, Ill. POR SALE—300 ACRES OF TIMBER-LAND NEAR block waint. Address JAS. T. WAYLAND, 513 North Fourth-st., St. Louis. POR SALE-SPLENDID STOCK FARM, 240 ACRES, four miles from this city, on easy terms. For particulars address P. O. Box 173, Fremont, Neb.

W ANTED-GOOD RESIDENCE PROPERTY ON South Side, for which we have continued inquiry. Owners picase call with description and price. W. S. ELLIOTT & CO., 143 LaSalle-st. WANTED—TO BUY A LOT OR HOUSE AND LOT on Michigan av. north of Twelfth st. Address condidentially with number and price, P 22, Tribune. TO RENT_ROUSES.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

West Sides

To RENT-110 OAKLEY-AV. AND SS MONROElor floor, every convenience and dining-room on parlor floor, every convenience and improvement, case fixtures, furnace, etc., in excellent condition. H. PUTWIN, 120 Washington-84., (Room 44. TO RENT-413 PER MONTH, FINE FRAME COT-tage, 11 Harvard-st. Inquire at 505 Western-av. TO RENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT OCTA-goa-front prick, 42 Secievav. All conveniences, a splendid order. Low. O. M. SOPER, 172 Lasaile or 19 Honore-st.

North Side.

TO RENT-2 ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSES;
best location; filled with good-paying boarders.
Good chance for the right party. Room 3 Tribune
Building. TO RENT-FOR TWO MONTHS, A FURNISHED honse, North Side; location first-class; five minutes from Madison-st. Address P 92, Tribune office. TO RENT_BOOMS.

TO RENT—AT 412 MICHIGAN-AV., SUITE OF 2
or 3 rooms, completely furnished, separately or together; all furnished; basement to rent. References required.
TO RENT—ON CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTY—second-st., handsomely furnished rooms to gentlemen, with or without board; private family. Address P 95, Tribune office.

TO RENT-STORE, 1456 STATE-ST., CORNER OF Thirty-second; room: for offices or living. D. HARRY HAMMER, 154 and 156 Clark-st.

TO RENT-WELL-LIGHTED, LARGE AND SMALL rooms, with power for manufacturing, at 63 to 60 Weg Washington-st. A. E. BISSOF. WANTED TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A COTTAGE OR FLAT within ten minutes walk of Thirty ninth-st. and Cottage Grove-av. Address with terms, P.94, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LL PHYSICIANS ACKNOWLEDGE IRON BED-steads are the only preventive of yellow fever and all gpidemics. Chicago Iron Bedstead Company, 49 Welli-st. COERROACHES AND BUGS ARE ENTIRELY cleaned out by COMAN, 1470 South Dearborn-st. Call and see ms. or address a postal. L AGE-MITTS IN ENDLESS VARIETY, ALL shades, white and black, in short medium, and extra long, from 35 cents up to \$3.50 per pair. Paris kid-Gieve Lepot, is \$4 state-st. over the Santa Fe or Kansas Pacific.

No other Whisker Dve equals Hill's—50 cents.

No other Whisker Dve equals Hill's—50 cents. ment in doctor's family; strictly production. Box 363, Chicago.

ment in doctor's family; strictly private and conidential. Box 363. Chicavo.

THE PERFUMED ANTISEPTIC—A LADY IN

Washington, D. C., writes July 23, 1879, as fullows: "Your Antiseptic is very popular here. I find
it very refreshing during the hot weather, and should
sadly miss it if I could get no more. It helps me to
sleep. Please send me one dozen pluts by express.

Sanford Manufacturing Company. 151 Monroe-st.,
Chiengo: A gentleman who became sea-sick in crossing the lake a few days sago was cured in five minutes
by inhalling your Antiseptic from his handkerchief.
Please day his order inclosed for one dozen hair pluts.

A. N. MORSE, Eigin, Ill.

WANTED—AGENTS, CARVASERIS, AND
dealers is town and country, to sell new strigs
handkerchiefa, size 1812 inches, puis up in mackages of
one dozen, assorted patterns; \$500 can be made in the
next 90 days selling them, as every family will buy
from one to six dozen when they see them and hear the
price. A package of 12 handkerchiefa, showing just
what they are, with wholesale price-list, sent by mall
for eight 3-cent stamps; no attention paid to postale in
future. Address W. M. LONG, 204 Milwaukee-av.,
Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS CAN-

W ANTED-AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS CAN-vasser going West is desirous of representing a good specialty in Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado. Ad-dress this day B 100, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO BUY A KIDDER'S BATTERY,
"Tip" preferred, in good order. Call or address
D. 182 West Twelfth-st. WANTED-YOUNG MAN WITH MONEY TO ACT
MATTED-YOUNG MAN WITH MONEY TO ACT
pany. Call or address 288 Kast Eric-st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FOURTH DOOR FROM the bridge; new boarding-house, front rooms with board; \$3 to \$5 per week,

The bridge; new Boarding-nouse, Front rooms with board; \$3 to \$5 per week,

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., 4 blocks south of Paimer House—Board and room per day, \$1.5) to \$2.00; per week, from \$6 to \$10; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

L'NGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—

L'Single rooms and board, \$4.50 to \$6 per week, framients, \$1 day. Restaurant tickets, 21 meals, \$3 50.

HASTINGS HOUSE, 10, 18, 20, AND 22 EAST ADams-st. Rooms, an suite or single, with board, from \$5 to \$7 per week; transient, \$1 to \$1.50 per day.

HOTEL BitUNSWICK, WABASH-AV., COLINER, CONGRESS, the cooless hotel in the city; elegant rooms; table the best; prices the lowest; go see.

CENEVA LAKE-TO RENT, WITH BOARD, TWO
If the rooms, fronting the lake, at the "Seminary,"
with water and gas; the grove. Apply at the Seminary, Geneva Lake, Wis. MT. FOREST. ON THE CHICAGO & ALTON
MRairoad, 10 miles from city limits, a desirable
summer-boarding place. H. H. KELLOGG.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, detc., at one-half brokers rates. D. LAUNDER, Booms 5 and 6, 120 Handolph-st. Eestablished 1854. Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Handolph-st. Eestablished 1838.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES
On furniture, planos, etc., without removal. C.
B. Willson, Room II, 85 Dearborn-st.
Class PAID FOR ENDOWMENT LIFE-INSURANCE
Policies, D. W. SUTHERLAND, 95 Clark-st. CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER'
Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables
of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion
Office (Roened), 69 Essat Madison at. Established 1823. WANTED-ILLINOIS TOWN AND COUNTY RE-funding bonds. WELDON & MCNULTA, Attor-neys at Law, Bloomington, Ill. LOST AND FOUND.

L OST-A LADY LOST HER POCKETBOOK AT THE Danyllie decot this moraing, containing \$40 and a ticket to Evansyllie, Ind. A liberal reward will be paid if left at the office of the Danyille R. R., 123 Dearborn 48. DOST-THURSDAY AFTERNOON IN A CHICAGOav. and Larrabee-st. car, a black leather card case
with ladies' carda. Suitable reward will be given for
same if left as 21 Lake-st.

LOST-OR STOLEN ABOUT NOON, AUG. 8, A
black-and-tan dog: 85 reward will be paid for hisretarm to 81 Dearborn-st. Answers to the name of Nipper.

LOST-FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 8, AN OVERIcoat; 85 reward for leaving the same at 130 Frank

STORAGE.

OTORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MESCHANDISE Daugies, etc.; cheapes and best in city: advances a top, c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY 100 W. Monro PATENTS. PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, CAVEATS-MUNN & CO., 57 Park Row, New York, proprietors of the "Scientific American."
Thirty-four years experience as solicitors of patental Hand-book on Patenta, with full directions and address, sent free.

MACHINERY. FOR SALE—ONE 12X18 HORIZONTAL ENGINE:
also several bother feed seems pumps. Apply to
GEO. M. FURNESS, 127 Fulton-si.
FOR SALE—TWO STEAM BOILERS 48 INCHES
Por 14 feet long, with fire freeze complete; very
chean. Are sold to give page for larger ones. Apply
to MEAD & COS. 140 Labsuic—s. AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED-TO SELL OUR WATER-LAUGHTON & CO., 187 West BEIDS N.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Book keepers, Clerks, &c.

WARTED—BY AWHOLESALF OROCERY HOUSE, Wirel-class traveling salesmen who have a trade already established. To such we will pay all they can show they are worth. Must be able to give A I references. No apprentices wanted. P 56. Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEPER—YOUNG, ACTIVE man; must know his business, and be willing to work for low pay. Address with references. P 100, Tribune office. Tribune office.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERK IN AN IRON AND hardware house. Address in handwriting, stating age, what experience had, and wages wanted, P au, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—2 GOOD PLOW-GRINDERS. APPLY, by letter only, The Seaman Chilled Plow Company, Racine, Wis.

WANTED-TRUNK BOXMAKERS BY CRIPPEN WANTED-GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE MEN at ROBERT GRIFFITHS', rear of 837 Wabash-av. WANTED-IN BOSTON, FIFTY CABINET-MAKers to work on chamber furniture. Apply to
NEW ENGLAND FURNITURS EXCHANGE,
J. J. MONROE,
Secretary, Boston,
WANTED-A PAPER RULER, J.S. MCDONALD

Coachment, Teamsters, &co
WANTED-A MAN TO WORK IN A PRIVATE
stable at 18st Indiana-av.
WANTED-A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE
Care of horses and carriages, and is willing to make
himself generallymental about house. Apply at Room
6, 236 South Waier-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-FIFTY TEAMS, WITH OR WITHOUT wagons, on an extension of 4'u miles of railroad in Minnesota; wagers, 52 per day; board, 52 per week; cara, 25c per bushel; hay for the custing, and transportation free. Steady work as long as the weather permits. Applyto W. H. Mollught & CO., 65 South Canal-xi. W ANTED-100 RAILROAD LABOMERS FOR MIN nesota; free fare. Call to-day. Fifty for lumber yard; 10 for section; 25 for saw-mill. ANGELL & CO. 10 South Canal-st. W ANTED-100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR ILLI-nois and Michigan: free fare: 50 laborers for the city: wages, \$1.37 to \$1.50 per day: 10 farm-hands. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-si.

WANTED—200 MORE RAILROAD LABORERS for Minnsota; wares \$1.25 per day; board \$2 per week; steady work and transportation free. Apply to W. H. McHUGH & CO., 68 South Canal-si.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Lake Frie & Western R. Si. \$1.25 per day; board, from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week; plenty of station work; free fare. At J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph.

WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE NORTHwest, a capable agent for "Around the World
with Gea. Grant." containing over 800 original flustrations. To be sold by subscription only. Universally
admitted by the entire press of the United States to be
the handsomest book of travel ever produced. Parties
desiring territory should immediately address Subscription Book Department, the American News Company,
6 Porliand Block, Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE BEAUTIFUL NEW
book, "Mother, Home and Heaves." It pleases
everybody. R. C. TREAT, 107 Chark-st., Chicago. WANTED-A BRASS BAND WITH FIVE MOUTH
pleces to travel with Prof. H. Edward's London
Exhibition. Address Prof. H. EDWARD, South Bend WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN AS GYMNAST and artendant at the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children at Lincoln. II. A first-rate violinist pre-feared. Address Dr. C. T. WILDUR, Superiasendent. Ferred. Address Dr. C. T. WILBUR, Superinsendent.

WANTED—A MAN OR WOMAN TO TAKE
Charge of the laundry at the Asylum for FeebleMinded Children at Lincoln, Ill. Apply to Dr. C. T.
WILBUR, Superintendent.

WANTED—MRN AND WOMEN CANVASSERS
can make \$30 to \$40 per week selling our Protector; sells in every house; agents wanted everywhere; can be had at Fleid. Letter & Co., Sea & Co.,
Fellx Marston & Blair; send lo cents for sample. PATTERSON MANUFACTURING CO., 124 Dearborn-st.,
Chicago. Chicago.

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ins a pood business, on account of sickness. As
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continued, "it isn't ed off. Inte. The old gened, —refused to take y the thoughtless ying along in the thes, no Europe, no received to take y the sour eyes close to solemn and the better natures that, and forever, you

be protected from disruption and dismer

Miss., mob. The only proper way to con

doze, and ceases to kill like a band of savages

THE SHAM TREATY OF BERLIN.

cussia. Even the London Times views the

on-operation, of the treaty with some ap-

rehension; but perhaps the strongest indict-

ment framed against the Government is that

of the Pall Mall Gdeette, which has hitherto

been inclined to defend it. The substance

of the indictment is to the effect that the

treaty has not been carried out "in letter

t sustains its charge with wonderfully strong

It will be remembered by our readers that

pon the conclusion of the war Russis

negotiated a treaty with Turkey, known as

he San Stefano Treaty, to which serious ob-

ection was made by England, who demanded

Berlin Congress. The treaty was passed

under revision, and it was announced by the

English Government that every objection

which had been made to the San Stefano

SALISBURY, as stated in his official circular

farring upon that power a preponderating influe

ver both political and commercial relation

new State is to be subjected to a ruler whom Rusia will practically choose, its administration

"By the other portions of the treaty analogo

equence of the cessions in Kurdistan.

ns of the treaty (San

Ottoman Empire. The compulsory alienation

vidence.

the North, and not till then.

The Tribune.

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Baverly's Theatre. born street, corner of Monroe. Union-Square Theatre Company. ughter." Afternoon and evening

Randeleh street, between Clark and LaSalle. parement of Wallack's New York Star Combin. "A Sersp of Paper." Afternoon and evening.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1879

The idea of organizing the no-religionist of the United States into a political party was favorably considered yesterday at meeting in New York of a few members of National Liberal League, and it was voted to call a Congress of Infidels at Cincinnati on the 13th and 14th of next month Col. R. G. INGERSOLL, ELIZER WRIGHT, JAMES PARTON, and others are identified with

A circular received yesterday from the Treasury Department contains an important roling in reference to the application by a Chicago packing company for a rebate of duty paid upon salt imported and used exclasively in the curing of meats for exportation, the claim being that by the same ruling which allows rebates on tin cans used for articles of export a rebate or salt should be allowed. The claim is refused as not coming within the meaning of the law which permits the rebate on tin cans.

devasted by a great conflagration, and at last accounts the fire was still raging, having dready destroyed 1,000 houses. The city has a population of 60,000, of which 40,000 are Turks, and the remainder Catholics, Greeks, and Jews. Its houses are chiefly constructed of wood, and, it is presumed has neither the water-supply nor the facilities for fire-fighting necessary to resist success fully a conflagration under full headway. Manufactories of fire-arms, jewelry, leather, and woolen goods are located at Serajevo, which has extensive, iron mines in its vicinity, and is a commercial centre of considerable importance.

The Trade and Labor Council of Chicago was in a denunciatory mood last evening. Ecveral things have gone wrong with the So-cialistic agitators of late, and their wrath found vent in a series of resolutions denouncing Gov. Cullow for having refused to appoint the Communistic blatherskite STREETER & member of the State Labor Bureau; denouncing a member of the Typographical Union who assisted in bringing STREETER'S disqualifications to the notice of the Governor; denouncing Ald. Jonas for having proposed to contribute to-ward the establishment in Chicago of a charitable resort where any honest and deserving poor man may get food and lodging; and denouncing the Young Men's Christian Association and the City Railway Company for inaugurating religious services for the benefit of the Company's employes. There were many good deeds and noteworthy enter-prises which the angry Socialists neglected to condemn, but these can be brought into favorable notice by means of resolutions

An injunction, temporary in character, was yesterday granted by Judge Moone, in the Superior Court, restraining the Hyde Park Board of Trustees from enforcing the ordinance recently passed for the prohibition of the transportation of dead animals or other offensive matter through the village by rail. The ground upon which the aid of the Courts is sought is that, it is of vital consequence to the health of the City of Chicago that the objectionable stuff shall be carried away to a distance, and that when every possible precaution has been taken, and with entire success, by the construction of air-tight cars, to render its transportation odorless and inoffensive to people along the route of shipment, the Hyde Park Trustees have no power to prohibit the passage through the village of the cars so constructed. The City of Chicago is one of the parties in whose favor the injuncone of the parties in whose favor the injunction has been granted. It is particularly desirable to test the question whether the various towns and villages with which Chicago is surrounded may, by similar ordinances, prevent the city from getting rid of its dead animals and other refuse animal matter by shipment to outside points where the stuff can be handled and utilized without damage or offense to anybody.

election investigation at Cincinnati nest ridiculous light. The Con-

ble Ewing's canvass for the Governorship relying upon abundant proof of Republica fraud and corruption to furnish valuable material for campaign work. In this, however, they were grievously disappointed, for the testimony taken has established the fact not only that there was no corrupt or unlawful use of money by or for the ben-efit of the Republican candidates for Congress, but that a large proportion of the Re sublican campaign fund was paid to wellested Democrats to detect and prevent the wholesale importation by the Democracy of repeaters and illegal voters from Kentucky. The upshot of the investigation is a formal n of failure in the shape of at greed entry on the records of the Commit es to the effect that the memorialists made the charges without any facts for a basis, and that it is not worth while even to bring them before the Committee to give their tesimony.

KNOX'S DEFENSE OF DEMONSTIZATION. Mr. JOHN J. KNOX, Comptroller of the currency, made a speech before the Bankers Convention, now in session at Saratoga, N Y., in which he discussed the history of the emonetization of silver by the act of 1873 and repeated many of the exploded suggestions and explanations so often given in

spology for that bad act. So much of the speech as relates to this subject was wholly out of place. It had no reference to the subjects before the Convention, and was an impertinent, if not an offensive, attempt by a subordinate officer of the Government to defend an act which the country denounced with great unanimity as soon as its passage was generally discovered. and to impeach a policy which has been dopted in obedience to the demand of nineenths of the American people. The bi netallic policy of the United States existed before Mr. Knox was born. If in his distaste for it he was able to effect its temporary discontinuance, as a mere subordinate of the Treasury Department and personally in no wise responsible for National legislation, he might consent to abide the emphatic decision which restored that policy.

Mr. Knox undertakes to establish the sertion that everybody in 1873 knew that silver had been demonetized, because in his report to Congress in 1870 he had advised the discontinuance of the silver dollar. He adds to this the statement that the author of this report "drew that section of the act which, with slight amendment, thereafter discontinued the coinage of the silver-dollar piece"; and that "the bill was printed thirteen times," and considered during five successive sessions. The inference from these statements is that the known purpose of the bill before Congress during the five or more ssions was to demonetize silver; and that that being the sole design of the bill, expressed on its face or title, no one could plead ignorance of its passage. Now, Mr. Knox knows very well that the bill was a very voluminous one; that it covered perhaps forty or more printed pages; that it was an act compiling and reducing into one all the acts for the management of the mints, and that from the first line to the last there was no word by which any ordinary reader not in the secret would have known that the silver dollar was to be discontinued. The silver dollar was demonetized by an omission. Professing to re-enact the existing law, the bill recited a list of the various coins lawful to be coined, and omitted from this list the silver dollar. When Mr. Knox speaks of the bill having been printed "thirteen times" he leaves the impression that something was printed thirteen times which gave notice to the people of the United demonetized, when, in fact, the bill contained no word whatever to that effect; it simply left out of the list of thereafter coins the silver dollar. The omission of this dol-lar was, according to Mr. Knox, "printed thirteen times"! Will Mr. Knox, who claims to be the author of the section of the act of 1873 which discontinued the coinage of the silver-dollar piece, furnish the public with the exact words of that section making this change, and which were printed thirteen times? The General-Coinage bill might have been printed thirteen hundred times and no one would have been informed by anything it contained that the silver dollar

was to be discontinued. The Comptroller, in his endeavor to make out that everybody had knowledge of what the bill did not contain, and which was dexerously kept out of the bill, says it would be "humiliating to suppose that such a bill could pass Congress and be approved by the President, and what it contained be generally unknown for several years." Mr. BLAINE. and Mr. THURMAN, and Mr. GARFIELD are men, certainly, of average intelligence, and were attentive members of Congress, and they frankly confessed on the floor that they were unaware of the effect or intention of this adroitly-prepared section until long after the passage of the bill. President GRANT, who approved the bill, is on record in a letter written six months after the passage of the law, regretting that the owners of silver had ceased having standard silver dollars coined. He was not aware, at that time, that the silver dollar had been demonetized by Mr. Knox. The most ardent friends of demonetization have been unable to produce from the daily newspapers' special dispatches, or Washington correspondence of that date any mention of the fact that the coinage of the silver dollar had been abolished. After repeating the now rather stale objections to 'double standard," he seems to consider that he sums up its abomination in the following sentence:

"That which is called a double standard is sim ply an alternative standard, the silver circulating to the exclusion of gold whenever the mint and the market rate is such that silver is overvalued in its relations to gold; and in turn the gold circulat-ing to the exclusion of silver when gold is really the overvalued metal."

Can it be that Mr. Knox is ignorant of the fact that the end and advantage sought by bi-metalism or the double standard is the protection furnished by the alternative or option to pay debts in the legal coin of either metal. What is a "double standard" but two metallic legal-tenders, gold and silver, either of which the debtor may tender at his

Knox in office, and Mr. JEFFERSON, who also in his day had some personal and po-litical information on the subject, aided in establishing in the United States, as the policy of this Government, the bi-metallic nciple. They knew that the cheaper coin would be resorted to and used to pay debts, and they sought to secure that very right to the American people. The history of the country sustained the wisdom of their purpose. When the silver dollar was cheaper the gold, the silver was the general curency of the country; when the gold coin more valuable than gold as money, our peo-ple bought gold bullion with their silver and more valuable than gold as money, our peo-ple bought gold bullion with their silver and had it coined at a profit at the mints. For

forty years the silver dollar was more value ole than the gold, then ten silver dollars were worth ten dollars and fifty cents in gold bullion, then silver was excluded, and the cheaper gold became the general currency. All the debts, public and private, of the United States were contracted on the debtor's option to pay in either coin, and this continned until Mr. Knox, in 1873, had his bill de monetizing silver "printed thirteen times and passed without containing a solitary word on the subject of abolishing the debtor's option or reducing the country to a single

Admitting, however, that all that this subordinate Treasury official said concerning the demonstization of silver to be true, as stated by him, what was the pretext for his injecting this reminiscence into a speech before bankers at this late day? True or not true, the moment the country discovered that the silver dollar had been discarded, the demand was prompt and general that the silver dollar be restored, and it has been done. If Mr. Knox proposes to appeal from the country to the Bankers' Convention, he will probably discover that his "boom" will be a failure. His speech on this silver question was like thrashing old straw : it was an attempt to revive a question that has been buried by legislation and pub lie opinion. It was disingeneous in sub stance, impertigent as to occasion, offensive as to its inferences, and weak in every sense. In short, taking this speech as a specimen, the Comptroller of the Currency is not a success as a historian, or logician, or as the advocate of special interests; and it would have been better for his fame had he instead of attempting an oration, inserted this defense of silver demonstration into one of the annual reports, where it might have escaped the eye of the general public."

THE SOUTH MUST STOP BULLDOZING. Harper's Weekly is "glad to see by a tele gram in the papers that Senator HILL and Representative A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, are expected soon at Old Orchard Beach, in Maine." It thinks that "social intercourse among intelligent persons of the Northern and Southern States would be very serviceable in promoting good understanding." We have no objection to the freest "social in-tercourse" between intelligent Northerners and Southerners. Indeed, such intercourse has always existed, except during the short period of the late War, but it appears to have had no perceptible effect upon the political opinions of the Southern people. Social inercourse amounts to little more than an exchange of little politenesses and conversational nothings. The banker is very urbane when he meets his neighbor in a friend's drawing-room. He expresses, perhaps, the most generous sentiments, and adopts the air and manners of a humanitarian and philan thropist. But, if the neighbor calls upon him next day to request the favor of loan, he will find him hedged about with a panoply of cold and his talk will be of collaterals! Polite society does not settle questions of difference in public affairs, -at least not in the United States. There was a time when the salons contributed powerfully to the government of France, but that time is long since passed even there. The Northern merchant, professional gentleman, or politician who travels in the South finds the women charming. A cordial hospitality is gracefully extended, and, if the subject of politics is broached, it is treated with a velvety touch of pretended loyalty to the statu quo. - the Nation. But JEFF DAVIS avers that he has never met one woman at the South who is not at heart a traitor! Political questions must be settled the drawing-room. It is of little conse quence to know what BEN HILL and ALEX-ANDER H. STEPHENS think and say in the retirement of Old Orchard Beach; what they think and say at Atlanta and Washington is of infinite consequence. It is easy to play the role of Jesuitism in the social circle; it is not so easy in Legislative and Congressional halls. The politics of the social circle is of no more consequence than its other chit-chat and gossip. It is no sooner uttered than it is forgotten; it binds nobody. Not so of the debates and acts in Congress and the State Assembly. These constitute the record upon which the intents and purposes of politicians and political parties must be judged. In their social intercourse with the North the Southrons have entirely changed their tactics. The Weekly says: "We have seen a single Southern Senator browbeat an entire dinner table at Newport with his insolent swagger about slavery. There were timid smiles and deprecating stares, but no guest dared to call his soul his own," All this is chapged. thanks to the War, which proved, if it proved nothing else, that one Southerner could not whip five Yankees. The Southerner no longer swaggers socially !-he reserves all his braggadocio for politics. His political platforms and his speeches are as full of swagger as they were in ante-bellum times. How is the Southerner to be cured of this offensive habit? The Weekly says: "Slavery has vanished irrevocably. Immense sec tional suspicion and dislike doubtless remain, but it is obvious that the first common duty of good citizens is not an endless and aggravating bravado and defiance, but a manly and honorable effort at good understanding." If "slavery has vanished irrevocably" it is not by virtue of the will of the Southern people that it has so van-

ished. No student of events and utterances

at the South can for a moment doubt that

Southern opinion, unrestrained by outside

influences, would promptly re-enslave every

negro found south of Mason and Dixon's

ical ostracism of the negro, by force, throughout the South demonstrates the

truth of this proposition. And the attempt of the late Democratic Congress to throw

down all the guards placed about the ballot-

box is conclusive evidence that the

Southern leaders propose to keep the negro in a state of virtual servitude.

For no demonstration in mathematics

can be clearer than that a majority of a

given population, consisting of a despised

and hated race long deprived of the right of

suffrage by the minority, must sink into a

state of serfdom equivalent to slavery. It

follows that slavery has not vanished irrev-

ocably. It exists to-day at the South to all

intents and purposes; it has been abolished only in name. Calling attention to this fact,

is not, then, "aggravating bravado and de-

fiance." It is a protest against a degree of bad faith on the part of the South, not only destructive of its own well-being, but a

menace to the very existence of the Nation; for the Nation cannot tolerate an injustice so

gross, so outrageous, and live. It is no part

of the duty of the Northern people to make an "effort at good understand-

ing" with men of the type

ne. The persistent persecution and polit-

When BEACONSFIELD returned from Berlin to London, bringing with him "peace with honor," it was his boast that the Treaty of Berlin had done away with the Treaty of San Stefano. How empty was this boast the English people are now discovering. Every one of the provisions of the San Stefan Treaty to which Lord Salisbusy made ob jections, with the exception that the southern limits of the new State of Bulgaria de not reach the Ægean Sea, has been secured by Russia. The new Slav State which Lord Salisbury asserted would be created under the auspices and control of Russia has been created. No other Power but Russia had hand in its organization, and the new State under its new ruler will be almost as much under Russian control in the future as if it were formally annexed to the Empire. The new Prince was chosen by Rus sia, and he is a ruler whose father, as well as himself, has been in the Russian service. The preliminary organization was effected directly by Russia, and the new Government came into power and its earlier progress was watched by the Russian army, which had long exceeded the time laid down by the Treaty of Berlin in which it should evacuate the Province of Bulgaria. The new State has extended its limits to the Black Sea on the east. Bessarabia has been forcibly wrenched from Roumania, the compensation given to the latter being a strip of marshes in the Dobrudja, or, as Lord Salis-BURY stated in his objections, it has been "compulsorily alienated." Lord Salisbury further objected that under the Treaty of San Stefano, Russia would secure the harbor of Batoum, and "thus make the will of the Russian Government dominant over all the vicinity of the Black Sea." Russia has secured this port, and therefore dominates the vicinity of the Black Sea. Lord Salis-BURY objected that "the acquisition of the strongholds of Armenia will place the population of that Province under the mmediate influence of the Power which holds them." As Russia holds them, it follows as a matter of course that the people of Armenia are under her immediate influence. So far as the indemnity is concerned, it still remains, and hangs over Turkey. It is a mortgage which may be foreclosed any day, and it entails a consideration which Turkey cannot satisfy without yielding to Russia large slice of her already largely-diminish territory. So far as the independence of the Porte goes, it has been subjected to the caprices of all the Powers. Its organization is in almost irremediable confusion. Its territory and its revenues are absorbed by the other Powers without so much as by your leave. The Provinces, like Roumelia, upon which it still has some hold, disregard its orders with impunity. More than this, the original propositions of the Treaty of Berlin which had no reference to the Treaty of San Stefano are not carried out. It provided for the rectification of the Greek frontier, but not a step has been taken in that direction, and now Greece is out of which she has been defrauded by English neglect and Turkish perfidy. The

have her independence upon certain con-ditions,—among them the absolute equality of all her people, of whatever race or religion.

And yet we are confronted with the curious ment at every hazard. When Southern pectacle of the Roumanian Government de statesmen (?) come North, whether for busiclining to remove the Jewish disabilities, and ness or pleasure, they should be told frankly not one of the Powers interfering to compel that the people of their section are unworthy obedience to the treaty. No wonder, in view of the wretched operation of BEACONSFIELD'S to be treated as equals, and that they will continue to be unworthy of such treatment much-vaunted "peace with honor," and the so long as they tolerate such brutal displays barren results of the Berlin Treaty, except as they have worked to the enormous advantage of barbarism as that of the Yazoo County, of Russia, that the Gazette declares it is ciliate a bully who threatens to kill you is to simply the San Stefano Treaty in disguise, disarm him and knock him down. Men who and that "the triumph of our Plenipoter use only arguments cannot treat with men tiaries at Berlin was, in short, a farce got up who use knives, pistols, and clubs. When in that city, with the connivance of the the South ceases to swagger, ceases to bullleading Powers, in order to amuse and mislead the British publia" it can come to a "good understanding" with

YELLOW-FEVER AND STATE-SOVEREIGNTY Georgia is one of the Southern States which, as a rule, are exempt from yellow-It is gradually becoming apparent to the English people that the Treaty of Berlin is a fever. The scourge sometimes visits Savannah, but the visitation is rare, and the other cities of the State usually escape. Hence a ham and that their Government has been ompletely overreached by Germany and Georgia editor is in a position to contemplate State-sovereignty and yellow-fever apart. his peration, or more strictly speaking the notions of the one being entirely uninfluenced by the necessities of the other. It is not surprising, therefore, to find the editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution discarding the theory of Nationalism in connection with rellow-fever, as well as in its bearings upon all other institutions. He expresses himself s follows :

and spirit," as affirmed by the Ministry, and "Our esteemed contemporary. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, in order to show that the Republican party is kindly disposed toward the South, ailudes to the id that was extended to the yellow-fever sufferers not amusing, is always puzzling. Are we to un-derstand that the money contributed to the strick-en sections of the South in 1878 came out of the depublican campaign fund? Our own impass been that the aid was extended by the that this treaty should be revised by the of the North without regard to party, but the edit-or of TRE TRIBUNE probably knows more about the matter than we do; but we are sorry to learn The purpose of THE TRIBUNE's statement

which is made the text of the foregoing par-Treaty by Lord SALISBURY had been removed by the Treaty of Berlin. To show agraph, was that the bulk of the contribu that the announcement is not sustained by the facts, the Pall Mall Gazette reproduces tions made to the yellow-fever sufferers last year came from men who had no sympathy the following objections made by Lord with the Southern idea of State-sovereignty and the various bulldozing methods which "The most important consequences to which the (San Stefano) treaty practically leads are those grow out of it; there was no hint, of course, about party contributions, nor any intimati which result from its action as a whole upon the that a political purpose actuated the spirit nations of Southeastern Europe. By the articles of generosity that manifested itself through recting the new Bulgaria, a strong Slav State will out the North. On the contrary, the drift of e created under the auspices and control of Rus sla, possessing important harbors upon the shore of the Biack Sea and the Archipelago, and con THE TRIBUNE'S comment was to show that the people of the North, as a general thing, are inclined to regard the people of the South in any condition of distress as citizens of those seas. . . . The provisions by which this common Nation, and thus entitled to that special sympathy and aid which it is a trait framed by a Russian Commissary, and the first of human nature to extend to one's own t its institutions commenced under the family and those nearest and dearest to the control of a Russian army, sufficiently indicate the heart. But the editor of the Atlanta Constitution can't comprehend this feeling, and resents it. He doesn't want any contribu esults are arrived at upon other frontiers of the tions to be made to Southern sufferers

essarabia from Roumania, the extension of Bul that are prempted by this sentimen garia to the shores of the Black Sea, which are of National relationship. He desires that contributions from Illinois, for instance and the acquisition of the important harbor of Ba shall be sent to the sovereign State of toum, will make the will of the Russian Govern-ment dominant over all the vicinity of the Black Tennessee, or the sovereign State of Missis Sea. The acquisition of the strongholds of A sippi, from the same common motives of numanity that the people of Kamschatk under the immediate influence of the Power which would contribute under similar circum holds them; while the extensive European trade which now passes from Trebizond to Persia will, stances. We are inclined to think that th State-rights Democrats of the North made iable to be arrested at the pleasure of the Russian up their contributions on that basis, and it Government by the prohibitory barriers of the this conviction which justifies the con-It was further objected by Lord SALISBUR clusion that they gave coldly and sparingly, as they would to a missionary to the South that the indemnity was left in such form Sea Islands or Far Cathay. But the people that Russia might demand it at any time who believe that the Southern States are and that it was so large that Turkey could no part of the same Nation naturally give as satisfy it without further cession of territory, and that the combined effect of the provis reduce to entire subjection the political inde-A father or brother would send liberal aid pendence of the Porte at Constantinople to his afflicted relative in the wilds of Africa, while a story of the same affliction in the case of a stranger would not appeal to him with the same pathos nor produce the same effect. But our Georgia editor does not want the Southern people to receive aid that comes from this warm, brotherly feeling; he is opposed to every implication of family or National attachment; he desires to credit the generosity solely to promptings of humanity, so that there need be no return sentiment of gratitude and good will, but that the recipients may be as free to deny the relationship and fight the donors as if a foreign and remote people had contributed

> Tennesseeans and Georgians as a foreign Mr. Knox, in his post-mortem exam of his act of 1873 demonetizing the silver dollar, seemed to be bewildered on the sub ject of a double standard. He said :

> to their relief. This is carrying the dogma-

of State-sovereignty beyond any known man-

ifestation thereof except that made by Gov .-

elect BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, when he

sought to donate yellow-fever in germ to the

foreign and hostile Nation known as the

United States. It may be that, if the editor

of the Atlanta Constitution had published a

newspaper in Memphis last year, or if yellow-

at least so far as yellow-fever is concerned

stinted and reluctant contributions from the

"France and the Governments composing the Latin Union have a silver coinage which is restricted in amount: otherwise they would not have what is really called a double standard for a single day, for, immediately upon their mint being open for the free colnage of silver, gold would cease to circulate, and silver would take its place. I may add that the coinage of their legal-tender silver— the silver piece of five francs has been discontinued until by unanimous consent of the contracting nations it shall be resumed—is virtually an indefinite suspension of such coinage.

The States of the Latin Union have main tained the double standard during a long period of time, in which the silver coined by them and put in circulation has aggregated many thousands of millions of dollars. They suspended silver coinage temporarily, but not until it was the general currency of the countries. The coinage of each of thes States is current and a legal-tender in all the other States. There is on deposit in the banks of these countries probably \$400,-000,000 of silver at this time besides what is in the hands of the people. It is legally on a par with gold, and, notwithstanding the enormous amount of it in circulation in these States, it has never depreciated, and is now, as it has ever een, at par with gold. Though the Bank of France has \$220,000,000 in silver on deposit, that bank has never lost its supply of gold, the two coins—gold and silver—being in full circulation at the same time, the silver maintaining a par value with gold. The possibility of a double standard, or the maintenance at par of gold and silver coinage, both being legal-tender, and the amount of silver being six times greater than in this country, is shown by the case of France. Nor has the general circulation of "inferior"

while in Eugland the effort to keep the stock of gold is constant and frequently severe The mono-metalists of this country are terrified because there are \$30,000,000 of silver in the Treasury, while France keeps her stock of gold unimpaired, though there is more silver in her banks and in general circulation than there is gold. Mr. Knox fails to furnish anything new on this subject. He merely repeats theories that have long since been exploded.

(1) The financial articles of the New York Sur while they can, and make ready for the silver storm. (2) Without directly following this advice the banks are steadily increasing their stock of gold, and John Sheuman may yet find his Presidential "boom" affected at a most unpleasant time, say next March, when the State Conventions bearn to meet, by a general call for gold. (3) He may then see the folly of permitting the collection of the customs revenue in greenbacks, as he has done since Jan. 1, 1879, contrary to law (?). As matters now stand he has \$83,000,000 of coin interest to pay yearly, although boundholders now prefer to take greenbacks. He has in the Treasury turning of \$135,000,000 in gold. He has not received for the last seven months over \$1,000,000 a month ngold, and he has to add to his silver at the rate of \$2,000,000 by coinage, to say nothing of the amount paid into the Treasury about \$500,000 a month so far. This constant transfer of gold into silver will go on, unless Congress repeals the law, of which there is no prospect. (4) Finally it will become apparent that the Treasury is losing its gold, and then the coupon-holders will want gold, so will the banks, and the Treasury will find itself left with a fine pile of silver which nobed wants to be responsible for, least of all a Presidential candidate at the head of the Treasury Department.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

1. While silver is being coined at the rate of

1. While silver is being coined at the rate of only two millions per month while gold is coined to the amount of four mil month, on what grounds does the Sun call the former a "silver-storm," which the banks should rush into port to escape? 2. If the banks are steadily increasing their

stock of gold, it takes the place of their paper reserves, and they can decrease their stock of greenbacks in that same proportion; and they will have less need to draw gold from the N tional Treasury in redemption of greenbacks case of a run on them for the redemption of

3. It is self-evident that as long as the Sa etary of the Treasury receives greenbacks for Treasury for coin with which to pay cu revenue. Why should he exact gold from the mporters while the coupon-ho reenbacks for interest payment? He has nough gold and silver in the Treasury to pay wo years' coin interest on the debt, and that eems like a pretty good protection against ac rumg liabilities.

4. The Republican forgets that it is not for th coupon-holders or the banks to demand gold. The option of payment under the bi-metallic or t has the perfect right to tender silver to the anks which present greenbacks for redemption; t has the lawful right, under its contract with he bondholders, to pay them either in silver or gold; and, of course, it will avail itself of its op ion whehever there is an unusual demand oin. We don't see what there is in a "fine pile f silver" in the Treasury that need alarm Presidential candidate." If the pesn't want to be "responsible" for it. let hir scatter it in payment of claims against the Treas irv. The pensioners alone will take every do ar there is in the Treasury to liquidate their claims, and a great deal more. When the Gov rnment is obliged to pay out in the course of year ten times as much money as the silver t has, it need not lie swake o' nights borrowing rouble on account of the silver dollars. Springfield paper is conjuring up false alarmi and manufacturing humbug to impose on its

Gen. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Superintendent of the Census, pays his respects to Mr. KENNEDY dressed to the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. KENNEDY was Superintendent of the Eighth Census, in 1860. He unsuccessfully compete with Gen. WALKER for the same position i 1870, and again, at the last session of Congress for the Superintendency of the Tenth Census, i 1880. Being disappointed in this last effort, Mr. freely to Louisiana or Georgia in time of KENNEDY let off all his accumulated anger toneed as they would to the people of Indiana | ward Gen. WALKER in a letter addressed to the Superintendent to exercise almost unlimited power; to make an average compensation to enumerators and pocket the difference between this average and the maximum; to employ a many enumerators as he chose,-10,000 if he saw fit; to protract his term of office, and to cover up his tracks so that comparisons of his expenses with those of previous Superintendents would be impossible. To this wild screed Gen. WALKER answers that the law is very precise It prohibits the averaging of compensation It limits the cost of taking the census to \$3,000, 000, and forbids the hiring or paying of enumer ators in tulk. It would be impossible for Gen. WALKER to keep within the appropriation and increase the number of enumerators materially. in regard to the charge that he is seeking to protract his term of office, Gen. WALKER SAY that no effort of the kind has been made by him; and whereas KENNEDY consumed nearly six years in compiling the Eighth Census, and was discharged at last with his tables half-done, he (WALKER) held office in connection with th Ninth Census less than three years, baying in that time completed and put in type the vastly wider range of compilation conducted at that

The indications are that the Tennessee debt fever should get a foothold in Atlanta this mpromise has been rejected by a large vote. year, he would modify his State-rights views The proposition was that the principal should be scaled 50 per cent, and the interest reduce and he would reach out for the fraternal and to 4 per cent. The rejection of this compromise does not mean, as may be supposed, that the liberal contributions from the same family of people desire to pay in full. On the contrary, people at the North in preference to the they are resolved upon total repudiation,-at least so far as the railroad debt is concerned State-sovereignty Democrats who regard Scuator Bailey attempted to show in a speec at Shelbyville recently that the people would gain more by the proposed compromise than by rejecting the railroad debt entirely and paying the remainder of the debt in full. The whole principal of the State debt ts \$20,228,300. Outstanding railroad bonds, \$11,647,000. Difference, \$3,574,100, which is the amount of ponds issued for banki poses, Capitol construction, purchase of the Hermitage, building turnpikes, etc. The due and unpaid interest on this part of the debt is \$1,800,603. Total debt (exclusive of railroad bonds), \$10,374,903. The total debt on which 6 per cent is to be paid will therefore be within two millions of the amount proposed to be paid by the compromise, with interest at 4 per cent Nearly every important newspaper and influen-tial politician in the State urged the adoption of the compromise, but the people were deaf alike to arguments and entreaties. They seem resolved to repudiate the railroad debt in bulk, and it is doubtful if they ever pay any of the remainder, of the legality of which there has never been the least question.

Prof. Simon Newcome, Superintendent of the Nautical Aimanac, left the city Friday morning for Boston to confer with ALVAN CLARK and other scientists in regard to the ascertainment of means for the measurement of the velectly of light. If this measurement can be effected it will enable scientists to determine the distance of the planets from the earth. At the last session of Congress an appropriation of \$5,000 was made to enable the Secretary of the Navy to make certain expenditures in experimenting, with a view to obtaining a correct knowledge of the velocity of light. Under this appropriation the work of Prof. Newcomb will be conducted.—Washington Star.

Some time in 1874 the Chicago Academy of Some time in 1874 the Chicago Academy

Sciences was asked to recommend the experture of a few scores of thousands or millions dollars, more or less, on an experiment of this character. The bold projector proposed to essay the flashing of a ray of light on the dark surface of the moon. How if NEWCOMB should attack this particular problem?

The City of Milwaukee has an able and thorough-going Health Officer in the person of Dr. O. W. Wight, whose services in the cause of sanitary reform The Tanaux has repeatedly had cause to commend. Last winter, on his own motion, he thoroughly inspected all the public-school buildings of the city, and made an

estion, and heating of those structures that he Milwaukeeans prick up their ears. Dr. Wight believes that prevention is better than cure, and that it is as much the function of a health officer to keep people well as it is to restore the sick, and he is accordingly inspecting the butcher and veretable shops to see what they offer for sale is fresh and wholesome. The Doctor has recently personally inspected every barn and stable where cows are kept, and the milk offered for sale, and has reported the result of his observations to the Common Council. He states the number of stables visited, and the condition of the same: the number of cows kept, and bow they are fed. bedded, milked, and states the number of dis adds such other information as the milk consumers have a right to know. He now puts his practical use by advising the Common Council to pass an ordinance prohibiting the sale of milk except by licensed dealers, whose cows and barns shall be regularly inspected by the Health Officer. One of the great industries of Milway kee is the manufacture of lager-beer, and the slops from these breweries are fed to cows. and the milk poisons the children.

One of the Maine papers says that "a gentle man who has returned from a trip to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island reports that American legal-tenders are current everywhere at par at gold rates, but the silver dollar is quoted at 20 per cent discount, and will not be received anywhere for more than 80 cents." I the "returned gentleman" found any standard silver dollars selling at 80 cents, he would never tell of it in Maine until the last one had been picked up and brought home. He would have quietly purchased all that were offered at any price under 99 cents. It is not a likely story that any "Blue-Nose" trader would accept silver money costing him 100 cents in the "States" carry it home, and sell it at 80 cents, when he could obtain par for it by sending to the nearest American port. American gold and silver coin and greenbacks, and National-bank notes pass freely at par in all parts of the Dominion, and he only complaint heard about American money on the part of the Canucks is, that they have not enough of it. The apocryphal story of the gent in Maine is a gold-bug varn told to the

Mr. BLAINE asked any man in the meeting at aco who thought he was too heavily taxed to stand up. A solitary. Greenbacker arose. Mr. BLAINE asked what his complaint was. He said he was taxed too much on matches. Reckoning the number of matches he consumed a day, his probable total annual outlay on this account, Mr. BLAINE discovered, could not be more than seven cents. This puzzled the Greenbacker, and be muttered something about he excessive tax on tea. He was informed there was no tax on tea. Then he subsided, but not until somebody had asked whether he did not find the tax on whisky the most dis-

CHARLES FISHER, formerly Assistant District ttorney at Washington, was convicted in New York Tuesday of obtaining money under false pretenses. He was concerned in the safeourglary, and pardoned only on the stipulation that he should be sent to an insane asylum. He was confined for a time in the Government Hospital for the Insane, but escaped. The Prosecuting Attorney in New York said that the prisoner seemed to have but one friend in the world, and that was his mother. His was a case of total depravity, or something akin to it

Mr. JOHN KELLY has sent out a bircular to the members of Tammany Hall notifying them of an adjourned meeting (" relating to the subject which was discussed at the meeting of the cautious. But it has given offense in many quarters. First, because it is understood everywhere to be an acknowledgment of the existence of a plot against THERE and secondly be cause JOHN KELLY signs it in his individual capacity, not as an officer of Tammany. The World rebels, and threatens to kick Tammany

A notable military reunion is to be held at Aurora on the 21st inst., when the gallant Though the number of military reunions are not becoming less frequent, the number of vet-erans in attendance each year shows a little diminution. The Boys in Blue are dropping away, one by one. They are getting disconraged perhaps. The country doesn't seem to have as much use for their services as it once had. The demand about the Capitol is for ex-Rebels, and even in Chicago veterans over 35 cannot get so paltry an office as that of letter-carrier.

The Parisian of July 17 says: "Mr. SAMUEL L. CLEMENS (Mark Twain), who has been living a busy retired lite in Paris for the last four months, left Paris last month for Beigium and Holland, en route for England, where he is the expected guest at one of the magnificent English country seats. Mr. CLEMENS will sail with his family for America about the 1st of Septemher, and immediately on his arrival home will give his attention to the publication of a new book he has written during this last visit to Eu-rope, the illustrations for which have been designed by WALTER F. BROWN, in Paris, under the supervision of the author."

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE commences a vigorous article on the next Presidency with the words "With GRANT out of the way." JEFF DAVIS used to contemplate trips to Washington with the same proviso.—Globe-Democrat.

We were not aware before that the Globe's boom " had so exalted GRANT that mentioning the names of other Republican candidates for the Presidential nomination subjected one to the imputation of standing towards him as JEFF DAVIS did,—in the attitude of a rebel. Has it come to that?

The New York Post already gives indications of bolting the nomination of Cornell, if he should be successful before the New York Republican Convention. A hard-money wave, it ays, took CONKLING into the United States Senate last year. But there is no hard-money wave this year. And no mere favorite & elected Governor.

A dispatch from Ottawa, Capital of Canada, tates that the Princess Louise will return to England about the 1st of October, and remain with her mother, the Queen, until spring. Louisz was perfectly satisfied with one Canadian winter, with six feet of snow and the thernometer 30 degrees below zero. But how is LORNE going to stand it, -and sleep alone, at

EDISON still has many friends in New York. teries of the electric light will shortly astonish skeptical eyes," and then everybody but the is due to the greatest inventor of the age,—the much-laughed-at and much-abused, but little-

Ex-Congressman Plaisted, of Bangor, has ieserted to the Greenbackers. He stuck to the Republican party as long as he had office or the hope of it. Only six weeks ago he considered himself a possible Republican candidate for

Mr. CHARLES FOSTER is raking Ohio with fine-tooth comb, and, if any Republican voter gets away, he will have to leave the State.

The mysterious disappearance of W. H. H. Murray has lasted long enough. A search expedition would be a charity.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Tilden says, "It is the quiet hog that rets the swill."

A newspaper at Mississippi City is elegantly called the Buster, and probably it will do it.

Mr. John Welsh, lately Minister to England, will be formally received on his arrival at Philadelphia by a committee of the Board of

Trade. He is expected to arrive Cetywayo will now become on of gentlemen who

Idaho has established the Egg. The Count Joannes say

The Congressional Depres vill be obliged to import England.

Its stirring blasts will be for Mr. Thurman returns and appr horn of his uncle.

Mr. Currie, of Texas, says is one of the most evil and

A New York paper having clubbable women," Capt Paul Boyton has concluded Niagara Falls. He is afraid that backmen would be too excessi

Hendrick B. Wright can check the unfortunate prosperit The instructions of the W were not sufficient, it seems, to

Mr. Blaine is not boomi nonely, being doubtless convin-"The Twins of Table Moun Harte's last production.

well as could be expected; and a A Providence clergyman seen a serpent forty feet long. case which demands an imm There is great financial der gland, and they do not hope for United States sends a Minis St. James.

Thomas K. Beecher believe is the only burn from which no to and he wants to organize a Commissioner Le Duc's re we learn that watermelons are

by shaking them off the tree picking them. The Buffalo Base-Ball eight or ten games of ball in su Buffalo wants the National

that city immediately. The natient and lowly ass, that anybody is bound to recalls De Witt Talmage an ass. ass we emphatically protest. Schuyler Colfax has bee liver the annual address before sociation of Western New Yo Erie County, on the 4th of Sep

It is reported that Mr. H entered the employment of Jay of the transportation company possession of a steamship line for to Portland, Ore. At Newport, Sunday more

floral cross was placed in the f the chancel of Trimity Church the late Rev. Dr. DeKoven, burch one year ago that day. President Hayes may poss. Indiana State Fair. He said, he

in earnest, to the man who cars mal invitation: "If I come, make any speeches, will you?" Dr. Camming, the cele mediate Second Adventist, ha from a vacation on the Contin

physical condition. It is dou preach again in his church in Co Francis Murphy, the tem; has returned from the Pacific O in Pittsburg. He has been ve will start for and Colorado within a fev State the meeting of the Na

Mr. Potter, the membe Rochdale, England, who is so try, has always had a great United States, with whose in strong political sympathy. aily of this one evening, would give anything to be able States 100 years hence." about that time Potter would

to change his quarters." Of Gen. Washington's d a picture sque story is related. 1781, a man who was plowing Fishkill road became very it ficulty in his work, and began onths. Just then three horse dress, who were riding by, them asking for information thanked the plowman for h times been placed in positi ger, and have had many thin noy me, but I have alway good to get angry; and that nor anything clas can be med the use of profane language,

rode on. It was Gen. Wash Lord Lytton, the Go India, says the London Full intensely unpopular with his East. Now that they know it ter. His chivalrous Cevotio sex has naturally not failed conttion. His frank and east dislike of the restraints of wise been noted. One dileves he anddenix ordered the levee, he suddenly ordered the room to be closed. As soon an aid-de-camp or two Lor cigarette case, and, havin recruited his exhausted et again thrown open, and the termination. Nevertheless, his duty to exact a rigid of from his inferiors.

According to the 1 French Charge d'Affaires thirty-three dispatches from dire that no guns should sonal orders that a salute was by sonal orders that a salute w. The Under-Secretary of Stahead salute had greatly pre However, the Ministers were matter. They so far agreed ernment that no guns were the Queen sent for Lord pressed freat displeasure the Prince of Wales, who wiew, said; "My Lord, 1 certification to the fraces of the sent to the view, said; "My Lord, I gentleman to the funeral of lady, my friend, but now; my Field-Marshal's unifor, the Corps Diplomatique ha high, but the Charge d'Affa the French flag at the top o

TELEGRAPHI New York, Aug. 8.—J United States Circuit Cou tion for a new trial in Whalen, of Killona planta Gen. Sheridan for treat LOUISVILLE, Ky., A Law, for many years the house, is dead. She had and a cripple for sevi the War Mme. Law be for liberality in makin ed and sick of both arm

COLORE TERRE HAUTS, Ind., session of the Conven Indiana closed here to work of considerable i advised and aided to it to come to this State. pointed for each Congre ceive and aid any such

A Ch Charles H. Stilly tram few days ago, hungry, r A pear before, he had m city stare at his ways that had been left to he begged a meal at the once occupied the fine in a barn where he horses.

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ard Island reports that are current everywhere but the silver dollar is iscount, and will not be nore than 80 cents." It an" found any standard 80 cents, he would never the last one had been home. He would have

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says: "Mr. SAMUEL who has been living s for the last four onth for Beigium and

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England. Its stirring blasts will be forgotten unles Mr. Thurman returns and appropriates the fogborn of his uncle.

Mr. Currie, of Texas, says that the stage is one of the most evil and demoralizing institutions of this country. A New York paper having spoken of "un

chubbable women," Capt. Williams remarks, Paul Boyton has concluded not to go over Ningara Falls. He is afraid that the charges of the hackmen would be too excessive.

Hendrick B. Wright can do nothing to check the unfortunate prosperity of the country until the next session of Congress. The instructions of the War Department were not sufficient, it seems, to convince Sitting

Bull that Gen. Miles was not loaded. Mr. Blaine is not booming very tumultnonsly, being doubtless convinced of the truth of

"The Twins of Table Mountain" is Bret Harte's last production. Mr. Harte is doing as well as could be expected; and so are the twins. A Providence clergyman claims to have seen a serpent forty feet long. Here evidently is a case which demands an immediate church trial.

There is great financial depression in England, and they do not hope for better times until be United States sends a Minister to the Court of Thomas K. Beecher believes that gramation

and he wants to organize a stock company dremationists. Commissioner Le Duc's report is out, and we learn that watermelons are frequently ruine by shaking them off the tree instead of carefully

to the only burn from which no traveler e'er returns

picking them. The Buffalo Base-Ball Club has wor eight or ten games of ball in succession, and now Buffalo wants the National Capital removed to

The patient and lowly ass has no rights that anybody is bound to respect. An exchange calls De Witt Talmage an ass. In behalf of the

ass we emphatically protest. Schuyler Colfax has been engaged to deliver the annual address before the Union Fair Asion of Western New York, at East Amora, Erie County, on the 4th of September.

It is reported that Mr. Horace White has entered the employment of Jay Gould as Treasures of the transportation company which has taken possession of a steamship line from San Francisco to Portland, Ore. At Newport, Sunday morning, a beautiful

floral cross was placed in the font and a crown in the chancel of Trinity Church, in memory of the the late Rev. Dr. DeKoven, who preached in the church one year ago that day. President Hayes may possibly go to the

Indiana State Fair. He said, half in joke and half in earnest, to the man who carried to him the for-mal invitation: "If I come, you won't ask me to make any speeches, will you?" Dr. Cumming, the celebrated almost immediate Second Adventist, has returned to London

from a vacation on the Continent of Europe in a bad physical condition. It is doubted that he will preach again in his church in Crown court. Francis Murphy, the temperance reformer,

has returned from the Pacific Coast for a brief visit in Pittsburg. He has been very successful in Calitornia. He will start for a campaign in Kansas and Colorado within a few days. In the former State the meeting of the National Christian Temperance Union is to be beld. Mr. Potter, the member of Parliament for Rochdale, England, who is soon to visit this coun-

try, has always had a great desire to visit the United States, with whose institutions he has a strong political sympathy. Speaking enthusias of this one evening, he exclaimed: would give anything to be able to visit the United vas present. "I have no out that time Potter would give all he possessed to change his quarters." Of Gen. Washington's dislike for profanity

a picturesque story is related. In the summer of 1781, a man who was plowing in a field near a Fishkill road became very impatient with some difficulty in his work, and began to pour forth violent | der Moortel, published in The TRIBUNE the cress, who were riding by, paused, and one of them asking for information concerning the road, thanked the plowman for his answer, and added: "My friend, I am older than you, have many times been placed in positions of difficulty and danper, and have had many things to perplex and angood to get angry; and that neither broken plows nor anything else can be mended or made better by the use of profane language," and with a bow he rode on. It was Gen. Washington.

Lord Lytton, the Governor-General of India, says the London Fruth, was for a long time intensely unpopular with his countrymen in the East. Now that they know him they like him better. His chivalrous devotion toward the better sex has naturally not failed to meet with due recognition. His frank and easy disposition and his dislike of the restraints of ceremony have like-wise been noted. One day, in the midst of a levee, he suddenly ordered the doors of the thronroom to be closed. As soon as he was alone with an aid-de-camp or two Lord Lytton pulled out a cigarette case, and, having lit a cigarette, proceeded quietly to smoke it. When he had thus recruited his exhausted energies the doors were again thrown open, and the levee proceeded to its termination. Nevertheless, Lord Lytton deems i his duty to exact a rigid observance of etiquette

According to the Paris Estafette the French Charge d'Affaires at London received thirty-three dispatches from his Government urg-ing him to impress upon the English Cabinet their dire that no guns should be fired at Louis Napoleon's funeral. It was by Queen Victoria's personal orders that a salute was fired at Spithead The Under-Secretary of State said that the Soithead salute had greatly prejudiced the question. However, the Ministers were still considering the matter. They so far agreed with the French Government that no guns were fired at Woolwich, but the Queen sent for Lord Beaconsfield and expressed freat displeasure at this omission; and the Prince of Wales, who was present at the interview, said; "My Lord, I was going as a private gentleman to the funeral of the son of an illustrious lady, my friend, but now you force me to put on my Field-Marshal's uniform." On Saturday all the Corps Diplomatique hung out flags half-mast high, but the Charge d'Affaires, by order, hoisted the French flag at the top of the flagstaff. ernment that no guns were fired at Woolwich, but

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 .- Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court, has denied the motion for a new trial in the suit of James A. Whalen, of Killona plantation, Louisiana, against Gen. Sheridan for trespass.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 8 .- Mme. Jennie Law, for many years the keeper of a notorious house, is dead. She had been in bad health, and a cripple for several years past. During the War Mme. Law became creditably noted for liberality in making comfortable the wounded and sick of both armies.

TERRE HAUTS, Ind., Aug. 8.—The three days' session of the Convention of colored men of Indiana closed here to-day, having transacted work of considerable importance. It was re-solved that the colored people of the South be advised and aided to immigrate, and be assisted to come to this State. Committees were appointed for each Congressional district, to receive and aid any such refugees.

Charles H. Stilly tramped into Reading, Pa., a few days ago, hungry, ragged, and disconsolate. A year before, he had made the people of that city stare at his ways of squandering \$20,000 that had been left to him. On the latter visit he begged a meal at the hotel in which he had once occupied the finest apartments, and slept in a barn where he had previously kept his horses.

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

Father Van der Moortel's Apostasy Astounds St. Louis Jesuits.

The Rev. Pather Higgins, of That City, Gives His Views of the Subject.

eek.
A daily paper is now issued.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL THEATRES.

Haverly, with the Union Square Company, will drop his curtain to-night upon another suc

essful week. This ends the second week of

the engagement, and the houses have been

quite as large, if not - larger, as those of an

previous visit of A. M. Palmer's company t

this city. "The Banker's Daughter" may no

be a great work of dramatic art, but certainly it

be a great work of dramatic art, but certainly it possesses elements which appeal to the masses and draw them to the house. It would have been an extraordinary thing if Mr. Otto Peltzer's extraordinary production of "Who Knows Best?" had attracted McVicker's patrons. Miss Lina Tettenborn struggled hard to make the thing go, but even had she possessed twenty times more talent than she has she could not have done it. The Wallack company at Houley's have in "A

Wallack company at Hooley's have in "A Scrap of Paper" been more successful in arous-

ing interest during this, the second week of their engagement than they were during th

first.

"The Banker's Daughter" will be continued one week more; Hooley's will, after this evening, be closed for two weeks; and Miss Tettenborn, at McVicker's on Monday, appears in "Tina, the Milk Vender."

BRIGHTON PARK CONCERT.

Another series of park concerts has broken out, this time on the Western-avenue boule-

vard, at Brighton Park, corner of Western and

Archer avenues, the first of which will be given

authority of the friends of the boulevard sys-

tem, the whole city is invited to the concert by John Wentworth, John McCaffer, Joseph Don-nersberger, George Turner, M. McAuley, Nathan Corwith, William Bross, Sol A. Smith, and

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Adele Belgarde makes her New York debut at

L. L. Outram, of Drury Lane, London, will be

the next manager of the Standard Theatre, New

The New York train last evening carried Mr.

Charles Andrews off. He goes to Haverly's

Cheering news for Cincinnati: The variety

Dion Boucicault, it is said, has sold his yacht,

Frenchman, who proposes to sail in it around

The Danites combination will open at the Theatre Royal, Toronto, Canada, on Sept. 1, with E. E. Thorne as the Parson, and Frank

Billy Crape, one-half of "The Glue Brothers,"

arrived is town yesterday morning. He will remain here until the 15th, when the other half rejoins him,—and then off for San Francisco.

So Sarah does not keep a skeleton in her bedroom. The fact is that the story originated
with an indiscreet person, who caught a glimpse
of Sarah's own reflection (in undress) in a pierglass; the indiscreet person in question being
in an adjoining room, and the door between the
two apartments being slightly open! Volla
tout!—Whitehall (London) Review.

At the Chatelet Theatre, in Paris, a new piece is in course of preparation called the "Black Venus," whose stage effects are to be of the most elaborate and expensive character, one of the principal features being a caravan of 500 or 600 persons. This scene will represent an casis in the African desert at sunrize; giraffea and gazelles will disport themselves under the palms till from the distance the sounds of instruments.

till from the distance the sounds of instruments are heard; the timid animals will then run off, and a carsam will appear with porters, musicians, slaves, camels, dromedaries, horses, and

English Christian Names.

Cornhill Magasine.

The name of John, though now so common in our midst, was not a favorite with our early English forefathers. With a few rare exceptions, it does not occur before the Norman Conquest.

And when we look at the mass of our familiar names we shall see that this is the case with every one of them. Rebert, Thomas, William, Henry, Richard, James, Mary, Ellen, Eliza, Emily, Catharine, Margaret, Jane; none of these

mules in picturesque paniers and harness.

Shaughraun, to Henri Say, a wealthy

prospect for next season is better than has ever

this evening, from 5 to 8 o'clock, Under

Thomas Hoyne.

been known before.

Budworth as the Chinaman

Lyceum.

Haverly's Lyceum on the 18th.

He Opines and Avers that There Is a Woman in the Case.

Other Priests of the Order Chafing under the Church Disciphne.

Exercises at the Annual Religious Gathering at Chau-

tauqua.

VAN DER MOORTEL.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 8-The Rev. Theophilus Van der Moortel, the Jesuit whose apostacy to the Protestant Episcopal Church recently as tonished Chicago, was for five years prior to his going there a Professor in the St. Louis University, of this city, and consequently the news in regard to his course created a decided sensation among the Catholics here. He was well known and very popular, and this only intensifies the interest. The Jesuit house in Chicago to which be was attached is a part of the Jesuit Province of St. Louis, and under the control of the Provincial here, Father Higgins,

The Post-Dispatch of this evening publishes an account of an interview with Bishop Ryan and with Father Higgins on the subject. Of the Bishop it says: "He was thunderstruck when he heard of it, and said that such a perversion. especially in a priest, was one of the most rare occurrences in the Church. The Bishop doubted the truth of the rumor that some more Jesnits were about following in the same path, saying that he was positive this would prove to be the only apostacy."

The interview with Father Higgins was as fel-"Well " said Father Higgins, " the report

already published is in the main accurate. "Yes; but we want particulars. How long is it since Father Van der Moortel left St. Louis?' "Just a year. He was for three or four years Professor of the Rhetoric class and one year Professor of Poetry." "Had you any reason to anticipate this step?"

"None whatever. On the contrary, Father Van der Moortel was noted for the strength and beauty of his proofs of the most difficult doctrines of the Catholic Church. He was at all times most orthodox, and seemed to glory in his orthodoxy."

"To what do you attribute his apostacy?" "All this talk of his steering a middle course between Protestantism and Catholicity; this talk of returning to the old Catholicity is simply bosh. The real trouble with Van der Moortel is that there is a woman in the case. That is really what is the matter." "How do you know that there is a woman in

the case?" "We know it from different statements that have been made." So then the doctrine of Papal infallibility was

not the real cause?" "Oh, that is always alleged by every apostate oriest. As the case stands, we can't see the motive. They do not appear on the surface. You may believe that. See here, I don't want you to use my name in this connection at all. I give you the facts, but I don't want my name

to come out."

"Oh, I understand that, Father. Do you think there is any chance of his returning to the pale of the Church!"

"Well, this is a case exactly similar to that of Father Hyacinthe. If Van der Moortel has not entangled himself with a woman he may come hack. But there is no talling a had represented. back. But there is no telling. And remember. I have nothing under any circumstances to say to him. He was an able, good man, for whom I retain the warmest feeling. I don't under-stand his apostacy at all. He has a brilliant intellect, that heretofore has been devoted to the service of God."

BUMORS OF TROUBLE. In the account of the abandonment of the

Roman Catholic faith by the Rev. Father Van other day, it was given as one of the reasons for his action that he was dissatisfied with the way in which he had been treated by the Superior of the Jesuits in this city. If statements which have come to the ears of the reporter are true, and there appears reason to judge that to a certain extent they are, he is not the only one who is dissatisfied, nor the only one who may break away from the bonds which have bound him, not necessarily to the Catholic Church, but to the Society of Jesus. The Twelfth street church, known as the Jesuit Church, was built up through the labors of the Rev. Father Damen, who has long been the Director of Missions there. Being himself a Beigian, it was natural that the other priests, who were gradually assigned to duty in the growing parish, should come from the same quarter. So it came about that nearly all of those attached to the church and acting as Professors in St. Ignatius College were Jesuit priests from Belgium or Holland. The present Superior, however, it so happens, is not a Bel-gian, but an Irishman, and it is alleged by resilents of the parish that his policy of late has

who have been so long connected with the parish, and to substitute others in their places. Thus, Father Damen, who has been so long connected with the parish, and is so loved by all the Catholies within its bounds, has been so long connected with the parish, and is so loved by all the Catholies within its bounds, has been transferred of late to an insignificant point down on Haisted street. It is said by some that this was done at his own wish. Others claim that it was doubtless against his desires, so far as a priest can have any desires. Some of the Professors in the College, it is said, have been transferred, or are soon to be transferred, to other fields of labor, whereat there is a certain amount of indignation. It is also alleged that it was owing to the manner in which the Rev. Mr. Van der Mortel was treated that he severed his connection with the Church. It is said that some of the Sisterhoods, who are in the habit, when they have retreats at their houses, of having priests sent from the Twelfth street church, have objected of late to those who have gone there, insisting that they should have the services of those to whom they knew so well. So much dissatisfaction has all this caused that it is understood that two at least of the priests attached to the church are anxious to leave, not the Church, but the Order, and intend doing so as soon as possible. It is furthermore said that owing to the way ir which the Rev. Mr. Van der Moortel was treated, his old associates are REMOVE THOSE BELGIAN PRIESTS

who have been so long connected with the parish, and to substitute others in their places. Thus, Settler Dames, who has been transferred of late to an insignificance in the language of the day. Such names, in our control of late to an insignificance in the language of the day. Such names, in our control of late to an insignificance in the language of the day. Such names, in our control of late to an insignificance in the language of the day. Such names, in our control of late to an insignificance in the language of the day. Such names, in our control of late to an insignificance in the language of the day. Such names, in our control of late to an insignificance in the language of the day. Such names, in our control of late of late, in the college, it is said that some of the Professors in the country, every English man or woman bore treats at their houses, of having pressis sent from the Trawfith street church, have objected that it is understood that two at least of the priests attached to the church are anxious to leave, not the Church, but the Order, and intend doing so as soon as possible. It is furthermore said that owing to the way in which the Rev. Mr. Van der Mortel was treated, his old associates are

NOT YERT PERVENT

In their disapproval of his course, but that have half-and-half sustain him in his action. Owing to this disaffection, the Provincial, whose headquarters are at St. Louis, will be here in a few days for the purpose of investigating the complaints which have been made against the Superior at this point, and of seeing how far they are justified. In the late of the provincial control of the court of the court of the provincial court of the court of the court of the provincial court of the court o exception of Van der Moortel, have protested, nor need any protest be expected from them.

It is said that, notwithstanding the last-named rentleman's withdrawal from the Church and College, he continues his round of pastoral visits in those places on Halsted street and other thoroughfares where he was in the habit of going, and that he is received there, or that he was at least when he went around yeaterday, quite as warmly and affectionately as before he broke the bonds which bound him to the Jesuit Order. At some places he was questioned good-naturedly concerning what had been published regarding him in the papers, but at others they were either ignorant of what had been done or were so indifferent regarding it as to say nothing on the subject.

CHAUTAUQUA.

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Conflict," and Dr. S. A. Sargent gave a low honest words about "Physical Culture." Maj.

Cole, the revivalist from Chicago, held a devo-

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SATURDAY. AUGUST 9, 1879-SIXTEEN PAGES SPORTING EVENTS

tional conference. Prof. W. F. Sherwin held a session of the Chautauqua Musical College, with a choif of 250 voices, and brass band, led by Prof. T. P. Roynton. James Hughes, of Canada, lectured before the musical class on "Bible History and Geometry," and Prof. J. W. Churchill gave a lecture, with illustrative readings. the Buffalo Park Meetover 5,000 persons now reside on the grounds.

The general health is good.

Sankey and Joseph Cook. will be here next ing.

A daily paper is now issued.

Representatives of the Western. Southern, New England, and Middle States had separate meetings to-day. Dr. Sargent gave the third lecture on "Physical Culture"; the Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., a lively lecture on "The Theatre"; the Rev. J. Strong, D. D., a Bible exegesis; the Rev. W. O. Simpson, a very interesting lecture on "Village Life in India"; and Prof. Maynard gave a lecture on "Switzerland."

The weather is quite cold, and overcoats are neeful. Continues to the Very Last.

One of the Least-Guilty Drivers.

The Pacers and Rarus Put in Some Very Fast Heats.

THE TURF.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—An old-time gathering assembled at Buffalo Driving-Park to-day,

The unfinished races were first disposed of. Bradburn was put up behind Kate Hall, and she won the deciding heat of the 2:35 with ease, maintaining a lead from word to wire, while Daciana, who came in ahead in the heat set aside by the judges, was beaten by Gloster for second

tained at a late bour to-night. To the surprise of everybody, and Turner particularly. Chance won the 2:29 race and obtained a record of 2:201/4. Moose won two heats yesterday, with Chance a suspiciously close second, the time being 2:2114 and 2:2214, and this morning the odds of 50 to 5 on Moose went begging. To all appearances Turner tried to drive him out to-day in 2:20 or better, and by so doing got into very deep water himself, for Moose quit 'in the last strides, and Chance had to take the heat and record. Then the pools changed to \$25 to \$12 in favor of Chance, who won the next two heats, having only a neck the best of the final one, which the driver of Moose claimed on account of a break and run by Chance on the home-stretch. Turner claimed that he lost by the break, and the judges so decided.

From Paris comes a cable message from Bollossy Kiralfy, announcing the completion of negotiations with the representatives of forty-eight prominent danseuses for the new spectacle with which Nible's Garden will open on the 25th. The star première is Mile. Cornalba, of the San Carlo, Naples. The next in importance is Mile. Eugenie Cappelini, of Barcelons. Others of the corps are Mile. Zattio, of the Theatre of the Viceroy, Cairo; Miles. Comis, of the Theatre del Vernes, Milan: Miles. Ortari, Resialli, Asbestus, and Rousalli, of Florence. and Iron Age proved themselves breakers. Kittie Bates should and Iron Age proved themselves expert broakers. Kittie Bates should have had the first heat, as she trotted every inch of the mile, while Chestnut Hill made several runs, and beat her less than a length. Chestnut Hill beat Brigadier a length in the third heat, but ran so much that the judges gave the heat to Splan. The fourth and fifth heats were won handily, but Jenkins, driver of Chestnut Hill, claimed that Baker, driver of Keeler, interfered with and prevented him from winning. They had one collision in the fourth

THE PACING RACE. and 2:17.

trotted two heats in 2:18 and 2:14%. Considering the wind he had to breast on the homestretch, his last mile, which was fluished on a break, was equal to his best previous performance. A running horse that accompanied him in the first heat was double distanced. An-

	BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 82:35	clas	s:		
ĸ.	Kate Hall 3 5		1	4	1
	Daciana 7 1	5		1	3
e i	Gloster 4	4	5		2
	Ledy Upton 2 2			27.	0.
	Argonaut 6 6	2	6	Gr.	0.
g	Nigger Baby 4 3	3	4	3r.	0.
	Lady B 7	7	7	dr.	
Ö	SAME DAY-2:29 ciass:				
	Chance 2		1	1	1
	Moore	1	2	2	2
à	Grav Wriar	- 3	3	3	3
0.	Time-2:21%; 2:22%; 2:20%; 2	:21	4: 2	:22	
	SAME DAY-2:25 class:				
Ħ	Brigadier	6	7	1 1	1
ä	Chestnut Hill	1	1 :	2 4	4
3	Iron Age	3	2	4 0	2
	Kittie Bates				
U	Tom Keeler				3
Ø	Star	5	5	3 6	6
	GrayChief	.7	6 7	7	7
d	Time-2:23%; 2:24; 2:23%; 2:	2016	2::	634.	
	BARATOGA.			1000	
Н		44	10.3	TENE .	SA

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 8.—At the races to-day Pique won the three-quarter-mile dash, Jen-nie B. second, and Lancewood third. Time, 1:16½. Vagrant was the favorite. The mile-and-a-haif dash was won by Bonnie Carrie, Clara D. second, and Blossom third. Time, 2:394. Kenny and Checkmate scratched. Checkmate won the mile-and-a-furlong dash, Gov. Hampton second, and Oriole third. Time, 1:574.

PROPHETSTOWN.

Closing-Out of the Programme at

Dissatisfaction with the Judging

Transparent Show of Virtue by Expelling

LAST DAY AT BUFFALO.

not less than 13,000 persons being present. The seating capacity of the free and grand stands and private boxes was unequal to the occasion. and an immense number had to distribute themselves as best they could at the Club-House and along the quarter-stretch. Among those present were W. H. Vanderbiit, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jacob Vanderbilt, William Turnbull, Foster Dewey, Frank Ellis, Joe Elliott, and several others, who came from Saratoga by special train expressly to see the pacers. A serious drawback to the enjoyment of the sport existed in a chilling northwest wind that blew with great velocity, and opposed the flyers as they entered the home-stretch. The time scored was, nevertheless, very fast, and the irresistible conclusion is that both horses and track were in the finest possible condition.

place. The time was 2:25½.

Having done one creditable thing during the week, the judges paraded in their spasm of virtue and announced that Bill McLaughlin was expelled from all tracks belonging to the National Trotting Association. In view of what had been tolerated from prominent but rascally drivers during the week, without even a protest from the judges, the sacrifice of McLaughlin, who is poor and has a family to support, only adds to the ignominy of the stand. As a natural result, considerable influence has been brought to bear in behalf of Mc-Laughlin, and many who ardently faare interceding for him because they believe he has been made a scapegoat of to screen and dignify the big thieves. Under the pressure, the judges are reported to have promised to restore McLaughline but nothing official could be ob-

THE 2:25 RACE. Chestnut Hill, Kittle Bates, from Age, Tom Keeler, Star, Brigadier, and Grav Chief started for the 2:25 purse. The pools sold: Chestnut Hill, \$50; Brigadier, \$30; Kittle Bates, \$18; field, \$20. Chestnut Hill took the first and second heats, and Brigadier, who laid up, the next three and race. Chestnut Hill, Tom Keeler, and Jeon Age, proved themselves, expert Keeler, interfered with and prevented him from winning. They had one collision in the fourth heat which came near dumping both drivers, without doing any damage. To-night the Canadians are at a white heat, and publicly denounce the judges, whom they claim beat both Moose and Chestnut Hill. Their talk brought Spian to the front, with an offer to match Brigadier against Chestnut Hill for \$2,500 a side, which was not accepted.

What brought the crowd together was very evident when the pacers appeared, each being greeted with marked enthusiasm, and every greeted with marked enthusiasm, and every available position for a view of their race being sought for with unwonted activity. Speculation was lively, with Sleepy Tom selling for 40, Lucy, 31, and the field \$21. In the first heat Mattie Hunter led to the quarter in 324, with Tom second, Lucy third, Rowdy Boy fourth. A few strides farther Tom left his feet and dropped out of the contest. At the half, in 1:07, Lucy led by nearly a length, Rowdy Boy a good third. Entering the third quarter, Splan placed Mattie Hunter on even terms with Lucy, and they passed the three-quarter pole in 1:41, exactly even. The struggle on the home-stretch was a grand one, the ground being contested inch by inch, and Mattie Hunter winning by a head in 2:16½. Pools now sold—Lucy \$75, field \$61. Sleepy Tom behaved himself in the second heat, and Mattie Hunter and he had a spirited struggle for the lead to the middle of valiable position for a view of their race bein Emily. Catharine, Margaret, Jane; none of these are commonly found as native names until after the invasion of Duke William. In fact, we may say, in a certain sense, that truly English Christian names are now all but unknown in England. Our whole modern nomenciature is almost entirely foreign or Scriptural. In the good old English days, when the English uation spoke the pure English tongue in its unadulterated form—which a foolish modern practice has christened Anglo-Saxon—men and women bore names compounded from the words having a common significance in the language of the day. Such names, in our own time, are those of Mercy, Charity, or Patience; and, to a less degree, Ernest, Clement, or second heat, and Mattie Hunter and he had a spirited struggle for the lead to the middle of the upper turn, the quarter and half being 33¼ and 1:60¼. Then Tom passed to the front, and reached the three-quarters in 1:40, a length ahead. Mattie Hunter. Rowdy Boy, and Lucy all finished strong, but Tom landed the heat in 2:16½, Rowdy Boy second, Mattie Hunter third, and Lucy last. The third and fourth heats were both one-sided from start to finish, Tom brushing to the front from the word, and holding to the finish. Rowdy Boy was a good second in the third heat, and Lucy a boor one in the fourth. Splan did not strive for the last. The Pittsburg delegation stood by Lucy to an unaccountable extent, and after the second heat she sold even against the field. When Tom had placed two heats to his credit the figures became \$50 to \$10 in his favor. The time of the third and fourth beats was 2:15¼ and 2:17.

1:57%.

Jackscrew and Simon only started in the selling race. The former won, the latter "lapping."

Time, 1:46.

PROPHETETOWN, Ill., Aug. 8.—The third day's races were greeted by the largest attendance ever given to the races at this park, 3,000 persons be-

Elsie Graff.
John R.
Maid of Monti...
Roofer, Jr Time-2:37; 2:35; 2:37.

Second race, pacing, free for all: Third race, Colt Stake, half-mile:

Toronto Maid... Verbena... Ada Withers Billy McCarthy Lucy L - Time-1:20%; 1:20; 1:22. CENTRAL PARK MATINEE.

CENTRAL PARK MATINEE.

There will be a makuee at the Central Park track this afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock, several interesting contests being on the programme. There will be a double-team race in which Mr. Isaac Waixel has entered Bills Smith and Harry, and Mr. Theodore Curtis Blossom and Bay Charlie. Both teams are known to be in fine shape, and a close contest may be looked for. There will also be a stallion race, in which Strader, Silver Duke, and Star Duroc will start; a 2:40 race to wagon; a three-minute class to wagon; and a free for all. A match-race between Harry R. and Billy Bashaw has been arranged, and will be trotted this afternoon.

TORONTO, Can., Aug. 8.—A sculling race has been arranged between Evan Morris, of Pittsburg, and Warren Smith, of Halifax, to come off on the Bedford Basin in September. The distance and stakes will be the same as rowed at Silver Lake on the 1st of July.

JOHN KELLY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 8 .- The second of a eries of single-scuil matches between John Kelly, of Kendallville, and Fred Boltz, of this city, took place this afternoon in the presence of 5,000 people on the St. Joe River. Kelly won in 8 minutes 10 seconds; distance, mile and a

PITTSBURG Pa., Aug. 8.—The sculling regatta at Hulton, for professional and amateur oaramen, was commenced this afternoon, and will be ficished to-morray, athe large number of entries making it necessary to row by heats. The weather this afternoon was clear and cool, but to-day's work being only preliminary, the attendance was not large. It had been the intention to row three beats to-day for each race, professional and amateur, those men taking first and second place to enter for the final pull to-morrow, but some of the amateurs were drawn, and the second and third heats of the amateur race were consolidated. REGATTA AT HULTON, PA.

mateur race were consolidated.
Following is the summary of to-day's race: Following is the summary of to-day's race:
Amateur race, two miles—in the first heat, the
starters were William Babbit, Henry Wenner,
and Martin Morris. Won by Babbit, Morris
second. Time, 16 min.
Second heat—Starters, Frank Brennon, Alexander Handy, William Hulbreck, Chest Houck,
and John Morse. Won by Brennon, Handy second. Time, 18 min.
Professionals' race, three miles—In the first
heat the starters were Frenchy Johnson, Alonzo
Shaeffer, Robert Brown, George W. Lee, and
Ed Powell. Won by Johnson, Lee second.
Time, 20 min. 30 sec.

Ed Powell. Won by Johnson, Lee second. Time, 20 min. 30 sec.
Second heat—Starters, Fred Plaisted, Nick Layberger, and Cyrus Coulter. Won by Plaisted, Lybe rger second. Time, 21 min Third heat—Starters, James fl. Riley, John A. Kennedy, Handy Siebert, and W. J. Morrow; won by Riley, Kennedy second. Time, 19 min. 25 asc. 25 sec.

To-morrow the decisive best of each race will be pulled, with the following starters:

Amateur race—Babbit, Morria, Ereanon, and

Amateur race—patott, Morris, Breanon, and Handy, for a purse of \$200.

Professional race—Johnson, Lee, Plaisted, Layberger, Kennedy, and Riley. The race is for a prize of \$700,—\$300 to first, \$200 to second, \$100 to third.

The prize to amateurs will not be given in first their enterwes in first. money, as that would bar their entrance in fut-ure amateur races. The winner will select some article of that value, and it will be pur-

BASE-BALL. WORCESTER VS. ALBANY. WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 8.—Worcester, 17;

LINCOLN. Exectal Disputch to The Tribuna.

Lincoln, Ill., Aug. 8.—The Lincoln Reds today defeated the Petersburg Club for the champlonship of Central Illinois by the score of 10 to 9, in ten innings.

Base hits—Lincoln, 17; Petersburg, 7.

CHAMPIONSHIP GAME.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 .- The pool champio natch, between Knight (champion) and Lon Morris, Jr., of Boston, was won by the lattertwenty-one games to ni CRICKET.

GAME IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 8 .- A game of cricket etween the Forest Citys, of Cleveland, and the Chathams, of Canada, resulted in favor of the visitors by a score of 261 to 111.

THE TUILERIES.

Its Builders and Its Burners. New York World.

The Chamber of Deputies, July 29, by a vote of 249 to 166, adopted the proposal of M. Proust for the demolition of the ruins of the Tuileries. The site will be transformed into a garden. Those Zulu assegaies have completed, through

the fright of a majority of the French Assembly, a work of destruction begun by the petroleuses of the Commune. It was but a few days ago that the Committee charged with considering the plans for the rebuilding of the Tuileries approved the restoration of the Central Palace in its original exterior form, out of respect to the genius of two great French architects, Philibert Delorme and Jean Brillaut. And vesterday the Assembly, terrified by the spectre of a monarchical restoration which has been evoked by the

Assembly, terrined by the spectre of a moharchical restoration which has been evoked by the general grief of France and of Europe over the tomb of the Prince Imperial, voted that the building should be completely destroyed, and its site turned into a garden.

Philibert Delorme, the chief architect of this historical pile, was a native of Lyons, and was born in 1518. He died at Paris in 1577. He learned his art as a student with a kinsman who built the magnificent Chateau Gaillon in the department of the Eure at the residence of the Archbishops of Rouen. It was erected by Cardunal Georges d'Amboise, and it was demolished during the Revolution. One of the facades, which was saved by the archbeologist, Al Lenoir, Director of the Repository of Objects of Art of the Petits-Augustins, may be seen to-day at the School of Fine Arts in Paris.

Philibert Delorme was not 20 years of age when he crossed the Alps to study at Rome the monuments of antiquity restored under the Renaissance. In the Eternal City he found a powerful protector in Cardinal de Sainte-Croix, atterwards Pope Marcellus.

The young sruist devoted himself especially to the study of masonry work and the treatment of stone.

He returned to Lyons in 1536, where he

the study of masonry work and the treatment of stone.

He returned to Lyons in 1536, where he erected buildings the boldness of which attracted general attention by the skillful union which they showed of science with art. Cardinal du Bellay, Bishop of Paris, the friend of Rabelais, presented Philibert at Court, and commissioned him to erect his own chateau at Saint-Maur, near Paris, of which no traces remain. He was soon appointed architect to the King, Henry II., and became a favorite with the all-powerful favorite, Diana of Poitlers. He had received the tonsure at Rome, it is said, and in his capacity as an abbe he was made a counselor and a royal almoner. He was known at the Palace of the Tournelles, then the royal residence, under the title of the Abbe of Saint-Serge.

Palace of the Tollinels, and a dence, under the title of the Abbe of Saint-Serge.

The builder of the Tuilerles had a quarrel with Ronsard, the poet, and Bernard de Palisay, the potter, growing out of a matter of jealousy. The celebrated author of "La Franciade" wrote a poem called "La Truelle Casses" (the broken trowel), in which he blamed the King for the benefits he had bestowed on "masons and other low persons."

Philibert revenged himself on the critic by refusing to give the poet the entry to the gardan of the Tuileries.

In 1552 Philibert began the construction of the Chateau of Anet, his most remarkable work. The chapel and doorway of this chateau, which are at the School of Fine Arts, are among the finest creations of French architecture. This Chateau of Anet was built by Henry IL, who gave it to Diana of Poitiers. The carvings were by Jean Goujon and Germain Pilon, and the painting by Cousin. They were all destroyed during the First Revolution.

Jean Brillaut, the colaborator of Philibert Delorme, was an architect, sculptor, and engraver. He constructed the pavilions, so well remembered by all who knew Paris as it was before 1874, adjoining the wings of the Palace of the Tuileries. The magnificent Chatesu of Ecouen,

Solutions, as it aris, so which there now remains only a column built into the walls of the rown remains of ya column built into the walls of the rown remains of the Column of Saint Martin de the Column of the Column of Saint Martin de the Column of the Column of Saint Martin de Column of Saint Martin

THE BURNING BY THE COMMUNE. THE BUNNING BY THE COMMON TIMES SENT The correspondent of the London Times sent this vivid account from Paris on Wednesday, May 24, 1871, of the destruction of the palace: "Ah! this morning! Its pale flush of aurora-May 24, 1871, of the destruction of the balace:

"Ah! this morning! Its pale flush of aurorabloom was darkest, most sombra night for the once proud, now stricken and humiliated city. When the sun rose, what saw he! Not a fair city—on that within the last year Sol has looked down more than once. But black clouds floated his rays,—clouds that rose from the Palladium of France. Great God! that men should be so mad as to strive to make universal ruin because their puny course of factiousness is run! The flames from the Palace of the Tuileries, kindled by damnable petroleum, insulted the soft light of the morning, and cast luribrays on grimy, recreant Frenchmen who skulked from their dastardly incendiarism to pot at countrymen from behind a parricade. How the place burned! The flames revelled in the historical palace, whipped up the rich furniture, burst out the plate-glass windows, broughtdown the fantastic roof. It was in the Prince Imperial's wing, facing the Tuileries gardens, where the demon of the fire first bad his dismal sway. By 80 clock the whole of this wing was nearly burned out. As I reached the end of the Rue Dauphise the red belches of flames were bursting out from the corner of the Tuileries facing the private gardens and the Rue & Rivoil: the rooms occupied by the

out from the corner of the Tuileries facing the private gardens and the Rue de Rivoit; the rooms occupied by the King of Prussis and his suite on the visit to France the year of the Exhibition. There is a furious jet of flame pouring out of the window where Bismarck used to sit and smoke. Crash! is it an explosion or a fall of flooring that causes this burst of black smoke and red sparks in our faces? God knows what hell-devices may be within that burning pile; it were well, surely, to give it a wide berth. And so eastward to the Place du Palais Royal, which is still unsafe by reason of shot and shell from the neighborhood of the Hotel de Ville. And there is the great archway by which troops were wont neighborhood of the Hotel de Ville. And there is the great archway by which troops were wont to enter into the Place du Uarrousel. Is the fire there yet? Just there and no more. Could the archway be cut the Louvre, with its artistic riches, might still be spared. But there are none to help. The troops are lounging supinely in the rues, intent—and who shall blame weary, powder-grimed men?—on bread and wine. And so the devastator leaps from chimney to chimney, from window to window. He is over the archway now, and I would not give two hours' purchase for all the riches of the Louvre. In the name of modern vandalism, what means that burst of smoke and jet of fire? Alas, for

that burst of smoke and jet of fire? Alas, for art! the Louvre is on fire independently, and so is the Palais Royal and the Hotel de Ville, where the rump of the Commune are cowering amid their incendiarism, and the Ministry of Finance and many another public and private building besides, of which more anon." Practical Hints for Farmers.

Practical Hints for Farmers.

New York Sun.

Mosquitoes can be driven away from rooms by the smoke of insect-powder burnt on a hot shovel. When it is not easy to get fire, put a bit of gum-camphor on a shovel, light, and the gum will eatch as quickly as alcohol; then sprinkle a tablespoonful of insect-powder (pyrethrum) on the flame, let it take fire, and blow out the blaze, close the windows, and let the smoke rise for five minutes. It will not injure walls or furniture, and does not harm human beings, though obnoxious to insects. Hanging a cloth on which a teaspoonful of carbolic acid is poured, at the head of the bed, will keep mosquitoes away, and the writer has repeatedly gained a good night's sleep by this means when others failed. Take care to place the cloth or sponge so that there is no danger of touching it with the face or hands in the night, as the acid burns like causatic.

It is not generally known, as it ought to be, that the remedy for burns by carbolic acid is Canada fir balsam, spread on the part attacked. A wash of lifteen or twenty drops of common carbolic acid in a haif-pint of water will immediately relieve the smart of mosquito bites, hives, prickly heat, and all irritations of the skin common in summer. As the strength of carbolic acid commonly sold varies, the dilution should be tested before using by wetting a small spot of skin. If it causes any burning in a moment or so, it is too strong, and more water must be added. The lotion was recommended by a city physician as in use in Bellevue Hospital, and years of experience rove its beneft, Many restless nights and much suffering of

pital, and years of experience prove its benefit, Many restless nights and much suffering of children might be avoided by this simple cure, which has been safely used on very young in-

which has been safely used on very young infants.

The tortures which babies have to undergo are so many and so pitiful, and visited impartially on all about them in travel and at home; so many alling, miserable little creatures are to be seen on the cars and ferryboats, taken out by their distracted mothers for change of air, that I feel it will be giving general relief to tell the advice of a hospital physician, which proved an entire success in my own family. The pain of teething may be almost done away with, and the health of the child benefited, by giving it fine splinters of ice, picked off with a pin, to melt in its mouth. The fragment is so small that it is but a drop of warm water before it can be swallowed, and the child has all the coolness for its fevered gums, without the slightest injury. The avidity with which the little things taste the cooling morsel, the instant quiet which succeeds hours of fretfulness, and the sleep which follow the relief, are the best witness

built by the Constable of Moutmorency, was his principal work. He also built the Hotel de Soissons, at Paris, of which there now remains only a column built into the walls of the rotunda of the Grain-Market, and the muscleum of the Constable in splinter being no larger than a common pin, for five or ten minutes, the result being that it has swallowed in that time a teaspoonful of warm water, which, so far from being a harm, is good for it, and the process may be repeated hourly, or as often as the fretting fits from teething beets.

Arend's Kumyss has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritis, nanses, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage (a food); made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else make a fash and blood and strength so fast. It can be asfely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fail. Send for circular. Beware of imitations, Aread's Kumyss is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, 170 Madison street, Chicago.

Says a Boston physician, 'has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful carea after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory, and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots, and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

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"Vegetine," says a Boston physician, "has me equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures after all other remedies had failed. I visited the Laboratory, and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots, and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astenishing results."

VEGETINE H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS BROWN'S MEDICINES

A TOWER OF STRENGTE **BROWN'S** Purely Vegetable & All-Heating VERMIFUGE **BROWN'S** WORLD-FAMED Household Panacea For Destroying Worms.

HAS NO EQUAL. The Great Reliever of Pain.

BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL ppeal to every family to give BROWN'S ROUSEHOLD PANAGE.

a trial. When once introduced, it will prove to be INDISPENSABLE. No other proporation so quickly. HEALS FRESH WOUNDS --- CURES SEVEREST PAIN. BREAK UP CHILLS 200 COLDS. th and Fever, Summer Complaints, Surns, Cramps, or any Buts in the Side, Reck, Stomach, or Bowels, not excepting Cholors, treat the fire from a burn immediately, and remove all pain and so warranted bounds the strength of any other preparate Small Bottles, 25c.; large, 50c. Sold by all Dru

BROWN'S DENTIFRICE Large Bottles, 25 Cents.

Objected to the Lord-Mayor.

The Reasons Why the City Applied for the Injunction.

Applications for Divorces--Record of Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

A few weeks ago the Village of Hyde Park passed an ordinance prohibiting the shipment and transportation of dead animals and animal matter through its corporate Amits. The City of Chicago has been in the habit for years past ring such refuse matter sent to the Town of Hammond, Ind., by the Michigan Central Railroad, and, as the road ran through Hyde Park, this put an embargo on the transporta-tion. Yesterday the City of Chicago and THE CHICAGO BENDERING AND DEVING COM

PANY
filed a bill against the Board of Trustees of the
Village of Hyde Park and the Michigan Central Ratiroad Company, to prevent the enforcement of this ordinance. The bill sets out the organization of the Company and the incorporation of the city under the General Law of 1872, and then goes on to state that by a law of Feb. 16, 1865, all persons or corporations having the owner-abip or control of dead cattle, or other animals, or animal matter, within the City of Chicago, or within four miles of its limits, shall be obliged to remove the same within twenty-four hours of their arrival to a point beyond the distance of four miles from the city; and, in case of failure to do so, the City Health-Officer should perform the service. No persons or corporations should be allowed to render or try out any dead cattle, or other animals, or animal matter, either in the city or within four miles of its limits, and the power of licensing such practice was expressly taken away from the Council. By the of 1872 the city was empowered to do all things that might be necessary for the promo on of health or the suppression of disease. Under these broad provisions the city on the erwin, which afterward passed to the Chicago Rendering & Drying Company, for taking away d animals, etc. Sherwin at the time owned atform in the Town of Lake, which was sed for the purpose of receiving and loading nerefrom dead animals and animal matter; it cted by a switch railroad with the track was used by the Michigan Central Com any for freight purposes. Prior to 1870 the

Town of Lake enacted that platforms used for such purposes as the above should be condemned and designated for such purpose on petition of the owner, and also requiring the owner to take out a license and pay an annual fee of \$100. and this has been done by Sherwin. An agreement was also made last May between the Rendering Company and the Railroad, by which the latter agreed to transport all dead animal matter offered by the Company, at certain rates, on the condition that the Company's rendering establishment should be located at or rear Hammond, Ind., a place about twenty-one miles from Chicago. Lands were accordingly hought there and a fertilizing factory erected at a total cost of about \$30,000.

The cars used for this purpose were ordinary box freight cars with an additional wood lining on the inside, but numerous citizens in Hyde Park made complaint of the amell, and tight cars were then substituted. These new cars were made of the same length and width obsordinary freight cars, but closely dovetailed, calked, and painted on the outside, lined on the inside with galvanized sheet Iron, with two ice frigerators, one at each end, and with double doors on the side, so that they were entirely airtight. By this means it is claimed no offensive smell can escape in carrying the refuse. When the cars get to Hammond, also, they are carefully washed out, so as to prevent any bad smell in returning.

The sanitary interests of the city are such that returning. .
The sanitary interests of the city are such that

The sanitary interests of the city are such that it is absolutely necessary to have all such decaying matter immediately removed as soon as discovered, to prevent epidemic and death. The report of the Health Officer shows that during the year 1878 over 1,800 horses, nearly 9,000 dogs, 700 calves, and 700 other animals were removed. Having been informed a few weeks ago that the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park were intending to pass an ordinance to prevent the passage of these cars containing dead the passage of these cars containing dead matter through the boundaries of the village, the city and the Rendering Company presented a pantion to such Trustees setting out the object of the Rendering Company and the precautions taken to prevent the generation or propagation of offensive odors, and asking that a committee of five be appointed to examine the cars, and report to the Roard before any ordinance on the subject

cautiors taken to prevent the generation or propagation of offensive odors, and asking that a committee of five be appointed to examine the cars, and report to the Board before any ordinance on the subject was passed. The Board of Trustees thereupon appointed a committee, consisting of H. R. Hobart, C. H. Crawford, Lyman Trumbull, A. R. Beck, and M. H. Foss, and the latter, after an examination, reported against allowing the road to run such cars through the village. The Board adopted the report unanimously, and passed an ordinance immediately to the same effect. This ordinance prohibited the transportation through the village, by any person or corporation, of any unslaughtered dead animals, of fat, blood, bones, or tank stuff in a state of decomposition, under a penalty of a fine ranging from \$5 to \$100.

The Board of Trustees now threaten to enforce this ordinance, to the great damage to the city. All the railroad lines leading from Chicago or from the Town of Lake pass through other municioal corporations possessing like powers with the Village of Hyde Park, and since the passage of the above ordinance like legislation is threatened by such towns through which other railroads run. This is especially true of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company, which carries the animal matter for the Union Rendering Company and the Union Stock-Yards to Globe Station and to Thornton, so that complainant would in all probability be prevented from making a contract with any other road should it be cut off by the ordinance of Hyde Park from carrying out its contract with the Michigan Central. The enforcement of this ordinance will result in lasting damage to this city, and greatly imperil the health of the innabitants. It will also cause great pecuniary loss to the Rendering Company, which will thus be unable to get to its factory at Hammood, and lastly, will nullify all the laws of 1835 and 1872 as to the removal of dead animals.

Complainant insists that the method adopted of transporting this refuse is harml

laws of 1835 and 1872 as to the removal of dead animals.

Complainant insists that the method adopted of transporting this refuse is harmless, safe, and without any offensive odor, and is a proper mode of transacting its business; that the ordinance of Hyde Park, so far as it attempts to prohibit such lawful exercise of the rights, privileges, and franchises of the Rendering Company, and in so far as it impedes and interferes with the enforcement of the act of 1865, and of the ordinance of the city subsequently, and with the due execution of the contract between the city and the Rendering Company, and in so far as it interdicts and attempts to prohibit the carrying and transportation of dead animals and animal matter by a common carrier, fully authorized to do so by virtue of its charter, transcends the powers and functions of the Board of Trustees, is in violation of, and repugnant to, the Constitution of the virtue of its charter, transcends the powers and functions of the Board of Trustees, is in violation of, and repugnant to, the Constitution of the State of Illinois and the Constitution of the United States, and is wholly ultra vires and void, and that the enforcement of the same should be enfoined. The bill, in conclusiou, prayed for an injunction to perpetually prevent the enforcement of this ordinance or any proceedings thereunder either by civil or criminal proceedings, that the case may be referred to a Master in Chancery or to a committee of experts to report as to the mode adopted for carrying such matter, and to recommend any improvements necessary, the Rendering Company promising to adopt any suggestions that may be made to make this business less objectionable. The ordinance was to go into effect vesterday morning, and as it was feared arrests would be made at once for disobedience of the law, an early application was at once made to Judge Moore, who, after reading the bill, granted a temporary injunction under a bond for \$5,000.

sworce.

James Hudson enjoyed about one month of sarried life with Mary Ann Hudson in the sumer of 1869, but the remembrance of this has en effaced by his subsequent ten years' decretion, and now he asks to be unmarried.

Catherine Palmer filed a bill for divorce from corge B. Palmer on the ground of drunkeneas and cruelty.

Sarmund Berkenstein sued Franz A. Oppensim for \$1,200 cmages.

of for \$1,200 cmages.

Illen. ide & Co. began a suit for \$8,000

Inst Louis Morris and Schalle Goldschmidt.

Frances Blue, after being, as she claims, the

of a drunkard for many years, yesterday

filed a bill asking for a divorce from Andrew Blue.

Minnie M. Spratt also wants to get rid of her husband, Horatio N. Spratt, on account of his drunkenness and desertion.

ITEMS.

Judge Rogers yesterday entered an order extending the time in all cases to file bills of exception to Oct. 1. CIRCUIT COURT.

Margaret Shehan began a suit for \$1,000 against Henry Schell.

John W. Hippie commenced a suit in trespass against Philip Sunfield and Emanuel Meyer, claiming \$5,000 damages.

John and James Dobson sued Isadore Goldstein for \$1,000.

In the estate of Hobart C. Taylor, minor, let-ters of guardianship were issued to Adelaide C. Taylor, under bond of \$16,000, which was ap-Taylor, under bond of \$16,000, which was approved.

Guardian's letters in the estate of John R.

Guardian's letters in the estate of John R. Briggs, minor, were issued to Herman C. Powers. Bond of \$20,000 approved.

Letters of guardianship were issued to Harvey M. Merrill, in the estate of Clara Louisa O'Brien et al., minors, and bond of \$3,000 approved.

Juage Knickerbocker fwill be in chambers again, for the hearing of urgent cases only, next Monday morning. CRIMINAL COURT.

The Oppenheim case came to an inglorious and yesterday afternoon, and Miss Livingston's fancy-man is once more free. The attorneys on either side talked at length during the day, and about 3 o'clock the jury got the case. At 5 p. m. they returned with a verdict of "Not guilty."

William Johnson pleaded guilty to a charge of petty larceny in the Criminal Court yesterday, and was sentenced to sixty days' imprison-

day, and was sentenced to sixty days' imprison-ment in the County Jail.

The trial of Dr. Warren Seaman for obtaining money by false preteness is set for to-day. The Lund case has been continued, and the trial of Mrs. McLaughlin will not be held until next

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Joseph F. Imbo et al. vs. Edward C. Christeneen, \$626. CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Michael Weber vs. Frederick J. Miller, \$103.50.

THE BANKERS. Proceedings in the Saratoga Convention Yesterday.
SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—At the Bankers'

Convention to-day, L. Halsey Williams, Cashier of the Fifth National Bank of Pittsburg, delivered an address in which he stated the change made by the new Revenue act of Pennsylvanis in the taxation of banks, with the history of the origin, progress, and success of the effort to ob-

The reflections on Congressmen by Mr. Will. lams called forth protests from different mempers of the Convention. Mr. Fleming, of Alleghany, Pa., remarked that the six-mill tax on capital-stock of banks in that State was reduced to four mills by the consent of the bankers. He wished the Executive Council would adopt some general plan to bring the grievances of the panks before Congress. The facts rightly presented to the average Congressman will oring relief despite the prejudice against National banks. When the matter is bring airly brought before them they will give us justice. They certainly cannot get away from t if intelligently presented. He asked that no more reflections be made upon Congressmen or anybody else. Mosasses catches more flies than vipegar. We want to make friends, not ene-

The Committee should be appointed from the great commercial centres, and Western men should also be considered, for from the West omes power. Brevity in documents should also be studied.

ent tax on checks and 10 per cent tax on circulation. He wanted the laws imposing the taxes repealed. Banks should concentrate their forces and advance like an army if they would scure relief. He depressed any antagonism of Na-tional to State banks, and wished no more re-flections on Congressmen, as he had some inten-tion of becoming one himself.

Mr. Hayes, of Michigan, asked, "Is it lawful

Mr. Hayes, of Micagan, asked, "is it lawful to tax banks and exempt railroads, mills, and churches? The only products of manufacturing taxed are luxuries. The report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that the income of his office from banks is \$70,000,000 more than

Mr. Logan H. Roots (Arkansas) wished to impress upon members the value of brief and pointed arguments, and offered a resolution authorizing the Executive Council to prepare and circulate among the people such extracts from the paper of Comptroller Knox as would

Adopted.

A paper by H. L. Lamb, Superintendent of the New York Banks, on "Savings Banks and Their Dangers," was then read.

Mr. Handy, of Cleveland, gave many interesting reminiscences of banking and bankers, nearly all antedating railroads and telegraphs.

Honorary members and rules were made, votes of thanks to officers and speakers passed, and the Convention adjourned size die. and the Convention adjourned sine die

Insane Asylum Affairs-Au Official Denial Appointment.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 8.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Elgin

Insane Asylum was concluded last evening. The Board passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Certain unfounded statements have been made, and published in several newspapers, to the effect that Dr. Kilbourne, Superintendent of the Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Eigin, had been using employes of the State for his own purposes; notably one Dowd, who was recently drowned in Lake Geneva; and

WHEREAS, Though promptly and fully answered by Dr. Kilbourne, these mischlevous and false statements are still current; therefore,

Resolved. That we fully sustain the answer and position of Dr. Kilbourne in the case, in this,—that said Dowd was not an employe of this institution nor paid by the State while working for Dr. Kilbourne, as the books in the office will clearly show to any one who may take the trouble to examine them; as also, that no employe has thus been improperly employed, nor any funds or property of the State diverted from their proper uses; but, on the contrary, that Dr. Kilbourne has been employed; and correct in the management of the institution and the interests of the State, and merits our fullest confidence therefor, which we hereby take occasion to express.

It seems that Dr. C. A. Jaeger, a homeopath, of this city, has recently excited much cover. Insane Asylum was concluded last evening. The

Trustees.

It seems that Dr. C. A. Jaeger, a homeopath, of this city, has recently excited much comment by reason of numerous articles from his ben reflecting somewhat seriously upon the integrity of Dr. E. A. Kilbourne, and which were published in the local press. No motive is assigned for these attacks upon the Superintendent of the Asvium, and the notoriety which the correspondence obtained led to this action upon the part of the Board.

Dr. O. C. Oliver, of Chicago, and a graduate of Rush Medical College, was appointed assistant physician, and inducted into office at once. This appointment was rendered necessary by the resignation of Dr. R. S. Dewey, first-assistant physician, recently.

the resignation of Dr. R. S. Dewey, Bret-assistant physician, recently.

The Board discussed the gas question, and, without taking any action in the matter, decided that it was desirable to use the city gas and discard the old machines.

J. B. Lane, of Elgin, was awarded the contract for building the lodge at the north entrance of the grounds.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 8.—Passed Up—Prps Calna, S. Chamberlin with J. F. Card and consort, Porter Chamberlin with J. F. Card and consort, Porter Chamberlin with J. F. Card and consort, Porter Chamberlin and consort, John N. Glinden with S. Minch, C. P. Minch, and H. J. Webb; tug Ells Smith and barges; schrs Michigan, Our Son, Emma L. Coyne.

Wind-Bound—H. Johnson, A. Boody, Carlingford, S. B. Pomeroy, Cape Horn, Jane Bell.
Down—Props Avon, Garden Civ, Roanoke, Granite State, Starucca with Hazard, ;Wissahickon with Thomas A. Scott; schrs James C. King, Athenian, M. J. Wilcox, Champion, Montcalm, John M. Hutchinson.

Wind—Northwest, fresh; weather fine.
Port Huron, Mich., Ang. 8—10 p. m.—Up—Props Sanilac, N. K. Fairbank with Granger, R. J. Hackett with Southwest and consort, Glasgow and barges, Germania and barges, Tempest and barges; schrs Oliver Mitchell, Comanche, Floretta, Constitution, Delos De Wolf, William Young, H. M. Scove, Clara Parker.

Down—Props Canisteo, Fountain City, Annie Smith and consort, D. W. Powers with Wabash, George King with barges and Jesse Hoyt, Alcona and consort; schrs Galletin, Montauk, C. G. Houghton, Lucy J. Clark, Seaman.

W,nd—North, light; weather cloudy.

LAKE BLUFF.

Third Day's Services at the Camp-Meeting.

Addresses by Drs. Williamson, Stout. and Chase.

Sermon to the Children by the Bev. W. H. Mickle.

A finer day than yesterday for the meeting t Lake Bluff could not have been asked. A good breeze off the lake, and a sun not exessively hot, contributed materially to the umber of people upon the grounds, and was conducive both to the pleasure of the many who make that place a summer resort, and to the comfort of the worshipers. The latter class were especially favored, since zeal waxes varmer when the weather is not so hot.

The day's proceedings were opened at 9 a. m. with a "believers' meeting" in the Clark Street Chapel, Dr. John Williamson having the meeting in charge. " Certainties in Religious Experience" was the topic under consideration. The thought made most prominent was that to believe the promises of the Gospel was to experience these certainties.

Morning services in the tabernacle began at I o'clock The Rev. J. T. Stout, of Springfield. made the opening prayer. The Rev. George Chase preached to the young people from the text: "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having a promise of the life that now is, and that which is to come." The Apostle wrote this epistle to unite the contending factions which had come to exist in the Church of Corinth. Mr. Chase's pride was, not that he was a Methodist, but that he was Christian, and he thought the time was coming when

ALL DISTINCTIONS OF SECT should be lost in the great Church of Christ The world is for man. Especially is the world of nature the Christian's, for he reasons from nature to nature's God. We must beware of the seductive influence of the world, lest that which seemeth a friend may become a hard and inexorable master. Life is ours. The lives of great men are ours, that we may gain by their experience. Christ's life is ours to emulate. The lives of evil men are ours to be warned thereby. They all cry out to us: "Turn, lest ye die!" Eternal life is ours through Christ, -inestimable boon. Death is ours. It is the result of the fall. As it is wise to turn to the past to ask what it has profited us, so it is wise to contemplate death, and to prepare for it. To the Christian, death is a servant to conduct him to eternal life. ngs present are ours to prepare for the bet life. Things to come are ours, and the be to us what we make them. We hold our destinies in our own hands. Al things are ours, and we are Christ's. God sen His only Son into this world of sin and sorrou that we might be Christ's. The greatest priv ilege that has ever been conferred on man i that of becoming a Christian, and hold ing communication with the Author of al

Being.
The Rev. W. H. Mickle, pastor of Forty-third Street Church, New York, closed the meetin with a short address to the children.

At 2 p. m. Mrs. Jennie F. Willing led th children's meeting in Faith Cottage. The tim vas occupied principally in singing and prayer A GOOD AUDIENCE

ethered in the tabernacle at 3 p. m. to listen t the sermon, as per announcement. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. H. Alling, The choir sang "I have work enough to do." The Rev. T. R. Strowbridge then preached from the text: "And the child grew and waxed strong it spirit, filled with wisdom, for the grace of Go was upon Him." The reference was, of course to Christ. It was God's purpose that He should grow into the spirit of the age. He may be said to be a growth. The knowledge of Him was being given to the people for generations before His birth. The revelation of Him began in Eden, and was completed at the time of His birth. Satay's supposed trumph in programs the fall of man become osed triumph in procuring the fail bosed triumph in procuring the fail of man has been turned into an advantage. It gives us a probationary state. As a child Christ became wise very early. The most sacred of all relations are those of childhood. As we must enter the Kingdom of Heaven as a child, so Jesus went through the world as a child. The most of his office from banks is \$70,000,000 more than the expenses. Instead of going to Congress and opposing Congressmen, we should educate the country up to the fact that banks benefit the laboring classes."

Another member said although much had been argued against Congress, Congressmen why Christ came into the world as a child was that He might be a wholly identified with that period when dreating is given to the whole course of life. As the moon in crescent shows more elevated points illumined by the sun, so Christ, in seclusion of childhood, shows some great characteristics. He had a wonderful sympathy. He teristics. He had a wonderful aympathy. He went through all the experiences of man. All His illustrations are of nature touched by the hand of man, and never from nature alone. He thus elevates into prominence the instrumentality of man. The Savior hallowed the home. So much did He venerate His smother at that time, when such a feeling was so rare, that upon the cross He commended her to St. John. What a home must that have been, with Joseph, and Mary, and Christ. Another point in His character was

HIS HALLOWED AND RETIRED LIFE.

By His humble life of a laborer He gave dignity to manual labor. If we are faithful in an humble work we shall be more efficient when He leads us into a higher plane of existence. We see His divinity in the retirement of Nazareth. His conquest of the world, unaided by any physical force, is an achievement before which the greatest deeds of great men pale into insignificance. His parental tenderness for the world can only be explained by attributing divinity to Him. He takes the lead of all other teachers in simplicity. He was unostentatious. His power to speak against the Scribes and Pharisees can only be attributed to His innocence. He was obedient both to God and man. When He said, "I must be about my Father's business," He was yet subject to His natural parents. By this He gained strength and wisdom. In addition to this, and what made Him superior to all other men, the grace of God was upon him. In His grandest victories He never lost His childlike simplicity and love of home. As His movement came to a slight halt at his temporary disappearance, so the Church, when it lost His spirit, languished and wasted away, and was almost lost for sixteen centuries, until Luther, that second John the Baotist, revived it again by making it full of His spirit. And during thee whole history of humanity this Pentecostal season has been and shall always be one of peace and progress among men. HIS HALLOWED AND RETIRED LIFE.

shall always be one of peace and progress amor men.
In response to the call of the Rev. Joseph Caldwell, quite a number rose to indicate their desire to be Christians.

desire to be Christians.

THE REV. A. W. PATTEN,

Dastor of the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church,
preached in the Tabernacle at 8 p. m. He took
as his text verses 37 and 38 of the tweuty-third
chapter of the Gospel according to St.
Matthew: "And ye would not! Behold
your house is left desolate unto you."
The theme of the discourse was
divine love and human willfulness. Christ had
announced Himself as the Messiah. He had
supported His claim with unnistaken evidence
of His divine authority. The masses received
Him gladly; but the rulers rejected Him. He
did not fill their conception of a Messiah. These
words are full of tenderness. It was sad that
the city of David would not receive its King.
The infinite love of God is limited by the human will. The love is opposed by man's willfulness. Man himself is responsible for the
desolation which follows it. A yearning Savior,
a rebellious city, a desolate crown, stand
out prominently in the text. The divine love is
exerted to save man. This is exerted through
Christ. A broken law: a remediless error; a
helpless being. Only through Christ can anything be done. It is written that "God so
loved the world that He gave His only begotten
Son, that whosoever believed should not perish,
but have everlasting life." All else is incidental
to this declaration of the divine law in relation to
man. This appeals to the consciousness of need
in man. It assumes that he is a sinner.

THE LIFE OF CHRIST

was a tircless exertion to reach the heart of THE REV. A. W. PATTEN.

was a tireless exertion to reach the heart of man. His love is forcibly seen in the homely figure here used: "How oft would I have gathered thy children as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings." It is love which precedes the danger, and longs to afford protection. Danger cailed forth this exhibition of God's love to man. Man needed protection. A favorite expression for the atonement is "a covering." The same thought is beautifully expressed in this text, "Under the shadow of his wings shalt thou trust." Hence we see the great design of Christ's work is to shield us from the danger of sin.

Out of infinite tenderness comes the intense longing here expressed.

The amazing fact which next greets us is, "Ye would not." Divine love can accomplish its object only with man's consent. Man resists the love and conditions of it. "Ye would not," reveals the endowment of a free will. This will is at onge man's glory and his poril. Goodness can come in no other way than by the THE LIPE OF CHRIST

consent of His will. By this he becomes either a Prince or a beggar. No wonder Paschal said of man, "He is the glory and the scandal of the universe." In this freedom of will consists his responsibility. "Ye would not" implies "Ye could." This will constitute no doubt the bitterest pang in the misery of the lost. If a man resists the appeals of the divine loss. divine love here, have we any evidence that he will yield to them hereafter? None. There is a tendency in character to a state of fixedness, and there is the law of the spiritual harvest, "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall

he also reap."

There is brought out also before us here the desolateness of a soul without Christ. "Ye would not! Behold your house is left unto you desolate." You remember the history of the Sacred City,—how the Romans under Titus flocked up to the battlements, how the torch in the hands of the invader was applied to the holy house, and all became a ruin. And is it not likewise true in the life of him who rejects Christ, that a power hostile to Christ rushes in Christ, that a power hostlie to Christ rushes in and lays waste the soul? HE WHO REJECTS CHRIST

is indeed left desolate here and hereafter. Christ proclaimed Himself to be a necessity in human proclaimed Himself to be a necessity in human life. His erotism is the erotism of authority. "I am the light of the world," "I am the way, and the truth, and the life," "Come unto me," "Without me ye can do nothing,"—are expressions which show how absolutely necessary His presence, His strength, His sympathy, and atonement are to human character. culture can atone for the lack of Christ in the life. Of what value is the temple, if the Lord of the temple is spurned and rejected. He is the same compassionate Savior. He still longs to shelter all who fiee to him for refuge,—a truth couched in these two grand bymns that have been cherished by the Church: "Hide me, O my Savior, hide," or "Cover my defenseless head with the shadow of thy wing." We have power to refuse him. The responsibility rests with us. The life hereafter depends upon the enoice we make in the culture can atone for the lack of Christ in after depends upon the enoice we make in the present life. May the desolateness of a soul without Christ not be the lot of any of us. May we be covered, hidden under the shadow of Him who yearns to protect and save us now and forever.

The Rev. Robert Allyn, President of the Southern Normal School, will preach to-mor-

A CHURCH TRIAL.

Apparently Filmsy Charges Against

Bantist Preacher. For some months past rumors have been affoat that the Rev. Carlos Swift, pastor of the Baptist church at the corner of Dearborn and Forty-seventh streets, and an attache of the Baptist Publication Society, No 71 Randolph street, had been guilty of gross indiscretions among the ladies of his flock, but nothing definite has resulted until within the past week, when the scandal-mongers have succeeded in working up considerable of a sensation. The affair gressed to such proportions, that a committee ras appointed, partly at the request of the Rev. Mr. Swift and partly at the instance of some of the members of the church, to investigate the charges and set the matter at rest for the future.

The principal complainants in the affair are Mrs. Hogue, Mrs. Hern, and Miss Ramsey One of the charges was to the effect that Mr Hogue went down to the bookstore where Mr. Swift was employed, and he invited her t go to his rooms, after he had urged her to look about the store, and to go down into basement with him. Another charge was made to the effect that he had insulted a Mrs. Hern by putting his arm about her waist, putting his hand upon her leg, following her home, and asking her to allow him to call upon her while her hus-

band was away.

The third charge was to the effect that Mr.
Swiit had asked Miss P. A. Ramsey to allow him The investigation was commenced in the par-lors of the little church last Wednesday evening, when the complaining witnesses were examined, the statement of Mrs. Hern, however, not being

completed.

The investigation was resumed last night, there being quite an audience of ladius and gentlemen to witness the proceedings.

THE EXAMINATION OF MRS. HERN
was continued, the Rev. Mr. Swift conducting was continued, the rev. Mr. Switt conducting the same, and repeating the questions which were asked on the first hight of the trial. The answers were of no special importance. She said she had no stove in the room in which she and her alleged insulter sat on the time of his first yisit; it was warm enough without a stove. She thought this was about three weeks before the library was removed, which seemed to be an event well known among the church people. She was not sure as to his words when he asked her if he might call upon her, in the Sunday-school, but she was pretty positive that he asked her if he might call when her husband was away, or not at home. She was very sure she told him that she did not receive gentlemen-callers when her husband was not at home. He also put his hand on her leg, and appeared very affectionate at the time Mrs. Fogg and Mrs. Thombley were sitting in the same pew. She thought this act of Mr. Swift a very bold proceeding.

Mrs. Swift produced a letter, which Mrs. Hern said she had written, in which she asked to withdraw from the choir, and in which she stated that her withdrawal was not on account of any ill-feeling toward any one in the church. This was before Mr. Swift insulted her, she said; but she attended church once or twice after that. It was at the time of her first visit that she was insulted. About three weeks after this she attended church again, and he followed her home and insulted her on the way. She was sure it was winter at that time; of this she was

sure it was winter at that time; of this she was sure.

The testimony of this witness did not appear to be very satisfactory so far as the prosecution was concerned. Mr. Swift said that he would like to ask the witness a few questions a little later in the evening, but Mrs. Hern said that she had a sick child at home, and announced her intention of going away for good. As she passed out, she made the assertion that she did notthink it made much difference anyway, as she thought it was easy enough to see how the Com-

notthink it made much difference anyway, as sue thought it was easy enough to see how the Committee would decide.

The Moderator made the remark, "Poor woman, she does not know what she is saying."

Mr. Hogue said he had no more witnesses, but was given time to hunt up some. MISS P. A. RAMSEY

was given time to hunt up some.

MISS P. A. RAMSEY
was brought at last, and Mr. Hogue, the prosecutor, asked her if the charges, so far as she was concerned, were true. She replied that they were. She was asked to tell her story. It was short and simple. Mr. Swift called upon her one night and when he took his departure he asked for a kiss.

Mr. Hogue said that was all the questions he wished to ask the witness.

Mr. Swift asked the lady if she was, at the time of the alleged offense, pleased or displeased. She had never felt right towards him since, although she had attended his church. She told him, "No," when he asked for a kiss.

The witness was asked to give the substance of her conversation with Mrs. Hogue, and what the latter told her concerning a visit which she made to the bookstore of Mr. Swift. Mrs. Hogue told her the Mr. Swift told her she looked tired, and asked her to go to his rooms and rest herself, offering to accompany her.

Mr. Swift desired the Committee to take special note of this circumstance.

Witness stated, also, the substance of a conversation that she had had with a Mrs. Willett, in which that lady asked her why she did not attend church more regularly, and said that she had head what had resulted her, and wanted to know if that was the reason.

Mrs. Willett, who sat in the audience, begged leave to differ with the witness.

The Moderator then directed the defense to proceed.

lists and Mongolians.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
YOSEMITE, Cal., July 30.—I have just met
the editor-in-chief of the New York Tribune.

proceed.

MR. SWIFT

produced no witnesses, but he made quite a long speech in his own defense. He said that he stood in a very peculiar and unpleasant situation. Grave charges had been made against him, while those who made them failed to appear against him with witnesses. It did not matter if the parties failed to prove the charges made by them against him, the stigma still remained that there had been such charges made. He requested the Secretary to read the charges. He explained the circumstance of Mrs. Horne's visit to nis book-store (the Baptist Publication Society, No. 71 Randolph street), and appeared to convince all present that there was nothing unusual or improper in what transpired. He said that many respectable ladies of the city made a practice of coming there and going into the basement to look over the books, and he did not consider there was anything at all improper in his inviting a lady to rest herself in his family rooms when she was tired. Neither did his wife think so. Mr. Switt denied all the other allegations against him, and appeared to think they were inspired by persons who bore him malice.

The trial was adjourned until this evening, when Mr. Swift will finish his defense, and it is altogether likely that the Committee will exonerate him from all blame in the matter.

Incipient Consumption.—In bronchial and other chest affections, in arresting incident consumption, and in lessening the distressing symptoms of this disease in its hopeless stages, as well as in cases of nervous debility in giving tone to the system, it is undoubtedly a valuable remedy.—John McMurray, Methodist minister, Newport, N. S.

FLANNIGAN.

His Arrest for Personating an Officer.

He Swears He Is a Member of the Police Force.

The Mayor Threatens to Presecute Him for Periury.

The arrest of Carey, the saloon-keeper, on a warrant, by Martin Flannigan, who has been inderstood all along to be on the detective orce, was pretty positive proof to everybody that the conjecture regarding him was correct. But the Mayor and Assistant-Superintendent of Police still say the contrary, and the latter, it is understood, was hunting for Flannigan Thursday night in order to have him arrested. Yesterday morning O'Donnell had an interview with Carey, and advised him to get out a warrant for Flannigan. This he did, and Policeman Meade served it, and Martin was taken to the Armory and put into a cell. The charge against him was representing him self as an officer. As a rusty revolver was found on him he was also booked for carrying concealed weapons. A search for the

which Carey says Flannigan exhibited was un-Successful.

At 10 o'clock he was taken before Justice Wallace, where
THE FOLLOWING PROCEEDINGS TOOK PLACE,

seconding to the News:
"Guilty or not guilty?" was the question first "Not guilty. I ask for a continuance,"

his repir.

Col. Cameron—What for?

Flannigan—To get my witnesses.

Cameron—Who are your witnesses.

Flannigan hesitated, turned red, stammered,

Flannigan hesitated, turned red, stammered, and repeated that he wanted a continuance.

Col. Camerou said he could not get it unless he told the names of his witnesses.

Flannigan—I can get bail.

Col. Camerou—That won't do, Mr. Flannigan.
You will not get a continuance, with my consent, unless you give the names.

Flannigan—Well, then, they are Ald. McNally, his Honor the Mayor, and—Supt. Seavey.

Col. Camerou—Will you prove by them that you are on the police force of the City of Chicago?

you are on the police force of the city of Chicago?

Flannigan—I will.

Col. Cameron—That you are now on the secret service of the city?

Flannigan—Now? Yes, that I am now, and was at the time of the arrest of Carev.

The "give-away" was complete. To make it more so, Col. had Flannigan sworn, and putting the same questions, received the same answers, and put Flannigan on record.

Flannigan got his continuance, and was held Figureran got his continuance, and was held Aug. 13 on both charges in ball of \$500. As soon as released, Flannigan went to the

INTERVIEW WITH ASST.-SUPT. O'DONNELL. Col. Cameron appeared at the same moment and on the same business. Said the latter: "Supt. O'Donnell, this man was arrested for retending to be an officer. He still makes t same claim. I come to you as the head of the Police Department, and ask if this is true?"
"No, sir." said the Chief; "it is not true, to the best of my knowledge. He is not under my

What have you to say?" asked the attorney "What have you to say!" asked the attorney of Flannigan.
"I was appointed by Seavey, but not sworn in," said Flannigan. "The arrest was all right; any private citizen can arrest a criminal."
"Well," said O'Donnell, "if you are on the police I want to find it out; and the present proceedings will do that, I think."
When Col. Cameron left the Superintendent's sought

and said to him: "Do you know one Martin Flannigan!"
"I have beard more about him the past week
"I have beard more in Chicago," said Mr

"I have beard more about him the past week than of any other man in Chicago," said Mr. Harrison.

"Is he a police officer?"

"No, sir."

"He claims that he is going to prove by you that he is a member of the force, and a summons is out for you to appear as a witness. I put the man on oath, and he still said positively that he was an officer, and would prove it by you and Supt. Seavey."

"All I know about it" said the Mayor, "is that shortly after I entered office some one that shortly after I entered office some one came to me and asked me to appoint Flandigan to the force. I had heard of him and said "No, sir!" Subsequently Seavey allowed him to take a star to do a piece of special work. He was to do only this work and no more. After this instance he had no work and no authority whatever to make arrests. A short time ago a man named O'Hara, a printer in the Inter-Ocean office, came to me and complained that he had been arrested. I immediately went to Deputy Superintendent Dixon with O'Hara and asked him if the order of the force and he does not be forced as the force and he does not be forced as the force and he does not be forced as the forced and he does not be forced as the forced and he does not be forced as the forced and he does not be forced as the forced and he does not be forced as the forced and he does not be forced as the forced and he does not be forced as the forced as th Superintendent Dixon with O'Hara and asked him if Flannigan was on the force and had any power to make the arrest. Dixon reported that he was not on the force, and had no authority whatever; he (Flannigan) had a star, however, and seemed to be usurping authority on the strength of it. I ordered Dixon to take the star from him at once. He has not been on the force by the authority or sanction of myself, Scavey, or Dixon. If he swore to such things this morning, he is a perjurer, and we will prosecute him to the full extent of the law."

Subsequently the Mayor, Secretary Doyle, City-Clerk Howard, Ald. McNaliv and Col. Cameron were in the Superintendent's office talking the matter over, and Mr. Harrison said

talking the matter over, and Mr. Harrison with regard to Flaunigan, and Seavey had told him that Flaunigan was "crooked." and he wouldn't have anything to do with him. When in Washington, he had written a strong letter to Brooks, of the Government Secret Service, with the view of getting Flaunigan a position there, and on his election as Mayor Pat Mortell had urged Flaunigan's appointment on the detective force, and alluded to this letter of indorsement. But he hadn't appointed him, and he was in no way, shape, or manner connected with the police force.

Ald. McNally was asked what he knew, and he replied that Flaunigan had told him that he was not on the force.

POLICEMAN MEAD
says that he knew nothing about the warrant for
Carey until he got to the station, when he was
informed that he was to appear in court the
next morning. He did not authorize Flannigan
to book Carey in his name.

next morning. He did not authorize Flannigan to book Carey in his name.

FLANNIGAN STATED

to a reporter that some one would have to square him; that he knew what he was about; and that, unless those who appointed him stood up to the rack. there would be a squall. He said that he was appointed under secrecy since Harrison came into power, but had never been sworn. He threatened in case Harrison went back on him, and boasted of his power and the use he would make of it in the contingency of being deserted.

The whole case is terribly mixed, and if Flannigan isn't a "secret" detective of the city he is the biggest liar in Chicago. The Mayor and O'Donnell say they intend to prosecute him, but others maintain that nothing will be done with him,—that the case will be dropped and not heard of arain.

Flannigan stated that he had been paid out of the contingent fund, but that is not true, the records not showing anything of the kind, though they do show that Denny Simmons was paid out of that fund \$25 for work done in June and \$75 for work done in July.

WHITELAW REID ON CALIFORNIA. He Gives Over the Golden State to Monopo

After some conversation concerning journalistic friends in Gotham, the subject of California's political and social status was introduced. I political and social status was introduced. I find the successor of Horace Greeley has unequivocal views, and expresses them clearly and distinctly. This is the substance of them:

Californians don't understand themselves or their country. The topographical and meteorological conditions of the Pacific Slope preclude the modes of development so successful in Illipois and Iowa. The laws of Nature here necestrate great outlays of capital for irrigation.

linois and Iowa. The laws of Nature here necessitate great outlays of capital for irrigation. Modern modes of travel and transportation can only be introduced and maintained at great expense. On a large scale only can mining operations be conducted. Money in masses, and men in masses, are the prerequisites of prosperity in California. A restrictive policy is, under such circumstances, in the last degree suicidal. The people of this State should beware now they handicap capital or check the immigration of mercenary muscle. Let capital be free to get the most work done for the least money. Put up your gold to the highest bidder in hard toll. Don't impoverish

the labor-market by keeping out the abundant supply from Chira. Don't hesitate at 'the idea of introducing foreign hirelings. Be thankful that they have no desire to dilute suffrage still further. The electoral franchise caunot well do more, just now, than stand the strain of \$0.00,000 lymorant black ballots. Our country is not suffering from a lack of extended citizenship. California should inquire for the suress means of developing her grand resources. Heed not the howl of the hoodlum. The evils of Chinese immigration, of land and railroad monopoly, have been greatly exaggerated. "The Pilerim from the Yellow Sea!" is a necessity in Californian civilization. The State cannot get along withmut him. To exclude him is to dwarf the industries and hinder the improvements of this peculiar region. Increase, rather than diminish, the liberal provisions of your charters to corporations, mining, financial, manufacturing, and agricultural. Let the Chinese come ad libitum, and go with their hard-earned gold. The products of the labor they leave behind them are more valuable than the coin they take away with them. Meanwhile, the thrifty, economical larmer of small means had better stav near Pipmouth Rock. The disposition and habits of New England life are not adapted to the Pacific side of the High Sierras.

The hour was growing late, and good-nights were cheerfully exchanged. Enough had been said to clearly define the editor's theory of sociology, and the actual estimate in which he holds the relationships of mutuality and equality essential to a Republican Commonwealth. He is willing to consign this State to the tender mercles of two castes: pecuniary princes and allen workers. How much, one cannot help wondering, had that recent Palace-Car trip with

alien workers. How much, one cannot help wondering, had that recent Palace-Car trip with C. P. Huntington, across the Continent, to do with Whitelaw Reid's conclusions concerning the

situation in Caiifornia?

Utterly mistaken and pernicious are the riews. To what base uses must life be put when the Republican standpoint is deserted; when faith is lost in the possibility of realizing the lofty ideal of the body politic cherished by the founders of these United States of America! If California be naturally alien to the growth of Democratic principles, let the act of excision be prompt and complete. Let the flag of our Union the symbol of co-operative, co-equal Human-ity—no longer float over a region only adapted to millionaires and mudsills! Let the unsym-pathetic soil and climate be organized into a Pacific Principality, under the acknowledge dominion of Stanford & Co., and with the Net York Trobune—"founded by Horace Greeley— as their official organ. J. A. BREWSTER.

HYDE PARK.

Great Wrath Over the Rendering Company's Injunction.

Mayor Harrison Fereciously Denounced by Col. Bannett.

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park was held last evening at the Village-Hall to consider the injunction served upon the village in the case of the Chicago Rendering & Drying Company, which wishes to run it cars to remove offal from Chicago in cars which are air-tight and from which very little smell comes, as the Committees opposing them ac knowledge. All the members were present, and Mr. Bennett stated that it was a special meet ing, caused by the actions of certain parties; dur ing the past few days.

ON THE STONY ISLAND DITCH the Committee on Drainage reported that they had made additional arrangements with the contractor, William Coppins, and his bondsmen, by which the village could better hold the same, and it was further reported that forty men were at work on the ditch. MR. BENNETT OFFERED THE FOLLOWING REPORT

MR. BENNETT OFFERED THE FOLLOWING REPORT:
Process of injunction was to-day served upon
the viliage in the case of the City of Chicago and
the Chicago Rendering & Drving Company against
the Viliage of Hyde Park and the Michigan Centrial Railway Company. The scope of the injunction is to prevent the execution of the recent ordinance as to the transportation of offal. For
cheek and impudence the case is without a parallel.
The injunction, of course, while in force must be
obeyed, but no longer. But immediate steps will
be taken for its dissolution. The law required the
publication of the ordinance ten days before it
would come in force, and that publication will not
expire until to-morrow. The village is enjoined
before the ordinance comes into effect. It is proper to here relate what I said upon the passage of
the ordinance, upon a single point: This question
involved has been settled by the courts. In 1868
or 1869 an ordinance was passed by this village
broader in its terms, more sweeping in its prohibibefore the orinance was in upon the passage of the ordinance, upon a single point: This question involved has been settled by the courts. In 1869 or 1869 an ordinance was passed by this village broader in its terms, more sweeping in its prohibition, than the ordinance passed by you. A suit was instituted by the Northwestern Fertilinging Company against the village to test the validity of that ordinance. The case was decided in favor of the village, and the validity of the ordinance in favor of the village, by the Supreme Court of the United States. Both Courts held that what was then attempted, which is the same as is being now attempted, which is the same as is being now attempted, which is the same as is being now attempted, which is the same as is being now attempted, was a nuisance, and the village has nower to abate it by the ordinance then nessed. That case is reported in the 70th Illinois, pare 63; and again in the Federal Supreme Court report. By some inadvertance that ordinance was repealed in the revision of ordinances which took place in 1370, and the present ordinance takes the place, except it is more guarded in its terms, while accomplishing the same result. There is, therefore, no question of law or fact involved in the enforcement of your recent ordinance not already decided by the Supreme Courts of this State and the United States.

Atter this determination of the right and powers of this village, it is a matter of surprise that the chief Executive officer of the City of Chicago should lend the name and powers of the city to a corporation, the sole purpose of whose existence is professedly for gain, to override and trample down the valid ordinance of the village and rights of the citizens of Hyde Park, and municipality possessing equal power with the City of Chicago and the capacity of the city of Chicago and the surprise of Hyde Park will never submit to it. Hyde Park is organized under the same enactment as the City of Chicago will never submit to it. Hyde Park is organized under the same ena

The report was accepted, and, after some talk, THE ATTORNEY WAS AUTHORIZED THE ATTORNEY WAS AUTHORIZED to take any steps necessary to a defense, even to the employment of additional counsel.

The Board then adjourned. As soon as the members had left the desks Mr. Irus Coy, one of the chief orators against the Chicago Rendering Company, entered the room, and for some time chatted with the members. Finally a number of members went into the vault for a private seance. The attorney was sent out to confer with Mr. Coy, and then went back to the vault again, where the reporter left them in vault again, where the reporter left them in consultation.

was arrested in South Chicago on Thursday evening for being drunk and disorderly. In the arrest the officer, James Taily, was badly damaged by a pair of handcuffs which were on Kerwin. In fact, it is said that his skull was fractured. Kerwin says he was quiet and in his own house when Tully arrested him. Tully broke in the door, and Kerwin tried to jerk away. When the handcuffs were put on, Tully kicked him in the leg, and as Kerwin fell he "accidentally" bit the officer on the head. Tully had no warrant at the time of the arrest and had seen no offense committed. The Captain reports Tully getting better.

The South Park Phaeton Company are erecting a neat and capacious building at the conjunction of Oakwood and Drexel boulevard, to

Had Hard Luck.

A Vermost farmer says: "I saw in a paper that a Western farmer planted flax with potatoes, and it kept the bugs off. Now I want to swap bugs and flax with that man, for I planted flax with potatoes, and the flax came up first, and the bugs roosted on it waiting for the potatoes to come, and they were thicker on them than on any others I had?"

DENUNCIATION.

The Trade and Labor Council Sets Out on the War-Path.

And Vents Its Wrath on Gov. Cullom. Aid. Jonas, and the Y. M. C. A.

The Trade and Labor Council met last evening at No. 154 Clark street, President Streeter in the chair. Several new delegates from various unions were admitted to the Council, including a couple of ladies from the Working-

MP PREADDY of the Committee appointed to see Gov. Cullom and ask for the appointment of a member of the Council on the Bureau of Labor Statistics, reported that he had seen the Governor, and had ecommended the name of the Chairman, Mr. streeter. The Governor had replied that Mr. Streeter was a person of very questionable chacter to his (the Governor's) office; that, further nore, he was a disturber of the peace; that, when in St. Louis, he was against the Commun ists, while now he was one of their loudest advocates. What was more, he didn't intend make a report to tickle the fancies of any lot a scalawags.

"You were included, weren't you?" asked Mr. Mr. Erhardt smilingly said he supposed he was. But he thanked the Governor for his kindness and so forth, and, after talking a little while, the Governor said he thought the Council might propose some more acceptable names, Senator Artley having already proposed severa names, of which he (the Governor) thought very favorably. These names were those of Mr. Starkweather, of whom Mr. Erhardt had never heard, Mr. Potter, of the North Chicago Roll-ing Mills; Mr. Orr, of Bellevills; and Mr. Brown, of Springfield, proprietor and Mr. Brown, of Springfield, proprietor of an iron-foundry there. But, in conclusion, the Governor said he didn't propose to appoint anybody to make a report that would tickle the fancies of a lot of scalawags.

The report was listened to with something approaching sitent contempt, and action on it postponed temporarily.

Further along, Mr. Morgan presented a bill for services including. 32 20 for severe deals.

for services, including "\$2.20 for one day's appearance before the Congressional Committee" (Wright's Labor-Depressors). It was

W. D. Gilmore presented a grist of resolutions denouncing W. G. Kercheval, a member of Typographical Union. No. 16, for working against Mr. Streeter's appointment as a member of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and calling upon the Union to investigate the charges against him,—including that of trying to sective protests against Streeter from the newspaper offices,—and discipline him if the charges were sustained. DENUNCIATION

sustained.

Several members were opposed to the resolutions, for the reason that their adoption would simply give the person against whom they were directed just exactly what he wanted,—notorlety. Others were in favor of giving him all the notoriety he wanted, and more too, and cheerfully denounced him as a scoundrel, etc. The result of it all was that the resolutions were adopted.

AFTER CULLOM. The Erhardt report was next taken up, and Mr. Morgan, for the Executive Committee, presented the following resolutions, prefaced by a generous lot of whereases:

generous lot of whereases:

Resolved, That, from our knowledge of the character and record of Mr. D. R. Streeter, we declare the reasons for his rejection as stated by the Governor to be most contemptible and insulting.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the workingmen of this city, herl back in the teeth of this hater of the working classes the insults and insultations contained in his refusal.

Resolved. That we will use all our political influence to kill him politically and the labor-hating class he represents.

Resolved. That, in the opinion of this Council. The insulting refusal of the name selected is sufficient evidence that the Bureau will be so managed as to defeat the purposes for which it was created.

Mr. McAuliffe—not John, the engineer—was opposed to the resolutions, and remarked that the Governor wasn't so very much to blame after all, because Kercheval had poisoned his mind against Streeter. He was in favor of recommending four additional names, and thus giving the Governor a chance to place himself on record without a chance to hedge behind an allegation that somebody had poisoned his mind.

M. Mosman Me Erhardt, and Mr. Schilling.

mind.

Mr. Morgan, Mr. Erhardt, and Mr. Schilling took the ground that the appointments to places on that Bureau were all cut and dry. and the Council could have no show whatever. They had been outrageously denounced by the Governor as scalawags, and it was their duty to show bim that they were entirely independent of him.

show bim that they were entirely independent of him.

"And that he can go to hell," added Morgan.

"That he can go to h—eaven," replied the gallant Schilling, remembering the presence of the ladies.

After considerably more talk, the feeling that it was incumbent on the Council to denounce the Governor triumphed, the resolutions were adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to send the Governor a copy thereof, with the word "scalawags" underlined.

JONAS GETS A BLAST.

JONAS GETS A BLAST.

"scalawags" underlined.

JONAS GETS A BLAST.

C. McAuliff offered the following:

WHEREAS, Workingmen generally have always requested, and do now request. that employment at living wages be furnished them, so that able-bodied workmen may act be compelled to assume the character of tramps and mendicasts; and

WHEREAS, A demagogue named Jonas, and others of his class, who are ever prepared to grant charity while denying justice, are endeavoring to establish a permanent soup-house in this city, with intent to destroy the self-respect of those deprived of employment and sustenance by unjust conditions of existence, to pauperize and dishonor honest workingmen, and to encourage a class who, once mendicants, are always satisfied to continue mendicants; therefore Resolved, That this Council does hereby de nounce this soup-honse scheme as vicious in principle, debasing in practice, and Communistic in fact, in that it is a movement to give some, thing for noting, and to reward men for needs, not for deeds.

Resolved, That the Trade and Labor Council brands Ald. Jonas and his sids as rank demagogues, in that they endeavor, while denying justice and driving honest men to desperation and crime, to secure the thanks of the community for their nick-named charity, to saddle the community with an ablebodied pauper class, and to degrade permanently as mendicants those who would giadly earn an honest living by honest work.

Mr. McLogan and Mr. Madden opposed the resolutions, and stuck up for Ald. Jonas' kindness of heart in providing this means for the sustenance of the poor, especially during the winter. McAuliff, Morgan, and Schilling favored them in vigorous Speeches, the burden of which was that the Alderman was seeking political capital. The resolutions were finally adopted by a vote of 16 to 7.

Mr. Morgan had more denunciation in stock. This time it was in the shape of a resolution pitching into

Mr. Morgan had more denunciation in stock. This time it was in the shape of a resolution pitching into

THE Y. M. C. A.

and the South Side Street Railway Company's combination to give the street-car conductors a chance to worship at the car-barns Sunday mornings. In the resolution, as well as in the reformer's speech, the project was denounced as an enforced scheme of religion, and the Y. M. C. A. advised, if they had any hearts at all, to preach to the "soulless corporations that deprive men of their rights." According to Morgan, the conductors only had an hour's leisure a week,—on Sunday mornings,—and they were influenced and buildozed by the Railway Company to give up this hour for the car-baru services. He was in favor of giving them time to seek the church they wanted instead of forcing them to the car-barus for their religion. The resolutions were finally adooted, and the Secretary instructed to send a manifesto to the Y. M. C. A. man, expressing the feelings of the Council on the subject of "enforced religion."

There was some talk about the "massacre" and "murder" of the workingmen at the new Music-Hail, and a general destre to know whether the contractor, Barton, could be brought before the Grand Jury. Nobody could tell whether it could be done or not, but Mr. Schilling was appointed to find out, through Harry Rubens, see to it that the jury at to-day's inquest wasn't packed, and, if the contractor could be prosecuted, have Harry look after the case before the Grand Jury.

The Council then went into executive session to make arrangements for another plenic, to be held on the 34th, and the reporters, taking the hint, got out.

An Opening for Our Mosquitoes.

A Florida letter says: "A novel feature of the cattle-trade is the co-operation of the mosquito in their management on the range. One of the largest owners said that without the aid of the mosquito three times as many men would be required to herd and gather. Out of the mosquito season the cattle get as wild as deer, but under the influence of these pests they congregate and become docile and easy to manage."

POLITICAL

The Cincinnati Inquiri Withdraw Its Feeble

Acknowledging Its Abo and Its Utter Fu

More Southern Sentiment i with the Yazoo Out

Encouraging Outlook Cause in Man

RLECTION LAW IN CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 8.—At the investigation Gen. Banning When I was first noming against Haves, I was assessed at the campaign against Stevenson \$800. In the campaign against assessed \$1,000. Besides this among the saloons, for bands for ings, hired men to hold tickets and in various ways I have pa for me. I have paid the expe licans working for me. It is Democrats to hir e Republicans to ble to their candidacy to work for have expended in one campaign

above my assessment."
Theo Cook testified: "I am fi conduct of campaigns. Money i mittees for hiring speakers, bands of music, and holding employed persons of opposing to hold tickets. I regard it use of money. My expenses as candidate, in 1866, were \$3,000. not be elected. The election of without trouble. I bave paid whom I did not personally know whom I did not personally know ary to pay laboring men from a tickets and importune voters, candidate, and a Republican sho and say that he would not support would pay him if he were a m I would not buy a man's vote frauds were premeditated against the say that he was men who could prevent employ him, no matter who he the Theodore Cook was a member

cratic Committee.
Patrick O'Connell, judge of
Eighth Ward, testified: "M
Eighth Ward Club were dissatts
and made up tickets with Butte head. I dian't know whether I money to the Club or not." Vivian Fagin testified that Ja

of the witnesses for the prose he was sorry that he had testifi terworth; that he had been tric an affidavit by Tom Shay and an amount of four of the annual of the state of the the annual of the an making the affidavits. Lark came to him about it.

Mr. Butterworth was called to said that McNamara, of the Expendent Club, had said that the posed of independent voters ticket had his name on. If it is not to work for the Club ticket, we said that McNamara never me son House, as stated. He no Democrat to work unless recommendent whom he had confidence Channing Richards testified to letter to John F. Follett, stat the memorialists would fur against any person charged.

against any person charged samed in the memorial he wou investigated before the Unit Jury. He received no reply. A discussion ensued on the all the memorialists, which with an agreement upon the with an agreement upon the which was ordered made:
"It being conceded by could both sides of this controvers rishists signed the memorial utions made to them, upon the relied; that they have upon the facts, the Comunanimously agree that it is voive the Government in the ing said memorialists before That this be put upon record. That this be put upon r

It was also agreed that it not form a part of the tes Committee, and the stenog structed.

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Francis Ferry, a Supervisco orderly election in his precin Mr. McDougal here annou cused rested their case.

Mr. Butterworth desired ti produced by witnesses in the made part of the record, who would be done.

Mr. Conger expressed a Thomas A. Shay to-morrow, adjourned. It is thought to close to-morrow.

Special Dispaich to 1 OTTAWA, Ont., Ang. 8.session of Parliament the duced and succeeded in par transferred the Northwest I the Department of the Se that of the Interior. Amount to the bill was one that en ernor-General to increase t the Premier said the clause tionary one, it was pointed power, it would ere long disc acting on it. The necessity, t Government, has arisen, as of providing for 500 office-s and it is understood that the tion a report recommendinact immediately upon the reference to the work at G. Lawrence, it is furth principal object in remot facilitate the passage up am vessels drawing more than canal, and so obviate the ing the Edwardsburg podamsburg series of capitated, the Conwall Canaditer the rocks are removed permit vessels unaided to it is intended to me chain result be miscalculated the the canal will be rendered any rate vessels will then be Galona Rapida in safety. It is said the Government an extended scheme for moments of Indians in the Noing for their future mainted after visiting the Maritime abiy Boston, New York, other places of resort in the turn to Quebec at the em. It is suggested that it interests that the Government aconstruction of the seneral ago as 1840. The map concomplete by embracing the States, trigonometrical Lawrence just completed, importance, and would recompleted, importance, and would recompleted, and which have publicity to in a shape ava An unknown cattle dise Lachine. The Sautary measures to prevent the definition of the cachine.

WASHINGT WASHING TO Execut Dispatch to Washington, D. C., At the reorganization of the was considered in Cabinet it was decided that the would be best promoted projected reorganization jection and that of the

Council met last eventreet, President Streeter new delegates from vari-ted to the Council, in-lies from the Working-

sted to see Gov. Cullom tment of a member of the of Labor Statistics, rea the Governor, and had me of the Chairman, Mr. or had replied that Mr. of very questionable charnor's) office; that, further-ner of the peace; that, yas sgainst the Commun-one of their loudest ad-ore, he didn't intend to anybody else who would the fancies of any lot of

weren't you?" asked Mr.

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Madden opposed the of for Aid. Jonas' kindng this means for the especially during the n, and Schilling faveeches, the burden of syman was seeking poolutions were finally of denunciation in stock.

Railway Company's treet-car conductors a ar-barns Sunday morn, as well as in the rect was denounced as ligion, and the Y. M. any hearts at all, to corporations that de' According to Mornorations that de' According to Mornoral and they not be a sunday to the religion. The looted, and the Secmanifesto to the Y. the feelings of the "enforced religion." but the "massacre" rkingmen at the new all desire to know Barton, could be Jury. Nobody could done or not, but Mr. o find out, through the jury at to-day's dd, if the contractor Harry look after the

nto executive session another picnic, to be reporters, taking the

A novel feature of o-operation of the segment on the segment on the segment owners said the mosquito three i be required to a mosquito season r, but under the incongregate and benge."

POLITICAL. The Cincinnati Inquiry About to

Withdraw Its Feeble Light. Acknowledging Its Abortive Birth

and Its Utter Futility. More Southern Sentiment in Sympathy with the Yazoo Outrage.

Encouraging Outlook for the Cause in Maine.

ELECTION LAW INQUIRY. CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 8 .- At the Congression el investigation Gen. Banning was examined "When I was first nominated for Congress against Haves, I was assessed and paid \$500. In the campaign against Stevenson I was assessed \$800. In the campaign against Matthews I was assessed \$1,000. Besides this I spent money smoug the saloons, for bands for political meetings, bired men to hold tickets for the polls, and in various ways I have paid men to work for me. I have paid the expenses of Republicans working for me. It is customary for Democrats to hir e Republicans who are favora-ble to their candidacy to work for them. I may have expended in one campaign \$2,000 or \$3,000 shove my assessment."

Theo Cook testified: "I am familiar with the

conduct of campaigns. Money is spent by committees for hiring speakers, erecting stands, bands of music, and holding tickets. I have employed persons of opposing political parties hold tickets. I regard it as a legitimat use of money. My expenses as a Congressional andidate, in 1866, were \$3,000. I knew I could not be elected. The election of 1878 passed off without trouble. I have naid money to men whom I did not personally know. It is customary to pay laboring men from \$2 to \$5 to hold tickets and importune voters. If I was a candidate, and a Republican should come to me and say that he would not support my opponent, I would pay him if he were a man of influence. I would not buy & man's vote. If I thought frauds were premeditated against me, and I knew a men who could prevent them, I would employ him, no matter who he was." Theodore Cook was a member of the Demo-

cratic Committee.
Patrick O'Connell, judge of election in the
Eighth Ward, testified: "Members of the
Eighth Ward Club were dissatisfied with Sayler, and made up tickets with Butterworth at their head. I dian't know whether Butterworth paid money to the Club or not."

Vivian Fagin testified that James Eagan, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, said that he was sorry that he had testified against Butterworth: that he had been tricked into making an affidavit by Tom Shay and others. He had no intention of signing such an affidavit; and

no intention of signing such an affidavit; and that the statements in the affidavit were untrue. He stated that he had been offered money for making the affidavits. Larkey McHugh first came to him about it.

Mr. Butterworth was called to the stand. He said that McNamara, of the Eighth Ward Independent Club, had said that the Club was composed of independent voters, and that their ticket had his name on. His (Butterworth's) friends recommended him to pay the Club \$25 to work for the Club ticket, which he did. He said that McNamara never met him at the Gibsaid that McNamara never met him at the Gibson House, as stated. He never employed a Democrat to work unless recommended by

son House, as stated. He never employed a Democrat to work upleas recommended by some one in whom he had confidence.

Channing Richards testified that he addressed a letter to John F. Follett, stating that if any of the memorialists would furnish information against any person charged with the offenses named in the memorial he would have the same investigated before the United States Grand Jury. He received no reply.

A discussion ensued on the subject of calling all the memorialists, which finally terminated with an agreement upon the following entry, which was ordered made:

"It being conceded by counsel representing both sides of this controversy that the memo-

which was ordered made:

"It being conceded by counsel representing both sides of this controversy that the memorialists signed the memorial upon the representations made to them, upon the truth of which they relied; that they have no personal knowledge of the facts, the Committee therefore unanimously agree that it is unnecessary to invoive the Government in the expense of bringing said memorialists before the Committee. That this be put upon record."

It was also agreed that the affidavits should

It was also argeed that the affidavits should not form a part of the testimony before the Committee, and the stenographer was so instructed.

William H. Pugh, one of the memorialists, testified that personally he had no information of his own, but acted upon information of persons who were housely into the committee.

room.

Francis Ferry, a Supervisor, testified as to the orderly election in his precinct.

Mr. McDougal here announced that the accused rested their case.

Mr. Butterworth desired that all the papers produced by witnesses in the investigation be made part of the record, which the Chair said would be done.

Mr. Conger expressed a desire to examine

Mr. Conger expressed a desire to examine Thomas A. Shay to-morrow, and the Committee adjourned. It is thought the investigation will close to-morrow.

THE DEPARTNENTS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 8.—During the recent session of Parliament the Government introduced and succeeded in passing a bill which transferred the Northwest Mounted Police from the Department of the Secretary of State to that of the Interior. Among the several clauses to the bill was one that empowered the Governor-General to merease the force by 500 men. At the time the bill was introduced, although the Premier said the clause was only a precautionary one, it was pointed out that, as soon as the Goernment had succeeded in obtaining the power, it would ere long discover a necessity for acting on it. The necessity, in the opinion of the Government, has arisen, and the opportunity of providing for 500 office-seekers is embraced, and it is understood that the Deouty-Minister of the Interior is given from providing the contraction. the Interior is just now preparing on sugges-tion a report recommending the Government to

act immediately upon the precautionary clause.

In addition to the information already sent in

In addition to the information already sent in reference to the work at Galops Rapids, River St. Lawrence, it is further learned that the principal object in removing the rock is to facilitate the passage up and down the rapids of vessels drawing more than the draught of the canal, and so obviate the necessity of enlarging the Edwardsburg portion of the Williamsburg series of canals, not, as was stated, the Cornwill Canal. The current even after the rocks are removed will be too swift to permit vessels unaided to force their way up. It is intended to use chain tugs. Should the result be miscalculated then the enlargement of the canal will be rendered imperative; but at any rate vessels will then be able to go down Galops Rapids in safety.

It is said the Government has in preparation an extended scheme for meeting the requirements of Indians in the Northwest, and proyiding for their future maintenance.

The Governor-General and Princesa Louise, after visiting the Marltime Provinces and probably Boston, New York, Saratoga, and some other places of resort in the United States, will return to Quebec at the end of this month.

It is suggrested that it would be in the public interests that the Government cause to be compiled a map of the St. Lawrence, giving all information regarding the channel gleaned by the Canadian Government surveys since the first construction of the general canal system as long are as 1840. The map could now be rendered complete by embracing the result of the United States, trizonometrical survey of the St. Lawrence just completed. The work is one of importance, and would render the navigation of Canada's great highway to the ecean much safer, than at present. It is understood that in the Bepartment of Works there are at present tracings, giving much of the information desired, and which have never, yet been given publicity to in a shape available for public use.

An unknown cattle disease has broken out at Lachine, the Papitare has broken out at Lachine, the canadian desires to prevent the d

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 8.—The question of the reorganization of the State associations here was considered in Cabinet meeting to-day, and it was decided that the good of the service would be best promoted by disapproving of the projected reorganization. The President's objection and that of the heads of departments was not based particularly upon the political work which these organizations perform, and

in Government employment from using their time and giving their money as they choose in aid of political work after office hours. The main objection, however, was based upon the offuence exerted by these combinations of men from each State upon the management of office affairs, chiefly through their efforts to control appointments. Past experience has shown that the leading spirits of these organiza-tions have been able to control many important appointments through the acquaint-ance and friendship of members of Congress, and that their power has often been so great in the Departments as to overshadow that of

there was no desire expressed to prevent those

the Chiefs of Divisions. Their inside knowledge of vacancies to occur gives them great advantage, and enables them to work together for such ends as they might wish to secure, and their advantages were such in regard to these matters as to render their success almost cer-tain. It is on account of this tendency toward

tain. It is on account of this tendency toward combinations to control the inside management of the Departments that the President chiefly objects to the reorganization of these State associations.

A zentleman who has lately arrived from Maine, who while there had a long talk with Mr. Blatne in regard to the details of the situation in that State, reports him as expressing in private perfect confidence in a Republican success next month. A gentleman connected with the public service, who during a month's vacation had visited most of the prominent places in Maine, and who has long been intimately acquainted with the pointies of the State, also expresses extreme confidence in a Republican success. Both gentlemen represent that Republicans who in the early stages of the campaign, many of them, were inclined to be despondent, many of them, were inclined to be despondent, are now thoroughly satisfied with the outlook of the campalgo.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—To-day's Rich-Yazoo ontrage. In regard to late criticism of the New York Times, it says:

the New York Times, it says:

Still, we urge the Times to disturb not itself, bu
leave our Yazoo boys to take care of themselves.

They know what they are about. They have as
much right to look after their own Government
and its administration as have those mildly-termed
Yankees in Connecticut. The Times and its
Northern friends will save themselves a vast deal

of trouble by imitating an illustrious Philadelphian Northern friends will save themselves a vast deal of trouble by imitating an illustrious Philadelphian who made a fortune once by attending to his own business, as 'twas reported by a contemporary of Franklin. As it was then, so it is now, and may for a long time be. The Yazoo affair is the last and possibly the most absurd of all the fanatical intermeddling of our Northern friends in the

DEFIES GLOVER. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8 .- The Hon. Edward McPherson will publish to-morrow an open letter to the Hon. John M. Glover, replying specifically to the criticisms made upon the management of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the so-called Glover report. He concludes: "You cannot put your finger on a single dollar of the expenditure while I was in charge of the Bureau for which the Government did not receive an equivalent. I defy you to the test, and am willing to stand or fall by it."

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 8.—The Republican Municipal Convention last night nominated for Mayor B. P. Flint, and for Sheriff Julius C. Green. Thus far the "machine" has met with signal defeat. The "honorable bilks and the Democrats sent in a communication asking for a conference, with a view to a com-bination, but it was laid on the table without

OHIO REPUBLICANS. COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 8.—The Republican State Central Committee decided to-night to open the campaign on Aug. 20. Secretary Carl Schurz will speak at Cincionati, Aug. 20; at Columbus, Aug. 21; and at Toledo, Aug. 22. so Taft at Cleveland, and Charles Feste

SPRINGFIELD.

Organization-General Order for Four Days Encampment of the Illinois Nationa

d. epecial Dispatch to The Tribun-SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 8 .- A certificate organization was filed with the Secretary of State to-day by the "German Female Relief in Sickness and Burial Society," of Chicago; Directors, Elizabeth Haas, Wilhalina Boinig, E. Marcia Hass, and Mary Gascon.

The following general order was issued by Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard to-day:

The First Brigade Illinois National Guard, Brig.-Gen. J. T. Torrence commanding, will assemble for instruction at or near Chicago, Ill., on the 3d day of September, 1879. Gen. Torrence will issue the necessary orders.

The Second Brigade Illinois National Guard. Brig.-Gen. J. N. Recce commanding, will assemble for the same purpose at or near Springfield. Ill., on the 9th day of September, 1879. Gen. Recce will issue orders accordingly.

The Third Brigade, Brig.-Gen. C. W. Pavey commanding, will encamp at Belleville, Ill., on the 21st day of October, 1879. Gen. Pavey will direct accordingly.

21st day of October, 10 m. Gen. 12 m. 12 m. 22 m

them.

It being understood that the various railroad corporations of the State have intimated their willingness to carry troops to and from these camps free, it is hoped that each military organization will encourage excursions at that time, so that the railroad companies will be largely reimbursed for their generosity. By order of the Governor.

H. Hilliand, Adjutant-General.

THE WEATHER.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Washington, D. C., Aug. 9-1 a. m.-Indications: For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy

tions: For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy and cooler weather, wings mostly from north to west, and rising barometer.

For Tenuessee and the Ohio Valley, cooler northerly winds and partly cloudy weather, with rising barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valley, clear and fair weather, and stationary or slight rise in temperature, followed by slowly falling barometer and light, variable winds.

The Ohio River will rise at stations above Lonisville.

Time. | Bar. Thr Bu. | Wind. (Vel. Bu. Weather

6:53 n. m. 30 1:18 a. m. 30 2:00 p. m. 30 3:58 p. m. 39 9:00 p. m. 30 6:18 p. m. 30	0.075 6 0.061 6 0.052 6 0.072 6	17 42 17 46 16 60	N. E N. E	9 8	Pair. Clear. Clear. Fair. Clear. Clear.
Maximum.		LAL OI	SERVATION SAGO, Aug.	8-10:	18 p. m. Weather.
Albany	29.90 80,05 30.05 30,11 20.98	59 55 85 63 58	N. W., gent N., gentle . E., gentle . S.E., gent. N. W., fresh N. W., light		Cloudy, Cloudy, Hazy, Hazy, Clear,

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—C. Hyllested & Co., cetton brokers, have failed. Liabilities thought to be over \$120.000.

MATCH-BONDS

Judge Aldrich Has a Word to Say tor His Friend Smith,

Who Intends to Do the Honest Thing by the General Government.

Congressman Aldrich Also Takes a Hand the Game.

" I'm Judge The speaker was an oldish man, dressed in a somewhat dusty and faded blue flannel suit, a cotton shirt, a standing collar very much awry, and a once white necktie that had worked pretty well around to his off ear. He was covered, as to his head, with a black slouch hat. Where the dash is interjected in his abrupt exclama-tion above, he mentioned a name.—mentioned it in a deep, sepulchral, but altogether indis tinct, voice, as if it was out of the question to suppose that the reporter, on whom he had pounced as he sat writing away at his desk in THE TRIBUNE local room, didn't know him without going through the formality of an in-

"Know me, don't vou!" he added, however, a moment later, as the reporter sat scratching his head and trying to call over the names of all Judges he had ever met or heard of.

"No. I can't say that I do." " Fact."

"I'M JUDGE ALDRICK." This time be made himself heard, though at the cost of an apparent exertion. "Judge D. Carr Aldrich."

"Well. Any relation to the man who called on Judge Drummond day before yesterday to tell about Smith and the Baxter match-bond? "The same," replied the old man, glibiy.
"You see, young fellow, I'm Smith's lawyer. Now, Cyrus, you see, is a pretty good sort of a farmer,-got lots of broad acres, and all that sort of thing,-but he did get roped in on this 'ere bond business, and wants to settle the thing up, so I thought I'd come up and give you a line about it. Mebbe you'd like it, eh?" "Certainly," replied the reporter, encourag-

"Well, the way of it was this: You see, when Cy found out he was caught, he came to me and stated the en-tire facts; said he signed the bond, he s'posed, in blank. I told him it was a valid bond. Well, he said, some attorneys had told him he could ge rid of it. I said honesty would be the best policy in a matter where the General Government was concerned, and he held on to my superior judgment. I went to see Judge Bangs, but he was absent from the city. I likewise presented my card to Judge Drummond, the eminent jurist, who referred me to Judge Bangs as the man I wanted to see. I couldn't see Judge bangs because he was away, but I saw his two co-operative-assistants-or-well-his two cooperative Deputy United States Attorneys, operative Deputy United States Attornevs, voung Baldwin and Bowels—no, that ain't it—Balls—nor that either—Boales, I think it is,—and they were very courteous, but couldn't do a thing for me, and told me to see Judge Bangs. Well, I just saw Judge Bangs this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and he states to me just this way: The matter was out of his control and jurisdiction, and he couldn't do a thing about it, but referred me to the—I've got his name on a card here—the

HON. GREENBRAUM, COM-" "What?" asked the reporter, in alarm.

The old man put on his giz-lamps and said he guessed he hado't read it just right. The reporter agreed with him, and helped him out.

"Oh, yes, that's it. The Hon. Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. He's the fellow I'm going to write to in the interest of my client, who is hoping to meet that obligation of the General Government, for I believe my client to be an hopest man,—God's noblest work, so the poet remarks."

pet remarks."

"How long have you known him?"

"He's only been here a short-time, and I ain't known him very long, but he's been in the Government service; was in the Mexican war.—just make a note of that,—and served in the War to put down the Rebellion,—note of that, too,—and was honorably discharged. Then he was a Postmaster—"

"Didn't tell me the town, but some town in Missouri. Well, as I said, he's been a Post-master, United States Cattle Inspector, and so

Missouri. Well, as I said, he's been a Postmaster, United States Cattle Inspector, and so
on, and in all his relations to the General Government he's settled up honestly and honorably, and he wants to do so now. Put that
down, if you like."

"Can he do it! Has he got any property!"

"Property! Well, hear me. He's got broad
acres in the finest wheat beits of the States, and
he's willing to turn 'em over to the General
Government at their fair market cash value and
pay up this \$31,850, every cent of it."

"Can't he get one or two of the other bondsmen to help him out!"

"We understand they ain't worth a cent. At
least I'm so informed. But Smith is able and
willing to pay up. You see, it's worried Smith
a good deal, and he's got a wife and a little
child, and he wants to get out of this muss honestly and honorably—out that down—by paying
the General Government every cent he owes it.
I advised him to do it, and he took my better
advice."

"How was he roped into the Fraud any

"HOW WAS HE ROPED INTO THE FRAUD ANY WAY?"

"How was he sore bonds or something for him, and he always believed Baxter to be an honest man till he ran away."

"What does he process to do with Baxter if he ever gets him?"

"Well, I told Judge Drummond that if we could ever reach Baxter, by any due process of law,—of course you can't get him now because he's out of the jurisdiction of the General Government, and we ain't got any extradition treaty that'll do us any good,—why, then we'd, of course, want to have Baxter pay him back."

"But Smith is willing—anxious—to square up, ch?"

"Willing to turn over his lands at their cash market value, sir."

"These lands,—you have spoken of them generally. Where are they?"

"Well, in Missouri and Iowa, mostly."

"Are they improved?"

"No," replied the old man, quickly; "but they're

The Next tring to it.

They're right by the side of improved plantations, and he'll turn 'em over to the General Government. No question about it. The General Government can send an examining committee to look over the lands, and they'll find them all correct and straight, from Uncle Sam's patent down,—as good farm-lands as Uncle Sam ever surveyed."

"Then Smith means business, does he?"

"Every time,—especially this time. You might just say that Judge Aldrich proposes to have one honest man in Chicago any way, who will pay off Uncle Sam. Will you?"

The reporter said he would, and the old man THE NEXT THING TO IT.

The reporter said he would, and the old man went out to find the elevator.

The reporter said he would, and the old man went out to find the efevator.

THERE WAS ANOTHER GENTLEMEN BY THE NAME OF ALDRICH

around the Government Building yesterday, and there for a far different purpose, although on the same general subject of the match-bonds. This Mr. Aldrich was no less a person than the Hon. William Aldrich, Member of Congress from the First District. Rarely does he come to the building, and so it is that when he does come it means something. It meant something yesterday,—two things in fact. In the first place it will be necessary to state, as a painful matter of history, that the present Postmaster at Colehour, which is in Mr. Aldrich's district,—one Jacob Bremer by name, and a German by nativity,—was tripped up himself not so very long ago as a bondsman in the initiatory fraud in the series of match-bood frauds, which have opened the eyes of the community during the past six months, to-wit: the Weeeler matchbond. Now, Mr. Postmaster Bremer is understood to owe his elevation to place and power to the kindly influence of Mr. Aldrich. When the latter got the Chicago papers giving an account of the Wheeler bond-case, he is said to have scrutinized with great care his constituent's connection therewith. Then Mr. Aldrich begas to get letters from people here,—the perfumery men, the whisky-men, the drug-store men, and others who have to use revenue-stamps, and pay for them too,—calling his attention to the law on the statute-books, which provided that a fellow might get match-stamps on credit from the Government by the simple process of filing a bond—a law which was on its face an open invitation to fraud—and asking if something couldn't be done to even this thing up and make match-manufacturers pay for their stamps just as anybody else had to pay for his stamps. Mr. Aldrich at once saw the injustice

of the system, and the beautiful possibilities is presented for the commission of fraud, and be-fore the last session was over

into the House recealing the present law, and putting match-manufacturers on a level with everybody else. In the meantime, he did not forget Bremer. Since his return, and more especially since the facts have come to light in connection with the deception practiced upon Judge Drummond, by means of which the \$31.850 Baxter bond was worked through and the Government bilked of that much money in match-stamps, he has been making still further inquiries into the general scheme so successfully played here, to the end that he might treat the subject with entire intelligence when it comes up in Congress, and, it is believed to the further end that he might see and judge for himself as to just how far his Postmaster at Colehour was mixed up in the Wheeler business. Hence his presence at the Government Building vesterday and his conference with the Government officials on the subject. From what he learned about the perfect ease with which these frauds have been conducted, until the Government has been swindled out of over \$80,000. Mr. Aldrich should be able to make a vigorous war on the HE INTRODUCED A BILL should be able to make a vigorous war on the present loose practice and succeed in pushing through his repealing measure at the next ses-

sion.

As to his discoveries regarding Bremer's connection with the Wheeler bond, it is understood that he learned all there was to be learned about that matter, and it is just possible that it may be more than intimated to Mr. Bremer before many days that he is in danger of being replaced.

LIFE INSURANCE. An Exposition of the "Massachusetts Non-

Forfeiture Law." To the Editor of The Tribune. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 7.-1 take the position, and have occupied the same for years, that this law is both illogical and unjust.

I am persuaded to give this expose at this time by reason of your editorial article on life nsurance, of date July 9, in which you recommend said law to the favorable consideration of certain State Legislatures. Abstract of the

the death.

An explanation of what constitutes the net value of a polky, and how it accrues: The probability of dwing that attends any assigned life is constantly increasing in a well defined accelerative ratio, until it peaches at the biguest limit of age set by the "tables," 100 per cent. accelerative ratio, until it reaches, at the big best limit of age set by the "tables," 100 per cent. Hence it is readily seen that the accural yearly cost of insurance must increase in a like ratio, and, in consequence, that a fixed or level premium for an insurance at its inception, and for a certain length of time thereafter, according to its terms, must be in excess of the actual yearly cost. It is from such excess that the "reserve" or net value of a policy accrues, the same being the over-payments of the insured undarned in the hands of the Company. This net value is also, properly, termed "self-insurance fund," because it dimunishes the risk borne by the Company. The net annual premium, at are 35, for an ordinary life insurance of \$1,000 is—as per "Actuaries, 4 per cent"—\$19.87, but the actual cost for the first year is only \$8.81, leaving as over-payment \$11.04, which, improved at 4 per cent in-

Company. The proviso plainly denies this in case the policy becomes a claim. If the insurance coyered in those converted policies that do not become claims is paid for, why is it not in in the other case?

A party takes out an ordinary life-policy, agreeing to pay an annual premium for life. After paying several premiums he discontinues payment; therefore, the contract is broken and the policy lapses. Now the "law" steps in, and what does it in reality effect? Does it enforce or renew the old contract, or does it force a new contract upon the Company. A company's practice under the "law" will answer this question. An endowment insurance lapses, which, be it observed, was a term-policy: The Company, at the request of the holder, converts the policy into a simple term-insurance; and, in case it becomes a claim, does it deduct the endowment premiums that had been forborne! Not at all, but deducts an ordinary life-premium chargable to the age of original entry,—a premium entirely foreign to the original contract,—thus admitting a new contract. Furthermore, it is observed, that, in determining the temperary term of insurance, a new computation is made upon another, and advanced age, an entirely new deal. The only difference, which is non-essential, between one of these converted policies and an original ordinary-term policy is, that in the first case the term is determined by the amount of money in hand, and in the second, the money requisite is determined by the term. In equity, the insurance is as fully paid for in the former as to the latter case, anything in the "law" that can possibly be made is, that it permits the uncarned money of the policy-holder to purchase, not insurance, but a credit of premium for a measured term.

Results under the "law": A person, at the age of 35, takes out a twenty-vear endowment insurance; he may eight premiums, then lets his policy lance, and chooses the benefits conferred by the "law," in the form of simple insurance. The net value of his policy lance, and chooses the benefits c

fore me a pauphlet of a Massachusetts com-pany in which is a table showing the time in years and days that any ordinary life-policy will remain in force according to the number of pre-miums paid up to ten. At the bottom of the table are these word: "Endowment and lim-ited premium life-policies will remain in force a much longer time, as the premiums are larger." GALLATIN.

"Count 'Em."

Detroit Free Press.

While a bootblack was the other day giving a stranger a salee at the coraer of Griswold and Congress streets, he was asked the nature of the soil around Detroit.

"You jist wait a minit and I'll tell ye," replied the boy, and he shouted "Jim!" "Jim!" to a small boy down the street.

Jim came upon the scene with two of the dirtiest feet a youngster ever sloshed around with, and the other said:
"Here, Jim, stock yer hoofs out here. This 'ere gent wants to know what kind of a sile we've got around here, and you hold still and let him count the different layers while I'm blacking his other bute!"

The best receipt for a prestly mouth and a sweet one is to use Brown's Camphorated Saponaccons Dentifrice. It preserves and makes the teeth gilsten with whiteness, —25 cents.

LOCAL CRIME

The Inquest on Peck---Parkman Held for Murder.

Mother Tries to Cut Her Daughter's Throat with a Razor.

The Usual Assortment of Robberies, Burglaries, and Petty Offenses.

MATTHIAS PECK.

HOLDING THE INQUEST.

The inquest on the body of Matthias Peck was commenced in the Webster Avenue Station yesterday morning by Deputy-Coroner Sawyer, he prisoner having been brought up from the Chicago Avenue Station.

The following jury were sworn: H. Munnello, oreman, A. Conver, John Sullivan, W. B. Macauley, T. G. Wallaster, and E. B. Farnum. Nicholas Peck, a brother of the deceased estified that the deceased would have been 19 years old the 23d of this month. He also stated that his brother had been several times in the Bridewell and once in the Penitentiary. He had not seen the deceased since be went to Michigan some weeks ago. The witness knew nothing about the affray until he saw his brother dead at his home on Dayton street.

SERGT, CHARLES O'CONNOR testified that on being notified of the shooting he went to the scene and found Peck lying dead near the northeast corner of Ogden's Grove The Doctor came shortly after and said that he was dead. Some of the boys standing by told witness that Peck had said before his death that the boy Parkman had killed him. Witness went to Parkman's house to search for him. He

did not search the body of the deceased.

Officer Michael Franzen came upon the scene pefore Peck was quite dead. He carried the

before Peck was quite dead. He carried the, body to the house, No. 227 Davton street.
The report of the pest-mortem examination made by the County Physician was read to the jury. He found a circular wound near the right side of the sternum, three inches to the left of the right nipple, on a level with the nipple. The ball was found to have penetrated the lower lobes of the right lung. It then passed out of the chest cavity between the sixth and seventh ribs, and was found in the muscular tissue under the right scapula. Death was caused by hemorrhage into the chest cavity from the wound in the right lung.

HENRY BUSSE. HENRY BUSSE.

wound in the right lung.

HENRY BUSSE,

a chum of the deceased, testified that he knew Peck for twelve years, and Parkman for five years. At the corner of Dayton and Willow streets Wednesday evening he met Peck, who told him that he was going to have it out with Parkman, and asked witness to go along and have fair play. Afterwards they met Parkman, who was the first to speak of a fight, and asked Peck to bring along two friends over the river and fight it out. When they got to the grove Parkman proposed that they should get a boat and cross the river to avoid the crowd of boys which had followed them. When they reached the Chicago & Pacific track Peck refused to go any further, and about half a block from the river the deceased asked Parkman to fight there. Parkman refused, and Peck thet took off his coat, saying to witness that he was afraid Parkman had a pistol. Peck then struck Parkman on the nose with his fist, when the prisoner drow a revolver and fired, nitting Peck, who was right in front of him. Peck, after being shot, ran back about ten feet and fell. Parkman then said to the crowd, "Look out, or I will kill some more of you!" The crowd with witness then scattered, and left Peck alone to die. The witness further testified that Peck was a known this and of bad character. Witness did not know anything about any previous quarrel between the two men.

inary life insurance of \$1,000 is—as per Actual cost for the first year is only \$8.88. leaving as overpayment \$11.04, which, improved at 4 per cent interest, amounts, at the end of the year, to \$11.48. Hence the risk borne by the Company the first year is the difference between \$1,000 and \$11.48. Up to the time of the enactment of the law in question, in 1861, if there had been any acknowledgment in theory there had been none in practice of the right of the policy-holder to any interest or ownership in the net value of his policy. This law, I believe, was the first, seeming recognition of such right, but a maintain that it is only seeming.

Observe carefully the words underscored in the abstract given, and then read the final provise; taken together, there appears to me to be a flat contradiction. The first, and a part of the second, section acknowledges, if lanyuage has officer that he knew Parkman had a pistol in officer that he knew Parkman had a pistol in officer that he knew Parkman had a pistol in JOHN HUESER, a fiz contradiction. The first, and a part of the second, section acknowledges, if lanyuage has any meaning, that the insurance under the converted policy is fully covered and paid for by the money of the policy-holder in the hands of the Company. The proviso plainly denies this in case the policy becomes a claim. If the insurance covered in those converted policies that do not become claims is paid for, why is it not in in the other case?

A party takes out an ordinary life-policy, agreeing to pay an annual premium for life.

The case was then given to The Jury

Granger. He struck an excursion party the other day, but a rival runner interfered with him, and a fight ensued. George was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct, and was brought before Summerfield, but a jury of his peers discharged him.

Minor arrests. John O'Brien, frond in post-

Minor arrests: John O'Brien, found in possession of a black beaver overcoat with a velvet collar, for which an owner is wanted; Frank Wilson, James Davis, and Thomas Donohue, brought in for vagrancy by Detectives Wilsy and Murasne; Joe Howard, charged with clambering over a transom and into a room at No. 120 Monroe street, and stealing some clothing belonging to Moses St. Clair; Elly Noonan, larceny of clothing from Adolph Stein, of No. 395 Halsted street; Robert Forrester, cruelty to animals, on complaint of the Humane Society.

clothing from Adolph Stein, of No. 395 Halsted street; Robert Forrester, cruelty to animals, on complaint of the Humane Society.

Last Wednesday night Charles A. Brandt went into Philip Kerpen's saloon, at No. 287 West Twelfth street, and asked a voung boy behind the bar to let him have a smoke out of a valuable meerschaum-pipe which was lying behind the bar. As he said he wanted it to smoke in the saloon it was handed to him, and he thereupou ran away with it, and pawned it at Whitchurch's shop, at No. 316 Halsted street, where it was recovered. He was arrested after a long chase vesterday afternoon by Leut. Ward, and the pawn-ticket for the pipe was found in his possession.

Detective George Helpzman was yesterday held in \$300 to the Criminal Court by Justice Matson for lilegally arresting Hugh Scott, a private detective. The snit grew out of a trial in the County Court, in which Scott was a witness to prove the insanity of a Mrs. Hoffman. Constable Morris, a relative of the lady, told Heinzman that Scott had been getting money from Mrs. Hoffman to work up a case agaitst her husband, and had represented himself as Detective Scott, of the city force. He asked Heinzman to arrest him, and he did so, but subsequently Scott was discharged. In his claims to be a detective Scott is backed up by Mr. Paxton, of the Citizens' League, but a more proper appellation would be "spy."

Ex-Policeman Tom Ryan, of Hyde Park, is in trouble once more. Between 12 and 1 o'clock yeaterday morning he got into a row in a saloon on the corner of Thirty-minth street and Cottage Grove avenue and drew a "billy," but before it could be used he was fired out. With a plentiful supply of whisky aboard, and his slug-shot in his hand, he was flusting up to him, he said, "I owe you a ciubbing, and now you're agoing to get it," wherewith he fell upon his victim with the evident intention of using him np. The latter yelled lustily for "police," and Capt. Howard appeared on the spot, and, disarming the belligerent Ryan, marched him off to the locku

This forenoon a writ of habeas corpus will be argued before Judge McAllister in behalf of Napoleon S. LaMontague, at present in the Penitentiary at Joliet. The prisoner is notorious, and was one of the original members of the Reno gang in Indians. He was once sent down by Judge McAllister for a safe-burglary at the store of Sherman Hall & Pope, on South Water street. The crime he is now undergoing ounishment for was the largeny Pope, on South Water street. The crime he is now undergoing punishment for was the larceny of \$11,000 worth of goods in Madison County, Ill., in 1871. He was tried and sentenced to eight years, but on the night of Oct. 20, 1871, broke jail and fled to Michigan. He was in various escapades there, but did not again fall into Sheriff James Cooper's hands, from whom he escaped, until August, 1878. He was then taken to Joitet. The question is, did not his sentence expire while he was absent from the State! Some seven or eight prominent lawyers are to appear on behalf of the orisoner, and the prosecution, which is in reality the Chicago & Alton Railroad, from whom the goods were stolen, will be represented by Mr. Trude and State's Attorney Flanders, of Will County.

of Will County.

Justice Walsh: George Campbell, two charges of larceny and perjury, discharged; James O'Neill, \$15 fine for drunkenness and sent to the Washingtonian Home; John Daly, larceny, \$100 to the 12th. Justice Wallace: Frank Tyler, vagrancy, discharged: J. Williams, alias "Baldy Sour," colored, charged with the theft of liquors from L. C. Pardee, of No. 130 State street, \$500 to the Criminal Court: Themes. Johnson, larceny. the Criminal Court; Thomas Johnson, lareeny of a coat from L. Andrews, \$200 to the Criminal Court, and \$25 fine for carrying concealed

Perkman was standing alone. Parkman had told bine previously that he had a oistol and knew that "Peck was a treacherous bugger and would knife him." Witness did not tell an officer that he knew Parkman had a pistol in his sleeve. The pistol belonged half to witness. The prisoner. John Parkman, then made a statement which corresponded exactly with that given to The Theorem John Parkman, then made a statement which corresponded exactly with that given to The Theorem John Parkman, then made a statement which corresponded exactly with that given to The Theorem John Parkman, then made a statement which corresponded exactly with that given to The Theorem John Parkman, then made a statement which corresponded exactly with that given to The Jury 10 the pistol in his pocket at the time of the shooting, and scknowledged having said to the crowd that if they troubled him any more he would shoot some more of them.

The JURY

The JURY

In the absence of other witnesses.

The jury found a verdict as follows: "We, the jury, etc., find that the said Matthias Peck, how lying dead at 227 Davion street, came to his death on the 6th day of August, 1570, on a vacant lot near the corner of Willow street and Hawthorne a venue, from a pistol-shol wound in the right breast, cansed by a builed fired from a revolver in the hands of John Parkman was immediately taken to the County Jail by Detective Whalen.

Lieut, Baus and twelve men, with Detective Whalen, who had been out scouring the woods for the murderer, only returned to the station a few minutes before the inquest commenced, having been out twenty-four hours.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

ANOTHER TRINGY COUT HER CHILD'S THROAT.

The residence of Mrs. Rosetts Morris, at the corner of Root street and Weutworth avenue, and was renied by further was the police did nearly flavored the street and poke to the time of the found the child at the residence of Mr. Gilmore, with as incision an inch and a half in length in her throat, and the flaggers of her hand badfy lacerated. There was every evidence

the residence of Mr. Gilmore, with an incision an inch and a half in length in her throat, and the flagers of her hand badly lacerated. There was every evidence that there had been a hard struggle, Adaughter of Mr. Gilmore found a razor, the instrument with which the cutting was etidently done, and gave it to Sergt. Gahan. Mrs. Osgood, alias and a structure of Grant, witnessed the cutting, and was detained at the station as a witness.

Mrs. Mrs. Osgood and a razor, the instrument with which the cutting was etidently done, and gave it to Sergt. Gahan. Mrs. Osgood, alias and contract with the cutting as a winness.

Mrs. Mrs. Grant, witnessed the cutting, and was detained at the station as a winness.

Mrs. Mrs. Grant witnessed the cutting, and was detained at the station as a winess.

Mrs. Grome of Thirt-dith street and Cotation of the contract of the count of the analysis of the count of the analysis of the count of the analysis of the count of the same other children, the oldest of whom is a son 22 years of age, and the mother says before she was 10 years of age, and the mother says before she was 10 years of age, and the mother says before she was 10 years of age, and the mother says before she was 10 years of age, and the mother says before she was 10 years of age, and the mother says before she was 10 years of age, and the mother says before she was 10 years of age, and the mother says before she was 10 years of age, and the mother says before the was 10 years of age, and the mother says before she was 10 years of age, and the mother says before the was 10 years of age, and the mother says before the was 10 years of age, and the mother says before the was 10 years of age, and the mother says before the was 10 years of age, and the mother says before the was 10 years of age, and the mother says before the was 10 years of age, and the mother says before the was 10 years of age, and the was 10 years of age, and the mother says before the was 10 years of age, and the was 10 years of age, and the was 10 years of a

on the elevator and lowered it into the basement. By boring two boles in the door just about the lock, and then filling it with powder, they managed to blow the entire door off. Out of a mass of striff which was contained in the safe they took only \$34 in cash, some stamps, and the following notes, upon which payment has been stopped: July 18, Gane Bros. No. 196 Duane street, New York, three month, \$305,91; Juny 14, Culver, Page & Hoyne, four months, \$313,51; July 9, Gane Bros. No. 196 Duane street, three monts, \$706,31; July 18th; A. G. Piel, Racine, Wis., sixty days, \$200. All of the above were payable to the manager of the works, Mr. T. F. Wheeler, and were indoorsed by him.

In addition to the above, last Wednesday night burglars dug through a brick wall into the vault of Robert Law's coal office, at Madison street bridge, but got nothing for their trouble. The police are confident that the work is being done by Joseph Slater, Billie Halpin, Al Balder, and the rest of that crowd. It is precisely similar to the work of the same kind done last winter, and for which the above-mentioned thieves were arrested, but it was found impossible to convict them. They are, however, under ball for one good case, but, though they were held over last rebruary, the case has never been called for trial? The affair of vesterday caused pertinent inquiry as to what had been done with that case, and why had it not been tried.

Last evening the iron cash-box which the thieves broke out of the safe and carried away was found in a lumber-yard near Van Buren street bridge, and was taken to the West Madison Street Station by Officer Thomas Lee. It was, of course, empty, and was badly battered up. The thieves also carried away with them the combination lock of the safe, which is worth about \$25.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS. Francis Haffey, 50 years of age, an employe at the West Division Water-Works, corner of Ashland avenue and Twenty-second street, fell in an apoplectic fit at 5 o'clock last evening, and was taken in an unconscious condition to his home. No. 227 West Polk street.

Philip Young, 45 years of age, living at No. 137 West Eighteenth street, was kicked on the leg by a vicious horse at 11 o'clock last night. A physician who attended him found the titis badly fractured, and extracted three pieces of bone. He thinks amputation will prove necessity.

Yesterday afternoon two men entered the saloon of T. D. Stuver, at the northeast corner of Market and Randolph streets, and during the visit one of them managed to snatch a huge leather pocketbook out of the safe. It contained only some recipes for compounding liquors, some receipts, and newspaper clippings of no value to any one but the owner.

of no value to any one but the owner.

John L. Scott, of Defance, O., and Mrs. W.
E. Scott, of Pana, Ill., are anxionaly inquiring throughout this portion of the country as to the whereabouts of W. E. Scott, of Pana. Hacame to this city July 21, and putation the whole of the whereabouts of W. E. Scott, of Pana. Hacame to this city July 21, and putation the state of Pana. Hacame to this city July 21, and putation the state of Pana. Hacame to this city July 21, and putation the state of Pana. Hacame the is known to have had nearly \$2,000 cash in his possession, and, as no trace of him can be found, foul play is feared. He is about 43 years of age, five feet nine inches in height, blue eyes, chin beard and mustache, brown hair, thin on the top of the head and on the crown, and was clad in a dark suit of clothes and soft felt hat.

While some hove were playing to a manufacture of the state of

while some boys were playing in a vacant lot at the corner of Mather and Jefferson streets, at about 9:30 last evening, a fight occurred over some trivial matter between Willie Barry and Matthew Lynch, each about 14 years of age. In the fight young Barry was stabbed twice in the back by Lynch. He was taken to his home, No. 92 Ewing street, where he was attended by Dr. Forbes. The wounds, though painful, were not considered dangerous, and with proper care the boy will recover. He is given a good reputation, and is employed by A. A. Abbott & Co. Lynch ran away after the cutting, and has not since been heard from.

SUICIDE.

Bryan, O., Aug. 8.—A case of suicide oc-curred to-day at Pioneer, in this county. The self-murderer was one Sidney Derby. Several days ago he was arrested and brought to this town on a charge of assault with intent to commit a rape on his own daughter, a Mrs. Hart, and recognized to appear at the Court of Com-mon Pleas, in the sum of \$100. Most of the time since then he has spent on a drunken spree. He got up this morning and went around town as usual until about 8 o'clock, when he went home, cut a piece out of a clothes-line, went to the woods, climbed up a tree, fastened one end about his neck and the other ered he was quite dead. Derby was a desperate

ered he was quite dead. Derby was a desperate wretch, though a leading National in this county. This is the second case of suicide that has occurred in this county within a week, the other case being one Joseph Houser, who strangled himself in jail.

Bectal Disputal to The Tribwas.
LINOOLN, Neb., Aug. S.—Isaac P. Jones, ared 50, a lunatic, escaped from the Insane Hospital in this State this morning, and made his way to the line of the Burlington & Missouri Road where he deliberately threw himself ubder the, wheels of a freight train. The engine and twenty-one cars passed over the body, horribly mangling it. He had tried to kill himself twice before, but was unsuccessful.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 8.—Henry W. Kind, the law-partner of James D. Fay, who recently died by his own hand in Oregon, committed suicide-on Wednesday night by morphine. His wife's father had left his estate to Mrs. Kind, of which Kind had charge. He left a note to his wife, saying that he had squandered the entire property, which was the reason for his act.

Louisville, Aug. 8.—This morning, at halfpast 7 o'clock, George Brown, a colored manabout 24 years of age, committed suicide by drowning himself in the canal. The deed was done only a few minutes previous to the time set for his marriage to Laura Dowey. Every preparation had been made for the wedding, which was to have taken place at the colored church on Fourth street. Before the Coroser, George's mother testified that her soo, after assenting to it, still did not want to be married in the church, and the arrangements made-seemed to prey on his mind. He was continually talking about it. Last night he said be would rather kill himself than have the ceremony performed, and he actually made two abtempts to cut his throat.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Nuw York, Aug. 8.—Arrived, steamships
Rotterdam, from Rotterdam, and Rhein from Bremen.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrep for children teething always has "Curtis & Perkins" on the wrapper. All others are imitations. 25 cents.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MISS ROGERS, MESSRS. AIKEN,
FAWCETT, and RAINFORTH,
In the NEW YORK SUCCESS.
A SCRAP OF PAPER, As played at Wallack's Theatre, Matinee Salus Special performance Sunday evening.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. MATTINE WHO KNOWS BEST?

Next Week-LINA TETTENBORN in her great ches acter of LINA, THE MILK-VENDER. HAVERIAY'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. J. H. HAVERLY. This Great Saturday Matines and Night, the Grand Success of the Dramatic Season.

THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER. By A. M. PALMER'S UNION-SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY,
The Original New York Cast,
The Original Properties, and The Original Scenery,
Sunday Sight-Grand Concert by a Company of Casebraied Local Artists. Box sheet open.

Sunday Evening, Aug. 10, for this occasion only, GRAND SACKED CONCRET by the following well-known local Artists: Musa. Marie Salvetti, Seprino; Madame Schiller, Fintist; Miss Zeline Mantey, Victim-ist; Mr. Edward De Cella, Tanor; Mr. Lucius J. Hand derson, Elocationist; Mr. Banj, Owena, Planist. Priocs as usual. Box sheet new open.

GRAND CONCERT

CRICAGO ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of ADOLPH HORRYDECK
Admission, 25 cents. These Concerts will take
very. Wednesday and Security divine the

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

J. R. Bird, Brooklyn, is at the Tremont. C. E. Barney, St. Louis, is a guest of the W. A. Steele, Mattoon, is stopping at the

E. H. Orren, Hartford, is registered at the Edward Ball, New York, is stopping at the

George Burnham, Portland, Me., is a guest of A. H. Bowen, Hastings, Neb., is registered a

Judge H. B. Hopkins, Peoria, is registered at The Baron von Ender, of Germany, is regi

The Rev. W. H. McCaver, of Indianapolis, i a guest of the Palmer. S. L. Dows, Cedar Rapids, is one of the

guests of the Sherman. W. H. Crane and wife, of New York, are domiciled at the Sherman. Ex-Gov. Harrison Ludington, of Milwankee is stopping at the Sherman.

H. A. W. Tabor, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Addison Maillard and James E. Carroll, of

San Francisco, are as the Pacific. T. J. Potter, General Superintendent of the cago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, is at Capt. George S. Norton, Steamboat Inspecto

of the Third Louisiana District, is stopping at can Steamship Company, is among the guests of the Pacific.

George A. Backus and Charles A. Layman, Columbus, O., en route for the St. Lawrence,

The Stairbuilders' Union met at Maskell Hall st evening, to the number of ten, and adopted constitution and by-laws.

The Fifty-second Illinois Volunteers will hold reunion at Aurora, Thursday, Aug. 21. The secretary has issued an urgent call for all memoers of the old organization to be present on

C. B. Atmore, General Passenger Agent of the Louisville & Great Northern Railroad, and F. H. Tubos, Burlington, Superintendent of Tel-egraph, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, are at the Tremont.

Samuel Happer, an old resident of Albany, JR., died at his home last Wednesday, aged 56 years. Mr. Happer was well known to the merchants of this city, and his death will be a sad blow to his many friends.

The temperature vesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tem UNE Building), was, at Ea. m., 66 decrees, 10 m., 67; 3 p. m., 68; 7 p. m., 166. Ba ometer at 8 a. m., 29.59; at 7 p. m., 29.60. A young man whose name was not ascer-tained had one of his legs badly injured yester-day by getting it caught in the bight of a line on the schooner Charlotte Raab, lying in the

John Daley, 12 years of age, who says his parents are dead, was last evening picked up in a destitute condition and taken to the Armory. White there the little fellow was taken suddenly and seriously ill, and was sent to the County Hoppital

The North Chicago Sharpshooters' Associa tion has boundt twenty-live acres of land in the Town of Jefferson, at the junction of Belmont and Clybourn avenues, which will be finely im-proved, and will add another to the resorts of sure-seekers. At a meeting of the Asso-ion held vesterday evening at Folz's Hall purchase—for \$9,000—was approved of.

The "Owl Club," being a "down-town" club, and having no conveniences for giving public concerts in its own quarters, propose to give a series of concerts for the enjoyment of the musses in the different parks of the city. The first of the course will be given to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in Lake Park, near Twelfth street. Mr. George Loesch's enlarged Military Bind of thirty pieces will furnish the music. The programme is made up of the newest popular music, and the entire public is invited.

lar music, and the entire public is invited.

William Chamberlain, a freight conductor of the Rock Island Railroad, was seriously injured Tbursday evening about half-past 6 o'clock. He had just left an engine which had brought him from the city, and walked right across the track of the approaching dummy, at Englewood. He was caught by the pitot and carried along for thirty feet, and then dropped beside the track. He was carefully carried to his boarding-house and attended by Dr. Hurst, who found that his right collar-bone was fractured and his fifth rib broken. He also had several cuts and bruises about his face and body.

The troubles between the brickmakers and their empiovers have been amicably settled, the latter having yielded at once to the demands of the Union for an increase of 25 cects per day. The men did not quit work except in two of three yards on the South Side, which employ about 150 hands, and these remained only one-state of the property intriviewed several of bout 130 bands, and these retained only one-buil day idle. A reporter interviewed several of the employers and employes to-day, and both sides express themselves as being perfectly sat-lasted with their present relations, so that the frilliculty may be considered permanently ad-tasted, and all danger of a strike permanently

The Ggar Manufacturers' Association held a special meeting at Schnert's saloon, corner of Randolph and Clark streets, at 3 o'clock yesterday-afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Treasurer. On motion, it was agreed to dispense with all business except for which the meeting was called. Mr. Henry Bonn was the only nominee, and he was elected by a unantmous vote. On motion, the Secretary was instructed to make out the proper credentials for Mr. Bono, to enable him to receive the cash on hand, amounting to \$183.75, and 400 postal-cards belonging to the Association. The meeting then adjourned to the call of the President.

Justice Hammer's court afforded a purely original case vesterday. It seems that on the 22d of last January judgment was rendered against John A. Hamlin, of Hamlin's Theatre, for \$129.33 and \$4.20 costs, in favor of Corwin C. Thompson and Charles A. Paitzer. No property was found to levy upon, and yesterday the two men summoned the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company to appear before Hammer as a garnishee. It is a well-known fact that a deposit is required by the Company upon every metre, and Hamlin consumed a great deal of gas, hence the summons, and Hamlin must run his blood-curding melodrama by candle-light until a settlement is made.

The citizens of the Polish nationality will cele-

mitil a settlement is made.

The citizens of the Polish nationality will celebrate the fiftieth year inside of J. I. Kraszowski, a historian and a literary man of greatsolity. He has labored in the literary field for the last fifty years, and has written over 450 volumes of different literary works. His countrymen, not only in Chicago but all over the world/esteem his services to the Polish literature and his patriotism, and hence the Poles of Chicago will hold a meeting to-night at 8 o'clock at the Aurora Hall, corner of Milwaukee avenue and Second street, where speeches will be made in English, Polish, and German, appropriate to the occasion. It is proper to state that Joseph Ignatz Kraszewski is equal to if not superior to the elder Dumas, and only one man—the Spaniard, Laper de Vega—has written more works than Kraszewski.

The Chicago Furniture-Workers' Association

more works than Kraszewski.

The Chicago Furniture-Workers' Association met at No. 54 West Lake street last evening, the special object being to receive subscriptions to stock. The attendance was quite small, and the outlook gloomy. The Association proposes to establish a furniture factory on the co-operative plan, the capital stock to be \$50,000, to be divided between 2,000 shares had been taken, and to this number enough have been added, including those taken and reported last evening, to make the total shares taken about 900, but so mioner has been paid in. The Executive Committee was to have reported the constitution and by-laws, but were not ready, and were given further time. The leaders of the movement appear to be hopeful, and another meeting is to be beid on call.

A few evenings since, as Policeman Ferrill, of

A few evenings since, as Policeman Ferrill, of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station, was passing through an aliey in the rear of Alden square, his nose was assailed by a terrible smell. Proceeding to investigate the cause, in the rear of No. 18 he found a box from which came the smell with forty-horse power. Throwing his lantern upon it, the horrified peeler found the partly-decomposed body of a man huddled up. With the full assurance that he had unearthed a horrible crime, he hastened to the front door of Mo. 18 and rang the bell. To the astonished individual that answered he told the horrible tale of a "ghastly corpse" being found in his back yard, and wanted an explanation. Then was the individual in the store very wrathy. He said that the individual in the box was his; that he was a doctor, and the "stiff" has own personal property, legally acquired,

but that he left it in the shed as he had no other place to keep it, and he wanted to know what business the policeman had molesting and osing around his property.

what business the policeman had molesting and nosing around his property.

At a regular convocation of York Chapter 148, Royal Arch Masons, of Chicago, Thursday, a double class of candidates received that degree at the hall, corner of Madison and Robey streets. The exercises were very entertaining to orethren of the "mystic tie," and enjoyed largely by the many invited Companions from neighboring Chapters, while the York members "at home" vied with each other in every fraternal attention to their visitors that genuine hospitality could suggest. After protracted requisite labors, the craft was called to refreshment as the final order of the evening,—the "sojourners" to the last filling several tables, generously filled with good things, the length of the ample banquet-room. Excellent H. P. Wilkins, of York Chapter, as presiding officer, called upon P. M. Cashman, who responded courteously in turn, and was followed by Theodore T. Gurnev, P. H. P., and the Rev. Henry G. Perry, of Washington Chapter, Chicago; the Rev. Dr. J. W. Worrall, P. G. M., of Kentneky, and others of the city. Among the guests were Drs. J. D. M. Cairr and Lawrence, C. Maurer, James Wheeler, Malcom Me-Donald, Small, Styles. Morgan, Lyman, Hemstreet, Shaw, etc., Worthy Recorder Guy T. Gould being kept busy at the registry of names.

SYLVANUS HALLOCK. Another of Chicago's oldest residents, Sylvanus Hallo'k, of the large rubber-goods firm of Hallock, Salisbury & Co., and the oldest merchant in that line in the West, died last evening at 6 o'clock, at his residence, No. 1187 Indiana avenue, of bilious colic, from which be had been ill a week, but not seriously until Thursday, when his attending physician, Dr. Dyas, found him in a dangerous condition, and exerted his skill to the utmost to save him. Mr. Hallock remained conscious to the end, and expired with singular resignation and calmness in the presence of his wife and family. The funeral will be announced in to-morrow's Tribunk Mr. of his wife and family. The funeral will be announced in to-morrow's Tribuna. Mr. Hallock was born in New York City, where he was engaged in the lumber trade, and, twenty-five years ago, came to Chicago and entered in the rubber-goods business with his brother-inthe rubber-goods business with his brother-la-law, John B. Ideson, who was located under Wood's Museum building. At the time of the great fire of 1871 the house was known as Hallock, Wheeler & Co., at No. 143 Lake street, and went down in the general ruin. Mr. Hallock was an active business-man, and soon Hallock was an active business-man, and soon re-established his trade, until it grew to large dimensions, and now ramks with the highest. After the great fire the firm became Hallock, Holmes & Co., and continued so until January last, when it was changed to Hallock, Salisbury & Cline, Mr. Holmes retiring. The head of this prosperous house became well known as one of the most charitable men in Chicago. He was a free giver to any good charity, no matter of what religious denomination, and the solicitors for the various institutions will greatly miss him. He was a man of strict integrity, generous, good-matured, and contentthegrity, generous, good-natured, and content.

He was an attendant at the First Presby-erian Church. Mr. Hallock was wealthy, and terian Church. Mr. Hallock was wealthy, and leaves business property on Fifth avenue and residence property on Michigan and Indiana

Gould being kept busy at the registry of names

THE CITY-HALL.

The Mayor was sick yesterday. His stomach ras out of order. The license receipts are now beginning to fall

Harry Rubens yesterday swore in as a member of the Public Library Board. A number of Committee meetings were called

for yesterday, but the Aldermen did not respond, and nothing was done.

Among the building permits issued yesterday was one to M. J. Casey, to erect a two-story dwelling, State street, near Superior, to cost \$4,000.

The Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds is called for to-day, and the Commit-tees on Police and Streets and Alleys, West, for Monday. The gate at the Wells street bridge, which has been building for some weeks. is about com-pleted, and will be put in place to-day or to-

Contracts were let yesterday for curbing, filling, and paving Polk street, between State and the river, and Michigan street, between State and Dearborn.

The City Treasurer yesterday received \$2,573 from the Water Department, \$1,248 from the Comptroller, and \$2,487 from the City Collector. The County Treasurer sent over \$183,575 in

Patrolman Michael Houlihan was before Sec retary Doyle vesterday on a charge of arresting a woman without cause, and using violence, etc. His defese was that she had called him names. The decision was reserved.

There was yesterday to the credit of the City reasurer in the banks in which he deposits the modest sum of \$1,068, 194, 96. The interest upon this, which may or may not go into the Treasurer's pocket, is supposed to be about \$60 per day. The city employes nevertheless continue to be paid in scrip, and to suffer a reduction of salaries because there is no money to pay them

The Mayor, in correspondence with the streetrailway companies on the subject of dead-neading all of the city employes over the various
lines, has learned, among other things, that the
companies the past year issued over 108,000
rides to policemen in citizens' clothes. This has
caused his Honor to set about looking into the
matter, and he has discovered that it has come
of the too free distribution of "stars" from
headquarters, which the companies, in their
generosity, have accepted as a cause for giving
tickets. Upon the suggestion of Secretary
Doyle no more "stars" will be issued, except to
persons directly connected with the Department,
and they are only to be worn by the officers
when in full uniform and on duty. The "stars"
now out are to be called in. The Mayor, in correspondence with the stre

now out are to be called in.

The people have some rights that public officials ought to respect, but the Superintendent of Bridges does not appear to take this view of it. Yesterday, for instance, the Clarkstreet bridge was turned for repairs, to the interruption of business and travel, and the general inconvenience of everybody. This is not the worst feature of the outrage, however, for with that bridge open travel was forced over the State street bridge, which is considered unsafe at best, and the public were not only annoyed, but life was seriously endangered. The repairs could and should have been made at night when travel is comparatively suspended, and when the work, from its character, could have been done with the bridge closed, and without interfering with business or subjecting the people to any danger.

HERE IS REFORM.

HERE IS REFORM.

The employes of the Water Department were The employes of the Water Department were paid their July salary yesterday, in eash, and, in accordance with the orders of the Mayor, which they were forced to agree to some weeks ago, 5 per cent was deducted for the six months ending July 1. In other words, their pay was \$100 each for the month, and they were required to refund \$30 of it, which is just 5 per cent of what they had received up to July 1. This rule applied only to the old employes, of course, but hereafter each man will be subjected to a discount of 5 per cent from month to month. There was something very strange about the paying, but everything was in strict conformity with the "reform" spirit which has started it. The employes were forbidden to tell that they had been paid, or how, under penalty of being discharged, and it was by the mcrest accident that it leaked out. Instead of regular vounders being issued, as has been the case heretofore, they were given as has been the case heretofore, they were given tickets or checks on the cashier for the amount figured out as due them, and these were cashed on presentation. But this is not the last of it, for it transpires that many of the men had signed away their vouchers in advance at a discount to the day of the men had signed away their vouchers in advance at a discount to the day of the men had signed away their vouchers in advance at a discount to the day of the men had signed away their vouchers in advance at a discount to the day of the men to the count, and, things taking the turn they have, leaves them in a bad boat, and the howl is gen-

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Committee on Equalization did nothing yesterday, but will hold a meeting to-day. Tax-sales yesterday included five small lots in Lemont. Sales in the same town will be made

to-day. The County Treasurer yesterday paid over to the city \$121,000 on account of special assessments, \$62,000 of the amount being in scrip. ments, \$62,000 of the amount being in scrip.

About two weeks ago a young man named Adolph thirschberg wandered into the Armory, and, it being found that his mental condition was such as to render it unsafe for him to be at large, he was removed to the County Jail for safe-keeping. It appeared that he had a brother residing in New Mexico, and County-Physician Harroun wrote to this gentleman, telling him of Adolph's condition. Yesterday the brother arrived in Chicago, and, after a conference with the authorities, decided to send the unfortunate man home to his relatives in Prussia.

TON SMITH has not been captured, although he has been seen on Hubbard street, at the Stock-Yards, in Kalamazoo, Charleston, S. C., and other places. It is believed that his real name is Collins—Thomas Collins. The Sheriff, is looking for him, out of the windows of the County Building, and when a deputy gets an execution to serve on Indiana arenue or Schiller street, as the case may be, he is instructed to keep a sharp.

look out for Tom Smith, and if he catches him not to let him go.

The extreme and pressing necessity of doing something has been so borne in on the mind of the Sheriff that he has discharged the turnkey. Thompson, who failed to notice the escape. A Circuit-Court bailiff named Sheldon has been transferred to the jail, with strict orders to examine all buck-baskets. The Sheriff alleges that Thompson deceived him by saying that Smith could not have escaped in the basket, for he had examined it. Nobody has ventured yet to explain why the escape was kept secret for five hours, and nobody can. A faint attempt to deey the fact was made yesterday, and it was claimed that the police were notified as soon as the man was missed, which was about 10 o'clock in the forenoon. But Capt. McGarrigle says that the police knew nothing of the escape until 2 o'clock, and his story is undoubtedly the true one. It would seem that Thompson is to be made the scapegoat, and that the cvil effects of a vicious and utterly foolish system are to be visited on his head.

On the principle of locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen great precautions are to be taken in future. The County Board will be asked to appropriate more money for more turnkeys and watchmen.

GOVERNMENT GRIST.

The United States Sub-Treasury redeed \$12,000 of subsidiary silver coin vesterday, an lisbursed \$2,000 in standard dollars.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday footed up \$23,052. Of this amount, \$19,469 was for tax-paid spirits, \$2,738 for tobacco and cigars, and \$679 for beer.

Revenue Agent Trumbull returned to the city yesterday from a short trip to Peoria. The new glucose factory and the big distillery there, he says, are the biggest things of the kind on the continent, or in the world, for that August Strinski, of No. 39 West Adams street, was before Commissioner Hovne yester-day to answer to the charge of selling liquors and cigars since May 1 without having a license

Circuit Court in \$500 bail. Gen. W. T. Clark, one of the Revenue Agents, with headquarters at Washington, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Omaha and the Pacific coast on a general inspection tour. He called on the Revenue people at the Government Building during the day, and left least evening.

JUDGE BANGS

unexpectedly put in an appearance at his office about 4 o'clock vesterday afternoon, and remained long enough to inquire how things were runqing and to be interviewed. He will return to Lacon to-day, probably, there being nothing here to require his immediate attention, and expects to make that trip to Washington, alluded to some days ago, in a week or two. It will be on purely office business, though, of course, and will have nothing to do with the late painful rumor, etc. The Judge was in his iolitest mood yesterday, and told three stories hand-running. One of them was apropos of Leonard Swett's uncomfortable position in the Baxter match-bond scrape, and good enough to print. A mad wag had met the Judge on the train, and, knowing both him and Swett, had referred the Judge to the story of Leonard's connection with the case, and his explanation of the way he was duped, as contained in the Chicago paoers, one of which he was reading. In doing so, he merely remarked. "Well, may be it's all right, Leonard, but it looks as if you was matched this time yourself." The good Judge laughed as he recalled the incident, and admitted, in reply to the reporter's question, that the scrape might tend to make it light for old man Hooker, in the estimation of the public—Hooker, "the late confidential adviser" in the Ayer match-bond case. It has even been further suggested that Judge Drummond's approval of the Baxter bond has had the effect of bringing about a sort of an "easing up" on Bangs, who has been caught on two or three of these straw documents himself. three of these straw documents himself.

The youthful scion of the house of Patterson—Silas M., the son of the ex-Senator from South Carolina—is still in town, although the corridors of the Government Building bave not echoed to of the Government Building have not echoed to his tread for so much as two days. He is presumably "waiting for a remittance" to settle up his present financial obligations, when he will be in position to lick the entire force of a certain newspaper office here and leave town. But there appears to be a painful hitch in the arrangements for forwarding funds from Washington to Chicago, although no banks have burst recently and money is as easily transmitted through the mails by postal-order as ever. The secret of the hitch, the delay, the failure, and the non-appearance of the funds leaked out yesterday, and the revelation shows the hight to which Senstorial cheek may go. the hight to which Senstorial cheek may go. The father of the young man, in answer to cer-tain inquiries he had made regarding his young hopeful, was lately informed of his son's adtain inquiries he had made regarding his young hopeful, was lately informed of his son's adventures in this city, and it was gently intimated to him (the father) that the best thing he could do was to get his boy out of town. The father's naselfish gratitude at the receipt of this kindly advice was so intense that he sat right down and telegraphed the "friend" at this end of the line, who had perfunctorily interested himself in the young man's case, that the "friend" was very, very good, and all that, for informing him about his boy, and would the "friend" be so good as to see to it that the young man was sent home post haste? Almost contemporaneous with the receipt of the telegram came a missive from the Palmer House. The seal was broken, and it was found to contain a bill for the young man's "keep," amounting to \$15 or \$20, or such a matter, and a brusque line from the Cashier of that hostelry wanting to know, you know, if the "friend," who seemed to be interested in the young man, etc., etc., wouldn't have the goodness to see to it that this mere trifle was settled without further loss of time. The "friend" was full of righteous indignation. In his wrath and his sore displeasure he sat down and composed a telegram, full of nervous, jerky sentences, which must have made the ex-Senator's head swim when he read it, for, be it known, it was in effect thus: That the ex-Senator might get his boy out of town whenever he —— pleased, but as for him, the "friend," he would see the young man's yellow hair turn gray before he d advance him a —— cent to run him off. After sending the telegram, the "friend" sent his compliments to the people at the Palmer House in a note, from which it is to be hoped, though not expected, they derived great internal satisfaction. In conclusion, it is only necessary to add that the "friend," who has only sustained that relation perfunctorily, be it remembered, has received no reply from the ex-Senator to bis dispatch. The "friend," who has only sustained that relation perfunctorily, beit remembered, has received no reply from the ex-Senator to his dispatch. The gossibs are wondering what will come of it, and betting two to one that the hot-blooded son of South Carolina chivalry will invite the "friend" out to a hostile meeting where the thing can be settled in some sort of style.

A CIRCULAR was received at the Custom-House yesterday from Acting-Secretary-of-the-Treasury Hawley, calling the attention of Customs officers to an roin Acting secretary of the Pressury Hawley, calling the attention of Customs officers to an order issued by the Japanese Government, under date of June 13, 1879. This order is to the effect that from July 1 the following articles were to be exported from that country duty free: Cotton manufactures, silk annufactures, silk and cotton mixtures, made dresses, porcelain-ware, precious stones, lacquer-ware, bronzes, manufactured bamboo, manufactured copper, paper, fans, and umbrelias. The order further-states that, whenever export duties shall again be imposed, two months' notice will be furnished of the same. In appraising such merchandise exported from Japan to the United States, after the date mentioned, the circular states that appraising officers will not be required to include export duty, so long as the order remains in force. Chicago will be benefited somewhat, though to but slight degree, by this removal of the duties on the above-mentioned articles, but New York and San Francisco importers, particularly the latter, have good cause to rejoice at the consideration of the "Japs" in throwing off some thousands of dollars' duty annually.

SAMPLES OF THE SEALS

SAMPLES OF THE SEALS

for the new combination lock and seal to be used on bonded cars were received at the Custom-House yesterday, together with balf-a-dozen of the keys with which to open the locks. The locks themselves have not yet been received, but are expected along this way in a few days. The seals are of thick glass, and are intended to fit into the lock in such a way as to make it impossible to get at the latter without breaking the former. Pasted on the under side of the glass so that it will show through on the upper side, is a neathy-engraved red stamp, numbered in blue and containing the inscription lettered in white, i.u. S. Customs—In Bond—Unappraised.

These scals are put into the locks when the car leaves the port of entry, and their numbers are supposed to correspond with the numbers on the conductors' manifests. They are duly inspected by Customs officers at various ports along the route, who compare the numbers, and, if, they don't agree, break the seals, open the locks, and look into the matter by inspecting the contents of the car and detaining it for further orders from the Department. When the car is ready to continue its journey, they adjust a new seal, the number on waich also goes on the conductor's manifest. If, on the car's arrival at any port, the seal is broken, the inspecting officer knows at once that the lock has been tampered with, for it is impossible to get at the lock without breaking the seal. A seal which leaves New York in perfect condition, and whose number corresponds. SAMPLES OF THE SEALS

on the manifest, should reach Chicago in pre-cisely the same condition. If it doesn't, it has been tampered with on the way, and the officers here can proceed to investigate the cause of the trouble before the car goes any further. The objection to the new system, which goes into effect the 15th of this month, is that it must be productive of delay in case an error is made at the port of entry in transferring the number of a scal to a manifest, and for this delay the im-porter has to suffer. In other respects the sys-tem appears to be a very ingenious and proper tem appears to be a very ingenious and proper one, though with it would seem to vanish all possible excuse for an importer's bond.

REBATES ON SALT. Collector Smith received an important ruling yesterday from the Treasury Department on the subject of rebates. The Anglo-American Packing & Provision Company, of this city, applied to him a short time ago for a rebate on the duties it said as imported sait used in the applied to him a short time ago for a repair on the duties it paid on imported salt used in the curing of meats intended for exportation, claim-ing that they were just as much entitled to a drawback in their case as some other folks were entitled to a drawback on tin cans manufactured from imported material, and exported filled with preserved meats, etc. The Company further represented by its attorney, that it imfurther represented, by its attorney, that it imported between 65,000 and 75,000 sacks of salt a year, or from 6,500 to 7,500 tons, and sent it out of the country again packed in meat, the proportion of salt to meat being about 12 per cent. Collector Smith decided to ask for a Department which was the proportion of the country again packed in meat, the proportion of salt to meat being about 12 per cent. ment ruling on the application, and got it yes-terday in the following shape:

terday in the following shape:

Terasury Department, Washington, D. C., Aug. 6.—Collecter of Customs, Chicago, Ili.—Sir: The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 2d inst., transmitting one from J. K. Boyesen, attorney for the Anglo-American Packing & Provision Company, in which request is made for a ruling of this Department as to the right of said Company to obtain a arawback of duties upon foreign sait need in the carring of meats intended for exportation. They refer to the fact that drawback is allowed on tin cans manufactured from imported material and exported filled with preserved meats and other domestic articles. In reply, the Department has to state that Sec. 3, 012 of the Revised Statutes, under which drawback is allowed upon such tin caus, permits an allowance or drawback only on articles wholly manufactured of material imported. It is clear that neither the salt used in curing meats nor meats onred by such salt can be uring meats nor meats cured by such sait can egarded as articles wholly manufactured of m regarded as articles wholly manufactured of material imported; therefore, the privilege requested cannot be granted under that section of law. The Department fails to find any other section of law in force which, even by implication, would warrant the granting of the privilege referred te, and hence is constrained to rule that such privilege cannot be allowed under the law. Very respectfully,

Assistant Secretary.

The ruling will interest, if it does not affect all of the packing firms in the city. It is under-stood, however, that the question is by no means settled, but will come up at no distant day in another shape, the Company insisting on the re-bate and being determined, if possible, to get

MAD DOGS. OUTBREAK OF AN EPIDEMIC.

A mad-dog season has evidently set Yesterday afternoon Officer H. C. Scott, of the West Twelfth Street Station, was called upon to shoot a dog supposed to be mad, which had bitten a number of children in the vicinity of Nos. 200 to 240 West Polk street. The dog was a little cur, which was owned by s woman who died some six nonths ago at No. 227 Polk street. It continued to hang about the neighbovhood, and was ecasionally given a bone or some scraps of food by the neighbors. A few days ago it had a litter of pups, but the mischievous children stole them all. The slut was furious at this, as what animal would not be. For several days past, or ever since the loss of the last puppy, the dog ha made a business of snapping at children, and quite a number have been bitten or scratched by the creature. There seems to be difficulty, however, in getting the names of those who have been bitten, and up to a late hour the following only had been ascer-tained: George Twombey, 3 years of age, No. 190 West Polk street; Martin McGee, 2½ years of age, No. 227 on same street; Thomas Hunt, 3 years of age, No. 217 same street; and leac Levi, 4 years of age, No. 352 Haisted street. The first three were only slightly wounded, but the latter is said to have been severely mangled about the legs. The dog did not act like a mad one, por foam at the mouth, and, as there mad one, nor foam at the mouth, and, as there is not known to have been any mad dogs in the neighborhood, it could never have been bitten by one. It is also claimed by some that sluts do not run mad, unless bitten and poisoned by another dog. Consequently but little notice was paid to such of the children as were bitten. was paid to such of the children as were bitten.
At 2 o'clock vesterday afternoon Officer P. R.
Keefe, of the West Chicago Avenue Station,
shot and killed a mad dog at No. 103 Cornell
street. The dog had bitten a 10-year-old boy
named Jacob Burkhartsmever in the left arm,
and also attacked Officer Keefe. The little
fellow was taken to his home, No. 108 Cornell

ACCIDENTS.

A team of horses attached to a heavy grainwagon owned and driven by Michael McCor-mick, who hauls grain for Shufeldt & Co., distillers, took fright at the corner of Brown and Sixteenth streets, breaking the lamp-post at the corner and capsizing the wagon.

Thomas Mulhern, employed in Sharp's tannery, at the corner of Fleetwood and Plum streets, while at work yesterday noon had his arm broken in three places by having it caught in the splitter. He is a single man. 24 years of age, and boards at No. 311 Elston avenue.

Timothy Sullivan, a laborer under the influence of liquor, was found sitting on a curbstone near the corner of LaSalie and Monroe streets, suffering from a severe gash on the forehead. He could not tell how or where he received it. He was taken to his home, No. 200

At 3:30 yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a buggy driven by Christian Struble took fright while crossing the St. Louis & Alton tracks at Halsted street, and running into the edge of the sidewalk the buggy was upset. Mr. Struble and Mrs. Cook, who was in the buggy with him, were both thrown out, and bally bruised. The buggy was badly broken, but the horse escaped uninjured.

At 7 o'clock last evening Fred King, 15 years of age, came in from Cheboygan. Mich., on the schooner Shaldrew. As the schooner was landing at the foot of Division street, young King, in attempting to land, got his foot entangled in a rope, and the tug which was drawing the vessel with the school of the school sel giving a sudden start the rope was tightened about the ankie, crushing it so badly that am-putation will likely be necessary. He was taken for treatment to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest upon Catherine Murray, 35 years of age, found floating in the North Branen of the river, and supposed to have fallen off a vessel on the night of Aug. 5 while intoxicated; at No. 107 Meagher street, upon Mrs. Magdalena Young, 49 years of age, who died from burns accidentally received last Tuesday while cooking, some grease eatching fire and setting her

ing, some grease catching fire and setting her ciothing afire. The inquest upon Taft and Miller, the workmen killed by accident at the new Music-Hall, will be held at 8:30 this forenoon in the Grand Jury rooms at the County Building. "BREACH OF PROMISE." Special Dispatch to The Tribune. FOND DU LAC, Wis., Aug. 8 .- The law firm of Coleman & Spence have received a judgment from the Cedar County (Iowa) Court of \$5,000 against T. H. Mink, of the firm of T. H. & B. Mink, of this city. The judgment is consequent

upon a suit for breach of promise. The Minks as a succession of breaks. It is a reagents for the United States Home & Dower Association, and have succeeded in getting money out of a large number of persons. That Association has proved to be a fraud, and several parties have arranged to begin suit against it and its agents for getting money under false pretences. Everybody should read the XX Cot advertiseme

\$2 for a perfect bed), lightness (12 lbs.), and porfor the extraordinary large demand for them.

Every Cot is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or the money will be cheerfully refunded.

VERITAS.

By the use of Dr. Price's Cream Baking-Powder. light, sweet biscuits, cakes, etc., are at all time Need Praying For.

John Allen, an old speaker well known at Maine camp-meetings, was requested by a Greenbacker of that State a few days ago to attend a Greenback meeting and open it with prayer. The old man hesitated, but at last said: "Well, brother, I guess I will; the Lord knows you need praying for bad enough."

Buck & Rayner's "Mars" Cologne finds its way to all the fashionable watering-places.

WINTER WHEAT.

The Move to Change the New Inspection Rules.

The Subject Talked Over Before Warehouse-Commissioner Bogue.

Modifications Agreed Upon, and the Reasons for Them.

"The Warehouse Commissioners," said Mr. Bogue, at a meeting of receivers and shippers of grain in the Chamber of Commerce Building, vesterday afternoon, "have received a petition sking them to make a change in the rules gov erning the inspection of winter wheat as they now stand. The rules, which took effect July 0, were adopted by the Commission just as they were presented by a Committee of the Board of Trade. It had been claimed by quite a number of the members that, during the time when Chicago eccived very little winter wheat, the rules were n a measure obsolete, but as a large amount had been received last year it was thought by many, if there was a change, it would belo to draw wheat here. I stated to the gentlemen s expressing themselves that if the two interests, receivers and shippers, would agree upon an adopt whatever was supposed to be for the best nterests of the trade. Several meetings were held, and the rules as they now stand were presented to the Commission and adopted. After they took effect a great deal of fault was found, many thinking there was a discrimination agains Northern-grown winter wheat, the North Side elevators, and the Northwestern and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads. And a petition was presented asking the Commission to strike out the words

'ALL NORTHERN-GROWN WINTER WHEAT." Mr. Bogue then referred to the action of the Board meeting, Saturday, and read a numerous v-signed petition in which it was stated that the nixing of Northern and Southern grown winte wheats in elevators at this point, if permitted to any great extect, would prove damaging to trade and disastrous to Chicago as a win-ter wheat market. Hence the signers reter wheat market. Hence the signers requested the Commission to provide for the special inspection of Northern-grown winter wheat, and suggested Nos. 1 and 2 Wisconsin wheat as appropriate grades for the better qualities of red winter shipped from Northern Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. The Commission, continued Mr. Bogue, thought, before taking any action looking to an absolute change in the rule, they would give an opportunity to the gentlemen interested to express their views, so that if a change was made it might be permanent, and no injustice be t might be permanent, and no injustice b Mr. How wanted Inspector Reynolds to give

MR. ADAMS had beard it stated that a mistake had be had beard it stated that a mistake had been made by changing the rule in regard to white winter, as the inspection department felt that they could put into Nos. 1 and 2 only what was pure white winter. If winter wheat was inspected white last year when it contained mixtures of other grain, he saw no reason why it could not be done this year. Many said "pure" should come out. He thought there would be no trouble if there was a liberal construction.

MR. REYNOLDS said the same question came up last year in the matter of mixed spring and winter. His in-structions then were that the mixture must be uch a one as not to affect the value of the wheat in commerce as a single variety. "Pure" didn't make any difference. A handful of white winter scattered through red winter wouldn't make such a mixture as an inspector would take notice of. No car-load came without a mixture. The matter must be left to the discretion of the

Mr. Marvin Hughitt asked if the Northwest ern brought a car-load of pure white winter wheat to Chicago, loaded at Freeport, how it would be inspected on the north side of the

mr. Reynolds supposed the quality would be determined by the judgment of the Inspector. It could not be told, when grain was in the cars, whether it was grown in Wisconsin, Minnesota, or Northern Illinois.

Mr. Hughitt called his attention to this rule:

Mr. Reynolds supposed Northern-grown win-ter wheat was an inferior variety, but, practical-ly, under the rule, if an inspector found a car that in his judgment would be admissible in the other grade he would put it there. It would be an easy thing to ship the wheat in by some other road. The Inspector wouldn't know where it

was grown.

Mr. Wheeler asked if the natural inference wouldn't be that it was the Northern-grown variety if the wheat came in Northwestern cars.

Mr. Reynolds didn't think Inspectors should draw inferences of that sort. They were not instructed to decide where wheat was grown by

the car it happened to be in.

Mr. Gilbert thought if a car came with MIXED AMBER AND RED WHEAT. it should be inspected under the rule as winter,

and not as red.

Mr. Reynolds replied that it would be inspected Mr. Reynolds replied that it would be inspected as mixed.
Mr. Gilbert said probably half that came from Illinois, Missouri, and Kapsas would be amber and red. Few men had warehouses to keep them separate. In view of the construction, it might be as well to mark out "Northern-grown wheat," and make a grade, calling it mixed wheat. The best red might come from Southern Illinois, and with the best amber, if it happened to get mixed, would be called winter wheat.

Mr. Reynolds said he had been misunder Mr. Reynolds said he had been misunder-stood. He did not say "white." Amber was red, and would go into red winter. The rule said expressly, "both light and dark colors." Mr. Adams said the construction put upon the rule was not the one expected or intended at the time it was adopted. The evidence showed that wheat grown in northern latitudes at the time it was adopted. The evidence showed that wheat grown in northern latitudes was not as good as wheat grown in southern latitudes, and it was believed that something should be done by which that wheat would be held separate, and the Inspector not allowed to exercise discretion. The rule was framed on the evidence of flour men, receivers, shippers, and millers that there was a

DIFFERENCE IN THE PRICE OF FLOUR made for wheat raised in Wisconsin and that grown South of from 75 cents to \$1.25 a barrel. other flour-merchants and the Chief Flour-Inspector told him that there was that difference. And hence he thought it was an injustice to throw all into one grade, when there was a difference of 10 cents a bushel in the grades.

Mr. Revnolds stuck to his former statement

as to judgment.

Mr. Hermanns understood that the quality Mr. Hermanns understood that the quality and quantity of Wisconsin wheat this year were very fine, and would compare favorably with wheat grown in. Kansas and Missouri. The Committee who were concerned in framing the rules had in their minds the Wisconsin wheat of last year, which was not very good,—was of a pale color, and didn't make very good flour. If the Wisconsin wheat was of good quality, perhaps injustice was done by the rule. He wanted one which would do evual justice to all. rould do equal justice to ail. . MR. RUMSEY

said Northern winter had been left on the hands of men last year because it was inferior, and the market had been depreciated in getting rid of it. The wheat could be drawn here, but it was necessary to protect buyers. Now was the time to establish grades. There was a mixture of Southern winter red and white that was not a red winter, and he didn't think it ought to be graded as such. It was better than No. 3, and ought to bave a grade for itself. As to telling the difference between Northern and Southern-grown, it could be done.

Mr. Hughitt asked where the line was drawn between the two.

Mr. Rumsey answered that it couldn't be drawn; that must be left to the Inspectors.

Mr. Hughitt gave him sixty miles as a margin.

Mr. Rumsey replied, directly west of Chior Mr. Hughitt said then a car that came in on the Northwestern would be inspected as No. 2, while one, though it might have been loaded north of the Northwestern Road, if it came in on the Rock Island or Burlington & Quincy, would be of a different variety and have a different valuation. Could the trade here afford to notify shippers on the Northwestern to that effect?

to notify shippers on the Northwestern to that effect?

Mr. Bogue cut this rambling discussion short by suggesting that THE RULES BE TAKEN UP seriatim, and passed upon.

This was done, and with little or no more talk the rules were amended as follows:

RULE L—PURE WINTER WHEAT.

No. 1 white winter wheat shall be pure white winter wheat, sound, plump, and well cleaned. No. 2 white winter wheat shall be white winter wheat, sound, and reasonably pure and clean.

No. 1 author wheat shall be ture amber winter wheat, sound, plump, and well cleaned.

No. 1 long red winter wheat shall be pure red winter wheat, of the long-berried varieties; sound, plump, and well cleaned.

No. 2 long red winter wheat shall be of the same varieties as No. 1, sound and reasonably clean.

No. 1 red winter wheat shall be pure red winter wheat of both light and dark colors of the shorter bezried varieties; sound, plump, and well cleaned.

No. 2 red winter wheat shall be red winter wheat of both light and dark colors, sound and reasonably clean.

of both light and ably clean.

No. 2 winter wheat shall include all mixtures of the various descriptions of winter wheat, and shall be sound, reasonably clean, and of good milling be sound. quality.

No. 3 winter wheat shall include winter wheat not clean and plump enough for No. 2, but weighing not less than fifty-four pounds to the messured bushel.

Rejected winter wheatsball include winter wheat damp, musty, or from any cause so badl as to render it unfit for No. 3. AS TO THE REASONS FOR THESE CHANGES: "Pure" was stricken out in No. 2 white winte so as to allow, as Mr. Culversaid, "a little mix

Mr. Adams tried to have "the shorter-berried Mr. Adams tried to have "the shorter-berried varieties" stricken" out of No. 1 red winter, since the rule would not permit of the mixing of the long and short berried varieties.

Mr. Runsev stated that some millers wouldn't buy the long-berried variety at any price.

Mr. Culver explained that it was the intention of the Committee which framed the rule to have both varieties in No. 1, but "long" had been omitted by a clerical error. If "shorter-berried varieties" were stricken out, the result would be oure red winter wheat; no

"shorter-berried varieties" were stricken out, the result would be oure red winter wheat; no mixtures would be tolerated. He didn't think any one would object to long and short berries being mixed.

Inspector Parker said both ought to be red wheat. It didn't make any difference whether the berries were long or short. There might be objection to the short variety for grinding with the long, one being hard and the other soft, but so far as the Inspectors were concerned if they passed it as red winter, both long and short, he thought they would be doing justice.

The motion to strike out was then with The motion to strike out was then with

drawn.

The reason given for the amendment regarding No. 2 red winter was: It allows considerable latitude. It does not specify that No. 2 must be pure red winter; it may have something of a mixture in it. It does not specify that it shall be allowed to the statement of the sta be either long or short berried. It can have both, but it must be red winter wheat, both light and dark colors, which would take in some of the amber wheat, and wouldn't exclude

some of the amber wheat, and wouldn't exclude all white.

Mr. Foss spoke in favor of doing away with "mixed" before No. 2, the greater quantity of a given wheat to fix the grade.

This was opposed on the ground that it would create confusion in the grades, and, as Mr. Bogue stated that the Commission would be loth to change the rule, a motion favoring a change was voted down.

The meeting then adjourned.

The meeting then adjourned.
The Warehouse Commissioners will doubtless adopt the rules in relation to winter wheat as soon as they come together.

FREETHINKERS.

Col. Bob Ingersoll and Other Congenis Anti-Spirits in Council at New York-Politics to Take the Place of Religion. Special Dispatch to The Tribune

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.-In response to a of the Hon. Elizar Wright, of Boston, President of the National Liberal League, a number of Liberals met at the Astor House to-day to consider the case of D. M. Bennett, editor of the Truth-Seeker, convicted of send scene matter through the mails, and now serving sentence in prison. Among those present was Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, the Hon. Elizur Wright, T. B. Wakeman, A. L. Rawson, H. B. Brown, A. K. Butts, Charles Has kall, and J. K. Ingalls. It was suggested by Mr. Wakeman that the Liberals of the United States organize and become as far as possible a political power. In furtherand of this view Col. Ingersoll offered resolutions fixing the 13th and 14th of September as dates, and Cincinnati the place, of holding the Cougress of the National Liberal League, and appointing Messrs. Ingersoll, Wakeman, man, and James Parton a committee to confer with Liberals throughout the country. thousand dollars was subscribed to forward

OTTAWA'S DERTS.

work.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 8.-The City Council to night, by a vote of 8 to 6, a full Board being present, decided to pay what are known as the The basis of settlement with L. H. Eames and the heirs of Ed-ward Eames will be at the rate of 6 per cent interest from 1872 until paid, instead of 10 per cent. These parties now hold bonds amounting, with unpaid interest, to \$70,-000. Those owned by the heirs of W. H. Hackett, upon which the United States Supreme Court recently rendered an opinion of validity, will be paid, also, without further litigation.
The bonds in all represent \$50,000, and unpaid interest will add \$40,000 more. The matter has been agitated for several weeks, and the principal taxpayers favored the settlement of the

For August contains \$2 worth of new music, and all the musical news of the day. Publish monthly at 31.50 per year. Single copies, 15 cents. At S. Brainard's Sons, 158 State street.

COFFIN-Aug. 5, of diphtheria, Irene Louise, young est daughter of S. L. and Hattle K. Coffin, aged 3 years and 6 months.
Funeral services were held at Batavia, Ill., Thursday, Aug. 8.

eral to take place Sunday, Aug. 10, at 9 o'clock, Funeral to take place Sunday, Aug. 10, at 9 o'clock, by cars to Calvary.

ET Milwaukee papers please copy.

KENNY-Mrs. Kenny and her son, Willie, died at their residence, 77 State-st. Mother 24 years, and her son 22 months.

Funeral Sunday, Aug. 10, by carriages to Calvary.

WALES-Aug. 7. William Wales, at the residence of his son. Charles Wales, 50 Warren-ay.. ared 72 years, Funeral at his son's residence Saturday, Aug. 9, at 2p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

BOUTON-At Kenwood, Nathaniel, Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Bouton, aged 2 months.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

GIBSO P-in Hastings, Minn., Aug. 6, at the residence

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

GIBSON-In Hastings, Minn., Aug., 6, at the residence
of her daughter, Mrs. T. Wilcoxson, Mrs. Mary Ghson,
widow of the late Dr. William Gibson, formerly of St.
Louis, and mother of Mrs. W. V. Kay, of this city.
Hemains interred in Graceland.

137 St. Louis papers please copy. CARMAN-Friday, Aug. 8, Stephen Carman, aged 73 years.
Yuacral Sunday at 10 o'clock, from son's residence,
311 West Polk-sc.

13 Philadelphia and Brooklyn (N. Y.) papers please

copy.

WARE—Suddenly, Friday the Sth, at the residence of her father, 778 Michigan-av., Mollie W., wife of Franklin Ware. aged 39 years.
Due notice hereafter.
DAVIDSON—Died in Chicago, Aug. 7, Capt. A.
Davilson, aged 58 years.
Remains will be taken to Elgin, Ill., for interment on Saturday morning, 9th inst.
LEDERER—Aug. 8, Jacob Lederer.
Funeral Sunday at 10 a.m., from residence of his son, Joseph Lederer, 335 Ohlo-st., to Koschill Cemetery.
WILLIAMS—Of malarial fever, Nellie, J. Williams.

WILLIAMS—Of malarial fever, Neilie J. Williams, only daughter of George T. and Maria A. Williams, si her home, 512 South Park-av., aged 20 years, Notice of funeral hereafter. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HALLOCK—In this city, at his residence No. 1187
Indiana-av., Friday evening # 6 o'clock, after a brief
Illness, Sylvanus Hallock, aged 62 years, senior partner of the firm of Hallock, Salisbury & Cline, and a resident of Chicago for twenty-five years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

A CARD—I WISH TO OFFER THE HEARTFRLT thanks of my family and self for the many and kind expressions of sympathy received by us from the friends of our dead boy. Their kindness has helped to allay the sorrow caused by the untimely death of him on whom our best hopes were censered, and those who knew him best will best know the feeling of desolution created by his loss. Again thanking those who loved him, and in the trust that they nor theirs may ever be called upon to endure so great a bereavement, I am, with gratitude, JOHN SNITZER. THE REV. T. C. CLENDENNING WILL LEAD THE noon meeting to-day in Lower Farwell Hall. The unday-achool lesson will be studied, and teachers are writed to attend and take part. W. F. SCOTT, OF PANA. I.L., CAME TO THIS
W. July 21, since which time he has not been heard
from. Any information of his whereabouts will be
grasefully received by addressing his wife, Mrs. W. E.
SCOTT, Pana, III.

DYEING AND CLEANING. YOUR OLD Can be be sutifully DYED, CLEANED and REPAIRED, at triffing expense, and expressed C. O. D. COUR & Director of the CLOTHES | March 1962 | March 1962 | March 1962 | March 1962 | March 1963 | March 1964 | M

TENTS; FLAGS, Etc.

BOYAL BAKING POWDER.

SCHOOL. For Military Drill and Discipling for Boys and Young
Men from 12 to 18 years of age. Drill hours from 2 to
5 p. as. Schomers to commence Sept. 15, 1879.
Refer by permission of the Commence Sept. 15, 1879.
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Refer by permission of the Commence Sept. 15, 1879.
Maj. Gen. A. C. DUCAT.
Brig. Gen. J. T. TORRENCE.
Col. E. D. SWAIN, 184 Regiment I. N. G.
Lit. Col. W. H. THOMPSON 6th Bat. I. N. G.,
And other prominent officers and citizens.
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> HAIR GOODS. and Ornsments, Dark and Light Hair Wa h. at THOMES' HAIR BA-2...AR. 157 State-st...near Monroe. Trade supplied at the Wholesale House, 144 and 146 Wabash-av.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC PAD.

CURES Malignant and Malarial Fevers and Summer Complaints.
Electro - Magnetic Pad,
125 State-at., cor. Madison,
Take Elevator. CANDIES. out the Union—expressed all parts, I lb. and upward, 25, 40, 60c per lb. Addi orders, GUNTHER Conf tioner, Chicago.

HOVEY, AUCTION SALES.

MAKE A NOTE OF OUR AUCTION SALE OF Boots, Shoes & Slippers

TO BE HELD Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Nothing needed by the Retailer of Boots and Shoes will be wanting in this sale, and following our custom sample Cases will be sold, and in most lines largely deplicated. All goods are guaranteed perfect and regular in sizes unless distinctly sold "as are."

Catalogues and Goods ready for inspection Monday.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

80 and 82 Wabash-sv.

80 and 82 Wabash-av. Thursday, Aug. 14, at 9:30 a. m., TRADE SALE

Crockery&Glassware. 50 Crates W. G. and C. C. Ware in open lots. 30 Casks Brown and Yellow Ware.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES

Saturday, Aug. 9, at 12:30 o'clock, 78 and 80 Randolph-st. Pair of 5 and 6 year old Steel Gray Roan Horses, one Half-Top Park Phaeton (cost \$600) and Harness. Also 5 year old Gold Dust Gelding, Top Buggy, and Harness. Also a Swell Box Swan Neck Custer, cost \$125. Sale positive, owner leaving the city.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

BY FLERSHELM, BARKER & CO., General Auctioneers, 84 & 85 Randolph-st. GREATATTRACTIONS

This Morning, at 9:30 o'clock, 84 and 86 RANDOLPH-ST. Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Carpets and General Household Goods, Chromos, Oil Paintings, Steel Engravings, Plated Ware, &c., &c., &c., &c., A lot second-hand Matting, Cook Stoves, Sewing-Machines, &c., &c.

PLERSHEIM. BARKER & CO. BY M. M. SANDERS & CO.,

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT AUCTION. Tuesday Morning, Aug. 12, at 9 o'clock A SPLENDID LINE OF NEW FALL GOODS.

BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers, 137 and 139 Websah-sv. AUCTION BALE

JAS. P. MONAMARA, Aucty.

BOOTS & SHOES AUCTION SALE

DRY GOODS,

LITERATU

Prof. Morley's Ma constructed by Tyler.

The Early English Brother Azarias-Composition.

Orator's Manual, by Raymond. " Summer Savory," by B

A New Book by Dr.

Antama Holidays on French

Literary Not The Value of Dry Air-Pl of Hygrometry-S

Items, LITERATURE

TEXT-BOOKS AND erature come from the pres time. The first is Morley's " second a volume on "The riod," by Brother Azarias, riod," by Brother Azarias, a
"Literature Primer," edited by
Moriey's English Literature
some years a standard text-boo
and for a shorter time in this
Tyler has used it in the cli
Michigan University. His exp to believe that some changes of it to advantage. He found it spective; in sharp and obvio great departments of the san adjustment of material

departments as to separa from the non-essentials. F narrative of English aut presents is told synchronisti nents, each of the authors bein a single stage of his career, the some contemporary author, an first one then returning, and as and again returning, and so on his career is reached." Pro taken to remedy its defects by tion, using most of the old m ing it. The work has been was to be expected from and teacher as Prof. Tyler. thing about the new book-effect—is not that it should he together, but that it should ! all with the sanction of Prot. sent to the alteration of h and obtained. But it is not co should have looked for such plished by Prof. Tyler. Noth book remains but the language original relating to obscure omitted. Additions have be

obliterated. self-esteem of Prof. Moriey, proved by teachers. They he book. It now has all the ad Moriey's sound literary judgs ship and of Prof. Tyler's ext er. How important these ad be learned from a glance at t sults of the latest research in the text, or from a study would be improved by a ful writers. it is true, says, that recent literatessible, and that the go for it to the library. Bu Will the student do what he spect! The study of moderal comparison more profits college-student than that thors. An order that this studies also have the curiosit it the curiosit to an and excite the curiosit. ions, and excite the curi the meagreness of the i spects what a text-book shoits present deficiencies, it is to any other, unless it be Sh (A Manual of English Lita

links." The theory and plan

(A Manual of English Lit Morley, Professor of En University College, London by Moses Cont. Tyler, Profe erature in the University Tork; Sheldon & Co. Syo Fork: Sheldon & Co. Svo. Brother Azarias, Professo ture in Rock Hill College, ha volume on "The Old Engintention is, if precarious he follow it by two others in who be brought down to the presume is clearly written. Th "The author has laid every information under contribgrants, antiquated law-code conneils, the lives of saint tory, the researches of sch autiquarian have all of indirectly been brought to ject, and have been made us upon the purely literary of ipon the purely literary L. treats of "The Cont I. treats of "The Continuous the special reference to the customs and habits of a "Celtic Induence"; Chapsion to Christianity; Chapsilot Christianity; Catholic, but his relicohjectionable in this history. When it be to write of Wickilffe and C some difference of bpinion some difference of bpinion his conclusions. ("The Det Literature: The Ola E Brother Azarias. 12mo. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25

D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

The new Literature Price English Composition, battle, or No. L. D., Languages and Literature Glasrow. Prof. Nichol is English style; and, what he knows why he is so. He plicity, brevity, and precisi heartily commend the little books alone cannot make a a bad one, they can help telligently used. Young a leaving school or college of in books of this kind. Hu dition to the forming of a ever observes the comme Nichol points out will not, good an opinion of himseling of standard books, the proving one's style so reasures in what has been them. (Literature Prime Green. English Composit M. A. Balliol, Oxon, L.

EARLY WORKS O A peculiar special ty in-lishing of that class of to guished authors in their quently dropped. It has that writers, after having to omit their imperfect ter reservally become it may, therefore, as in the be reproduced. Among cluded Shelley's early no has long been out of pr instance is found in Gibl into hierature was as as onto literature was an ear Unly one edition was seen done by his father,

. U. S. A. Regiment I. N. G.
SON, 6th Bat. I. N. G.
rominent officers and citizens.
Y GOV. CULLOM. D ROBINS, Captain U. S. A., Principal. at., 274 Wabash-av.

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best material. It PAYS

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CHAS. T. WILT'S
For Trunks, Satchels, Bags,
&c. It will pay.
No. 144 State-st. Chairs, Settees, HOVEY, N SALES.

DRE & CO., Wabash-av. A NOTE TION SALE OF s & Slippers

, Aug. 13.

Retailer of Boots and Shoes and following our custom ad in most lines largely du-ranteed perfect and regu-sold "as are." y for inspection Monday. EO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-av. 4, at 9:30 a. m., Glassware

Ware in open lots. w Ware. nerch ants. RE & CO., Auctioneers ROY & CO.,

CARRIAGES at 12:30 o'clock, TORES, Randolph-st.

Y SALE OF

Gray Roan Horses, one \$600) and Harness. Also Top Buggy, and Harness. Cutter, cost \$125. & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st. 1. BARKER & ers. 84 & 86 Randolph-st. RACTIONS

9:30 o'clock, NDOLPH-ST. ber Faraiture,

Cook Stores, EIM. BARKER & CO. ERS & CO.,

SES D SHOES TION. . 12, at 9 o'clock LINE OF

GOODS. MCNAMARA, Auct'r. BALE

SHOES ug 12. SALE

OODS.

E RADDIN & CO.

Prof. Morley's Manual Re-

LITERATURE.

constructed by Prof. Tyler.

The Early English Period, by Brother Azarias-English Composition.

Autumn Holidays on French Rivers-The Orator's Manual, by Prof. Raymond.

"Summer Savory," by B. F. Taylor-A New Book by Dr. Lowell-1 Literary Notes.

The Value of Dry Air-Plain Principles of Hygrometry-Scientific

LITERATURE.

TEXT-BOOKS AND AIDS. Three books relating to the study of English literature come from the press about the same time. The first is Morley's "Manual of English Literature," revised by Moses Coit Tyler; the second a volume on "The Old English Pe mod," by Brother Azarias, and the third a "Literature Primer," edited by J. R. Green.

Moriey's English Literature has been for some years a standard text-book in England, and for a shorter time in this country. Prof. Michigan University. His experience led him to believe that some changes could be made in it to advantage. He found it "lacking in perspective; in sharp and obvious divisions of the great departments of the subject; in such an adjustment of materials under these departments as to separate the essential from the non-essentials. Furthermore, the narrative of English authors which it presents is told synchronistically and in frag-ments, each of the authors being dealt with for a single stage of his career, then giving way to some contemporary author, and to another, the first one then returning, and again giving way, and again returning, and so on, until the end of his career is reached." Prof. Tyler believes that this arrangement is a serious objection to the use of the book in teaching. He has undertaken to remedy its defects by a new construc tion, using most of the old material, but recast ing it. The work has been well done. This was to be expected from so good a writer and teacher as Prof. Tyler. The surprising thing about the new book-for it is such, in effect-is not that it should have been well put together, but that it should have been done at all with the sauction of Prof. Morley. His con-sent to the alteration of his book was sought and obtained. But it is not conceivable that he should have looked for such a complete transformation of it as has been accomplished by Prof. Tyler. Nothing of the former book remains but the language. Much of the original relating to obscure authors has been Tyler in the shape of what he calls "connecting The theory and plan of Prof. Morley are

While the changes may wound or irritate the self-esteem of Prof. Morley, they will be approved by teachers. They have improved the book. It now has all the advantages of Prof. Morley's sound literary judgment and scholarship and of Prof. Tyler's experience as a teacher. How important these advantages are may be learned from a glance at the articles on Chaucer, Shakspeare, and Milton, in which the re-sults of the latest research have been embodied in the text, or from a study of the arrangement, which is simple, clear, and logical. The manual would be improved by a fuller view of modern writers. It is true, as Prof. Tyler says, that recent literature is easily accessible, and that the student should go for it to the library. But the question is, Will the student do what he ought in this respect? The study of modern writers is out of all comparison more profitable to the average college-student than that of old-English authors. In order that this study should be intelligently and faithfully pursued, it is highly desirable that the text-book should give full directions, and excite the curiosity of the reader. If the meagreness of the manual for the last two centuries were supplied, it would be in all respects what a text-book should be. Even with its present deficiencies, it is probably superior to any other unless it be Shaw's, in the market. (A Manual of English Literature. By Henry Morley, Professor of English Literature in University College, London, thoroughly revised by Moses Coit Trier, Professor of English Literature in the University of Michigan. New York: Sheldon & Co. Svo.)

Brother Azarias, Professor of English Literature.

rature in the University of Michigan. New York: Sheldon & Co. Svo.)

Brother Azarias, Professor of English Literature in Rock Hill College, Marvland, has made a volume on "The Old English Period." His intention is, if precarious health will permit, to follow it by two others in which the subject will be brought down to the present day. This volume is clearly written. The plan of it is good. "The author has laid every available source of information under contribution. Dry landgrants, antiquated law-codes, the decrees of copucils, the lives of saints, legend and history, the researches of scholar and critic and autiquarian have all of them directly or indirectly been brought to hear upon the subject, and have been made use of to throw light upon the purely literary documents." Chap. I. treats of "The Continental Homestead." with special reference to the origin of English customs and habits of speech; Chap. II. of "Celtic Influence"; Chap. IV. of Whitey, St. Hilda, and Cedmon; Chap. V. of Canterbury, Theodore, and Aldhelm; Chap. VI. of Jarrow and York; Chap. VII. of Winchester, Alfred the Great, and the Spirit of Laws; Chap. VIII. of Abingdon, the Two Alfrics, and Tenth Century Poetry. The author is a fervent Roman Catholic, but his religious bias is not objectionable in this period of English history. When it becomes his duty to write of Wickliffe and Chauger, there may be some difference of opinion as to the wisdom of his conclusions. ("The Development of English Literature: The Old English Period." By Brother Azarias. 12mo. Cloth. New York: D. Appleton de Co. \$125.)

The new Literature Primer is a treatise on English Composition," by John Nichol. M. A.

curiosity, and Gibboo's vanity was gratified by seeing a copy sold at a book-auction for four times the original price. Another case is found in Dickens, one of whose earlier works was a rural opera. It is a very clever thing, and I

read it with much pleasure on its first appearance, but the author became dissatisfied with it, and forbade its republication.

Reference may here be made to Scott's "Battle of Waterloo." It was written in much haste, and published for the benefit of the sufferers of that action. It was, however, very inferior, and the author became heartily ashamed of it. In fact, his friends spoke of it as a sacrifice of himself to the cause which he had espoused. Hence it is not included among his works, and is one of the literary curiosities of that day. Coming nearer home, there is Cooper's first attempt at fiction, which proved a failure, and hence was dropped as soon as he made a name. The title of the volume is "Precaution," and it is interesting as a lesson of those difficulties which may beset the early path of a litterateur.

caution," and it is interesting as a lesson of those difficulties which may beset the early path of a litterateur.

Motier, the historian, affords another instance. His first venture was a novel epritted "Morton's Hope; or, The Young Provincial." It was a tale of the Revolution, but proved a failure, and in after years the author was so ashamed of it that he employed a friend to buy every copy that could be found, and it is thus suppressed. The poems of the Bronte girls make another curious volume. It was issued by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell, and, notwithstanding so powerful a title, it proved a failure. Having never been republished, it is now one of the rare books of the present age. I may also mention Irving's letters of "Jonathan Oldstyle." This was his first nom de plume, and they appeared in the Raily Chronicle when the author was hardly 21. He supposed them to be forvotten, such being the desire of his riper years, but after he reached distinction they were issued in the shape of a volume—much to their author's annoyance. The large number of similar works shows what a specialty they might afford to any one disposed to pursue it.

AUTUMN HOLIDAYS. Four Englishmen conceived the happy idea of using their autumn holidays in a rowing excursion on French rivers. They bought an outrigger, laid in a stock of supplies, appointed a ren dezvons, and set off gayly up the Seine. Their adventures at first were more remarkable than they looked for. They were drenched to the skin for several sugcessive days; rough weather made them put back more than once; and they were swamped at last, with one man in the boat who couldn't swim. They had "sunstroke of the arms"; one member of the crew, and he the stroke, hurt one of his hands; another fell fil; they could get no coxswain; they were cheated at the funs, and generally imposed upon. All these misadventures are related in the best of humor. It is a pleasure to read about them. After reaching the Loire, for which a portage was necessary, they had smooth rowing. Everything went pleasantly, and the last half of the trib was more than sufficient compensation for the first half.

The book is written in a bright, easy, descripthey looked for. They were drenched to the

The book is written in a bright, easy, descrip the book is written in a bright, easy, descrip-tive vein. There is nothing heavy about it. Pretty girls and the wines of the country had more attractions for the travelers than rulns or history. Whoever cares to read about the former, to the exclusion of the latter, when the storyto the excussion of the latter, when the story-teller is a cultivated man and a gentleman, will not be insensible to the charms of this took. It is far the most engaging book of its kind brought out this summer ("Our Autumn Holidays on French Rivers." By J. L. Molloy. 18mo., cloth. \$1.25. Boston: Roberts Bros.)

THE ORATOR'S MANUAL. George L. Raymond, M. A., Professor of Oratory in Williams College, has prepared for the use of students and instructors "The Orator's Manual." While repeating the rules and directions of other authorities which he has found valuable in the class-room, Prof. Ray-mond has added much new matter of his own. The manual contains a number of "pieces" in which the pauses, emphases, and inflections are indicated. Prof. Raymond's custom has been to drill his students in these or similar passages until they are, as nearly as possible, perfect in the delivery of them, according to his ideas. There are serious objections to this system of teaching. It is likely to make young men finical, to draw their attention from matter to manner, and to fasten upon them mannerisms which they may never get rid of. But the system has been successful in practice. Prof. Raymond's young men having acquitted themselves with singular credit in the later-collegiate oratorical contests. If college oratory should be cultivated at all,—and few graduates would be willing to say that it should not be,—it may not be possible to teach it in a better way than Prof. Raymond's. Faults of style, crudeness, and affectation are probably inseparable from every kind of college-oratory in the mass. It takes young men a mazingly long time to learn they manner is worse than useless rides. The manual contains a number of "pieces" in It takes young men an amazingly long time to learn that manner is worse than useless—ridiculous—without thought; and that their main dependence is all circumstances must be upon the quickness, accuracy, and solidity of their judgment. If Prof. Raymond cau teach young men, orally or through his book, to speak distinctly, earnestly, and naturally he will accomblish everything that a Professor of Oratory can ever hope to do. The book is well bound and printed, and is a credit to the excellent local house whose imprint it bears. ("The Orator's Manual." By George L. Raymond, M. A. 12mo., cloth. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. \$1.50.)

SUMMER-SAVORY. Sketches of summer-travel by Benjamin F. Taylor have been collected by him in a volume which bears the fantastic title of "Summer

Savory." Mr. Taylor does not appear at his best in this volume. He is too evidently trying—and trying hard—to be amusing, light, airy, and gay. He jokes with an effort, not because he feels mirthful or sees anything in the surroundings that specially invites humorous remark. When he compares the Mormon Tabernacle to "the half of a gigantic egg," and adds, "Gentiles say it is a badiegg"; or declares that, when he discovers ants in his jellycups, he goes for them, instead of "going to" them, as directed in the Bible, the reader feels that the hilariousness is a trifle forced. The italics with which the jokes are nointed are distressing. ("Summer-Savory, Gleaned from Rural Nooks in Pleasant Weather." By Benjamin F. Taylor, LL.D. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 12mo. \$1.) best in this volume. He is too evidently trying

A NEW BOOK BY ROBERT LOWELL. Among the books to be published this fall is a tale of Cambridge and Boston life in early Colonial times; from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Robert Lowell, brother to James Russell Lowell. Dr. Lowell is already well known in New England as a writer of prose and verse, though his duties as a clergyman have prevented him from following the continuity of publication which seems to be necessary nowadays to keep an author's name prominently before the public. Some years ago he published "The New Priest in Conception Bay." and more recently "Stories from an Old Dutch Town." The story on which he is now engaged will develop some of the most marked characters of Increase Mather's time, and it will present a curious picture of Puritan days. The New York Evening Post, in writing of the projected work, says: "Mr. Lowell's literary temper, his genuine love for the picturesque in history, his remarkable gift of breathing the breath of life into scenes and characters of the past, his keen poetic appreciation of the value of what we call atmosphere in literature—these things especially fit him for the treatment of such a theme as this." England as a writer of prose and verse, though

Continuity. The control of English content in this period of English content in this period of English content in the content of the content in the content of the content in the content of the content interest of increase and the content in the content of the content interest of increase and the content in the content i

near, shows as diagonal stripes from right to left, but does not injure the effect of the drawing at a little clatance. The paper itself seems to have been nearly white, but so broadly washed with water-color, after the manner of some of Turner's landscapes, as to have the appearance of warmly-tinted paper." After Mr. Hamerton's critical notice of the painting comes a brief biographical sketch of Bough. The seventh of the series of articles on Oxford has for an embellishment a view of Brasenose College, drawn by P. A. Brunet-Delaines, and etched by Toussaint; also a drawing of Christ Church, by R. Kent Thomas. The first of a series of "Notes on Esthetics," by P. G. Hamerton, appears in this number. In the examples of "Etchings and Engravings by the Old Masters." Paul Patten's "Friesland Horse" is reproduced by Ormand Durand. Artists' proofs of the etchings of Cellardyke Harbor and Brasenose College are for sale for 15 shillings each. The "Art Chronicle" of this number is, as usual, full and interesting. (New York: J. W. Bouton. \$1.) shows as diagonal

STUDIES OF PARIS. Five articles written originally for Italian magazines and newspapers by Edmondo de Amicis have been translated and printed together in this country. De'Amicis will be renembered as the author of "Constantinople He is a brilliant writer, sympathizing with, and in a measure belonging to, the school of the young French feuilletonists. The two most remarkable articles in this collection are those on Emile Zola and Victor Hugo. The writer has been on intimate terms with Zola, and "interviewed" him to some purpose on several occasions. His plans, his struggles, his methods of literary work are all reported, no doubt with substantial accuracy. The word "reported" indicates the calibre of the work. De Amicis is a brilliant reporter. There is hardly a leading newspaper in America that would not be glad of his services. He approached Victor Hugo, it is true, according to his own report, with profound humility—a frame of mind that would never do in a reporter; but the affectation of this statement is apparent further on, when he criticises the master almost as an equal. Whatever the faults of De Amicis may be, he has merits that redeem them all.—he is amusing, and he is a keen observer. ("Studies of Paris." By Edmondo De Amicis, author of "Constantinople." Translated from the Italian, by W. W. C. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 16mo. \$1.25.) Emile Zola and Victor Hugo. The writer bas

BRIFF NOTICES. "My Daughter Susan," by " Pansy," has been dded to the Idle-Hour series of Messrs. D. Lothrop & Co. Boston: Paper, 50 cents. Henry Holt & Co. have reprinted in pamphlet form Mr. Whifelaw Reid's "Address Delivered Before the Editorial Associations of New York and Ohio." Price, 10 cents.

A useful pamphlet on "Free-Trade and English Commerce," by Augustus Mongredieu, is published by Cassell, Petter & Galpin, London and New York. It states the familiar arguments, and some not so familiar, clearly and briefly. The positions are fortified by many statistics. An excellent little book, which all brain-workers should buy, read, and profit by, is "Common Mind-Troubles." by J. Mortimer Granville. The author states the origin of

many ordinary diseases of the brain and nervous system, and the cures for them, without empiricism. His book is in its fifth thousand in England. For sale by the Naturalists' Agency, Salem, Mass. 18mo. 'Price, 60 cents. Dr. T. C. Duncan, the well-known homeopa Dr. T. C. Duncan, the well-known homeopa-thic physician of this city, recently delivered in Hershey Hall a lecture entitled "How to Feed Children to Prevent Sickness." The lecture has now been printed in pamphlet form, and is sold for the very moderate price of 10 cents. It is highly spoken of by many who have had occa-sion to test its principles. For sale by Duncan Bros., publishers, Chicago.

sion to test its principles. For sale by Duncan Bros., publishers, Chicago.

A valuable repository of information concerning the copyright question has been made by Messrs. T. & T. Clark, of Edinburg. All the important articles on the subject that have appeared of late in American or English periodicals are reproduced in this volume. The object of the compiler has been to bring the material together, not as a book to be read through, but only as a depot in which diligent and keen search for information will be rewarded. A special edition has been imported for sale in this country by Scribner & Welford, of New York. Price, \$1.50.

An excellent reading-book, adapted also for use as an introduction to the study of English history, has been compiled by John Richard Green, M. A., LL. D. The selections are taken from Green, Gibbon, Freeman, Brooke, Lingard, Paigrave. Church, Thierry, Stanley, Stubbs, Miss Yonge, Brewer, Prothero, Scott, Michelet, Kirk, Froude, Mackentosh, Stanhope, Smiles, Southey, Napier, Spencer Walpole, Alison. Fyfe, and W. H. Russell. They are arranged chronologically, and, taken together, make a complete skeleton of English history. The work might be used to great advantage, in schools and in home instruction. Children who have any appetite for knowledge will read it with pleasure. (Readings from English History, Selected and Edited by John Richard Green, M. A., LL. D. Ismo. Cloth. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.50.

LITERARY NOTES. Another volume of the Bryant "History of the United States," carried on by Sidney How-

ard Gay, will appear in the fall. "The Political Correspondence of Frederick the Great," the publication of which has been undertaken by the Berlin Academy, will occupy thirty volumes. A large proportion of the correspondence is autographic, and the great ma-

jority is written in French. Longfellow and Fields were making a short pedestrian tour a few years ago, when to their surprise an angry bull stood in the pathway, evidently intending to demolish both poet and publisher. "I think," said Fields, "that it will be prudent to give this reviewer a wide margin." "Yes." reolied the poet, "it appears to be a disputed passage."

We understand that Maj. Serpa Piuto's narrative of his journey across Africa is in a forward state. It will contain much interesting information with regard to the geography, ethnography, and especially the hydrology of 'the region traversed by him. The English version, we believe, will be published by Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co. Messrs. C. Kegan Paul & Co. have in the press and will publish early in the autumn a "Life of the Late Sir Francis Goldsmid," edited by his widow.—Academy.

"Life of the Late Sir Francis Goldsmid," edited by his widow.—Academy.

The Springfield thepublican says of Mrs. Paddock's "In the Tolis": "It is a vividly written story of Mormon delusions and atroctice by one who seems to know and holds herself responsible for the substantial truth of her representations. If Mrs. Paddock's book is read and believed as a fair account, it will have something the same power against Mormonism as Mrs. Stowe's 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' had against slavery. The book is already making a stir in Utah, and so far accomplishing its set purpose."

The Dat'n News of Tuesday last remarks with

Say provincial."

The success of Miss Anna Dickinson's "Ragged Register," just published by the Harpers, has been so instantaneous that she has received an order from them for a novel to follow it as quickly as possible. She has, therefore, secluded herself, and is writing for dearlife, instead of taking a summer rest in anticipation of a fall and winter of nard work. The "Ragged Register" will be a revelation to many of the humorons side of clever and brilliant Anna Dickinson. It is irrepressibly funny as one of Mark Twain's stories, and has the advantage of being perfectly natural and unexaggerated in its statements, descriptions, and incidents.

unexagerated in its statements, descriptions, and incidents.

In reviewing Mr. John Bigelow's edition of "Franklin's Life and Works," the Athenaum says: "Benjamin Franklin is one of the few men whose place of residence in London is thought worthy of commemoration. Whoever walks down Craven street will see a medaltion in front of a house there with these words inscribed on it: 'Lived here Benjamin Franklin, printer, philosopher, and statesman, born 1703, died 1790.' In the National Portrait Gallery a portrait of Franklin hangs among those of the worthies whose memories we delight to bonor, and it is probable that if he could revisit this world he would find h'msalf as much respected in this country as in that of his birth.

Though opinions may differ as to the country which does him the more real bonor, yet it is indisoutable that his writings are equally poular in both. Indeed, not many persons who have written in English address all English-reading persons more directly than Franklin, and none of his works has tad a larger circle of readers than the memoirs of his life."

T. W. Higginson writes of Howells in the

and none of his works has the a larger circle of readers than the memoirs of his life."

T. W. Higginson writes of Howells in the Literary Wor'd: It has perhaps been a misfortune to Mr. Howells that in his position of editor of the Atlantic Monthly he has been practically shielded from much of that healthful criticism which is usually needed for the making of a good author.

Compare the position, in this respect, of Mr. Howells and Mr. Henry James, Jr. Their writings are equally conspicuous before the public; their merits are equally marked, and so also are their demerits, real or fancied; 'ret what a difference in the amount of criticism awarded to each! Each new book by Mr. Howells is received with an almost monotonous praise, as if it bad no individuality, no salient points: while each story by Mr. James is debated through and through the newspapers and in the "Contributors' Club" itself, as if it were a fresh Waveley novel. I see no reason for this difference, except that Mr. Howells edits the Atlantic Monthly, and that all other American writers are, as it were, sitting at his table, or wishing themselves there. The greatest step he is Howells has ever taken, both in popularity ican writers are, as it were, sitting at his table, or wishing themselves there. The greatest step is [flowells] has ever taken, both in popularity and in artistic success, has been won by trusting himself to a generous impulse, and painting, in "The Lady of the Arostook," a character worth the pains of describing. The book is not, to my thinking, free from faults; the hero poses and proses, and the drunken man is so realistic as to be out of place and overdone, but the character of the heroine seems to me the high-water-mark of Mr. Howells.

BOOKS RECEIVED. THE LIFE OF CHARLES LEVER. By W. J. Fitzpatrick. 4to. Paper, 15 cents. New York: Har-per & Bros. MONEY. A Tale. By Jules Tardien. New York:

D. Appleton & Co. (Handy-Volume Series.) THE TASK. A Poem in Six Books. By William Cowper. 32mo. Paper. 20 cents; cloth, 45 cents. New York: Harper & Bros. Under the Balls: A Romance. By Leonard Kip. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1879. 307 pages. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.25.

LABOR AND CAPITAL ALIAES—NOT ENEMIES. Edward Atkinson. 32mo. Paper, 20 cents; cl 35 cents. New York: Harper & Bros. THE BRETON MILLS: A ROMANCE. By C. J. Bellamy. New York: C. P. Putnam's Sons. 1879. 455 pages. 16mo. Cloth, \$1; paper, 60 cents. THE LADY OF THE LAKE. A Poem in Six Cantos. By Sir Walter Scott. Bart. 32mo. Paper, 25 cents; cloth, 40 cents. New York: Harper & Bros.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE The Old English Period. By Brother Azarias. Professor of English Literature in Rock Hill College Maryland. 1 vol. 12mo. 214 pages. Cloth. Price \$1.25. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

PHILOSOPHY OF MUSIC: Substance of Lectures at Roval Institution of Great British, February and March, 1877. By W. Pole. Boston: Houghton, Oagood & Co., 1879. 316 pages, 8vo. (English and Foreign Philosophical Library, v. 15.) Cloth, \$3.50.

THE HUMAN SPECIES. By A. De Quatrefages, Professor of Anthropology in the Museum of Natural Bistory, Paris. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth, 498 pages. Price, \$2. Forming No. 27 of "The International Scientific Series." New York: D. Appleton & Co. READINGS PRON ENGLISH HISTORY.

Foreign and American Writers. Edited by
John Richard Green. M. A. LL.D., Honorary
Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford. Three parts in
one volume. 12mo. Cloth. \$1.50. New York:
Harper & Bros.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

BENEFITS OF DRY AIR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8—I have noticed an article in some of our daily journals,—copied, I think, from the New York Sun and signed by a local physician,-in which he prescribes, as a method for keeping houses and rooms cool, the use of ice packed in metallic boxes and suspended i the upper part of the room, whence the cooled air will descend and reduce the temperature. There may be little liability that such a sucgestion will be followed by anybody; but, as some person ignorant of the effect of such a method of cooling may be inclined to try 1s, allow me to call the attention of your readers to the following facts in natural science, which it would be well to observe:

First of all, we should know this fact: that to have good health every person should eat, drink, work, and sleep in what, in the language of science, is known as a dry atmosphere. This is of the utmost importance, and especially is this the case with persons who are inclined to

to illustrate the case, suppose our residence to be located at one etd of, and connected with, the great cave before referred to, and that we draw our supply of fresh sir from it. It will be seen at once that the air drawn through such a subterranean chamber, deep as it is in the bowels of the earth, must be at a much lower temperature in warm weather than that above ground.—In face, would be at or near the normal temperature between subterranean and solar heat, or about 50 deg. above zero all the vear round.

By a law of hygrometry, if we start a current of air into this cave at one end at a temperature of 100 degrees, and fully asturated with moisture, it must, as it advances through this subterranean passage, be cooled to the temperature existing in the cave, or to 40 or 50 deg. above zero. As a consequence of a reduction of 40 deg. of heat we shall have reduced by precipitation the amount of vapor that the air carries from full asturation or 100 ner 100 ne

deg. above zero. As a consequence of a reduction of 40 deg. of heat we shall have reduced by precipitation the amount of vanor that the air carries from full saturation or 100 per cent when it entered, to about 23 per cent of this amount when it reaches our dwelling at the other end of the cave, the surplus of vapor having been left in the cave.

Air containing 35 to 70 per cent of the amount of vapor that it can carry is, in the language of science, dry; if it contains 45 to 50 per cent of that amount it is very dry; and, if no more than 25 per cent, it is intenselv dry.

Now observe the difference between the air introduced through this cave and that cooled in the room by ice. In the former case we take the air from the subterrancan chamber or cave dry, fresh, and pure; for, by a process of Nature, it is divested of three-fourths of the vapor that it carried into the cave in passing through it, and its greed for this element is such that, instead of depositing its vapors in the room when it reaches it, every particle of moisture in the room is at once absorbed by it, and still it is a dry, whole-some atmosphere,—such as we sometimes travel thousands of miles to obtain. The principle involved in this deposition of moisture is the same as that by which the vapor in our rooms in cold weather is deposited on the panes of glass in our windows and congesied into hoar frost. It is by the cooling of the air against the glass that it is made to precipitate a part of the moisture, because in this cooled condition it cannot carry it, and it adheres to the glass as aliredy explained. It is also substantially the same principle by which dew is deposited at and near the surface of the carth, and by congelation becomes frost. We will now reverse the figure, and suppose the outdoor temperature to be at zero, and the air fully saturated as before. Now, the reader must not lose sight of the important fact that the air at zero may be fully saturated and yet not contain more than a mere fraction of the vapor required to saturate vapor required to saturate the same air at a temperature of 100 dec. Fahrenheit. We will now pass it through the cave,—or, if the reader please, through one of the sub-earth air duct described in a previous communication. (We cannot, all of us, avail ourselves of the benefit of this cave, and the sub-earth duct will answer the same purpose). By convection and contact with the wails, floor, and covering the temperature of the air is raised to that of the cave or duct, or say to 50 degrees above zero. Its capacity for absorbing maisture is thereby greatly increased, and it enters our imaginary dwelling at the end of the cave with whatever amount of water it can absorb as it goes along, but will enter the dwelling at about 50 degrees above zero, which, as we have aiready shown, is wery dry sir.

I have thus endeavored to explain some of the hygrometric phenomena of air, vapor, and heat, and to point out to the reader how we may and may not temper the air in our rooms, and the

may not temper the air in our rooms, and the consequences which may result from a violation of the laws of health. It is a fact that no one will deny that our ignorance of these hygienic laws is a source of many of the ills that flesh is heir to. If we will but investigate and inform ourselves of the physical

vestigate and inform ourselves of the physical laws of our being, we may save ourselves much suffering and trouble.

We are advised that we should throw open the windows of our sleeping acartments on hot summer nights if we cannot afford the luxury of ice. I hardly need remind any sensible person that, however much of a luxury it may seem when we are in the enjoyment of it, sleeping in night air cannot be justified on any hygienic principle, and should be avoided if possible.

On account of the radiation of terrestrial heat into space during the night the cooling process Bros.

MARMION. A Tale of Flodden Field. A Poem in Six Cantos. By Sir Walter Scott. Bart. 32mo. Paper. 25 cents; cloth. 40 cents. New York: Harper & Bros.

THE RIVALS AND THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Comedies. By Richard Brinsley Sheridan. S2mo. Paper. 25 cents; cloth. 40 cents. New York. Harper & Bros.

CLASSICAL WRITERS. Edited by John Richard Green. (I.) Milton. By Stouford A. Brooke. 18mo. 188 pages. Cloth. Price, 60 cents. New York: THE HISTORY OF HENRY ESMOND. ESQ. A Novel. By William Makepeace Thackeray. 4to. Paper (Franklin Square Library). New York: Bimetalism: Lecture delivered at Harvard University, May 8, 1870. By Hugh McCulloch. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1879. 33 pages, 12mo. (Economic Monographs, No. 17.) Paper.

preserve our health we should accept the our hodges at all times—and especially in the night—thoroughly dry; not with that dryness which we experience from using an ill-advised hot-air furnace heated to redness, but rather that dryness which comes from a proper hygrometric condition of the atmosphere, which Nature does not always provide, and which may not always be obtained without the application of a proper system of ventilation to our huildings.

G. P. RANDALL.

A CENTENARIAN.

London Lances.

The causes of life and of death are, to some extent, identical. Influences which kill the weak, strengthen the strong, and in the mutual reaction of a perfect constitution and a mode of life free from those lethal influences which no strength of constitution can resist may be found the secret of extreme longevity. The history of centenarians often illustrates this, but it is not often that the conditions of their existence can be accurately known. Not long ago the death was announced, at the age of 102, of the Rev. Canon Beadon, of Stoneham, the particulars of whose life are in this respect of some interest. Born in the year 1777, he succeeded his father in the living of Stoneham in 1812, the living having been held by the two, father and son, for more than 100 years. His ancestors presented examples of moderate, but not extreme longev-ity, his father having died at 80 and his mother at 86. Canon Beadon was probably the last perexamples of moderate, but not extreme longerity, his father having died at 80 and his mother at 86. Canon Beadon was probably the last person living who remembered the Lord George Gordon riots. At the time (1780) he was 3 years of age, and he distinctly recollected having been held up to the window by his nurse to see the soldiers in the streets. His good health was almost uninterrupted; in early manhood be had a slight illness, the exact nature of which is difficultate ascertain, sluce it occurred in the year 1798. He was about five feet nine inches in hight, broad-shouldered and deep-chested, with very long arms and large hands. In early life he possessed great muscular power, which was well indicated by his frame. Even when long past 70 his strength of wrist was remarkable. He was fond of shooting and fishing; the former amusement he kept up till 94, the latter till 88. When middle-acred he could walk out shooting from morning till night, exposed to any amount of cold and wet, and completely knock up many younger men. He seemed quite innervious to the alments to which ordinary men are subjected. He never knew what headsche or rheumatism was. His digestion appeared perfect, and he could eat anything with impunity. He not only ate heartily at every meal, but used often to eat biscuits, etc., between meals. He was a "moderate drinker,"—by no means a total abstainer,—and was to the last extremely fond of sweet things. As he grew older his step became slower, but he never tottered in his gait. To the last his completion was ruddy in tint, never showing the parchment-like appearance so often an accompaniment of extreme old age. His condition remained as in middle age up to his death, neither stouter nor thinner. At 97 he had his first severe illness,—an attack of bronchitis, contracted through going out on a very cold day, and be was never afterwards quite the same. Up to this date he had taken service in his church every Sunday and his three months' duty in Wells Cathedral, his voice continuing distinct and power

"SANITAS." London Times.

A large party of gentlemen, including many medical and scientific men, and several members of the International Telegraph Conference,

visited the works of the Sanitas Co Letenford's Buildings. Three-Cott iane, Bethusi Green, on Friday. The visitors were received by Mr. C. T. Kingzett, F. C. S., and Mr. Zingler, the former explaining by the use of some simple apparatus the processes employed in the manufacture of sanitas. Mr. Kingzett first drew attention to two rows of very large bottles set in wooden vats. These bottles, which are made of a kind of earthenware, and will hold about 100 gallous, are provided with three necks apiece. Through one of these apertures the charge of water, about ninety gallous, is introduced, and at a temperature of 160 deg. Fahrenheit. Turpentine is next poured in until astratum six inches thick is floating on the surface of the water. Through the ing on the surface of the water. Through the second hole a branch pipe descends from an airline of contact between the turpentine and the water. From an air-fan made to rotate rapidly by a steam-engine a continuous blast of hot air is forced along the mains, and this hot air, descending by the branch ploes above mentioned, oxidizes the turpentine, at the same time throwing down some of the oxidized compunds into the water. As the carbovs stand in vats kept full of hot water, an equable temperature is maintained, and the blast of hot air being driven through the liquids inside for 150 or 300 hours, according to the strength of sanitas required, the principles which in combination with oxygen give this product its valuable disinfectant and antiseptic qualifies are all extracted from the turpentine. The third aperture allows the stream of air to escape after passing through the turpentine and water, and, as the heated air carries away a portion of volatilized turpentine, arrangements are made for catching this in a set of condensers. By slaking quicklime with sanitas a disinfectant and deodorizing powder is obtained. During Friday's visit, Mr. Haviland, Medical Officer of Heaith to the Northamptonsbire combination of Senitary Authorities, in mentioning some important advantages which sanitas possessed over other disinfectants, said that, as it was not poisonous, it might be left with safety in the cottages of the poor, and that by its means furniture, linen, and clothing might be disinfected without injury. Mr. Kingzett stated that in the course of a series of experiments directed to prove that growing plants do not give off ozone, but peroxide of hydrogen, a means of producing this powerful antiseptic suggested itself to him, which first made the preparation of an article of commerce containing its occuliar properties a possibility. After performing some experiments with various reagents, Mr. Kingzett banded round various specimens of an intention had been counteracted by the use of sanitas. water. From an air-fan made to rotate rapidly

SEA AND MOUNTAIN AIR. New York Tribune.

This is the time of year when many families eave their homes in the city for the more in rigorating mountain or seashore air, anxious to ing benefit, and still are undecided whether they will go to the mountains or seaside. To such persons the following extract from a recent work by Dr. C. Alberto, a celebrated Italian physician, may be an aid in beloing them to dephysician, may be an aid in beloing them to de-cide: "The marine air," says the Doctor, "pro-cuces the same benefit as that of the mount-ain, but each has a different modus efficiendi; the former acts more forcibly and energetically on the constitution which retains some robust-ness and internal resources to profit by it, while the second acts more gently, with slower effi-cay, being thereby more suitable to the weaker and less excitable organizations. From this im-portant distinction, the conscientious physician. portant distinction, the conscientious physician who takes the safety of his patient much t heart, ought to be able to discriminate whe the alpine or the marine atmosphere is the ter suited to the case he has before him."

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Pulling Weeds-Too Many Varieties of Appless—Packing Apples for Market—Haven, or Bloat—Remedy for Gapes—Surface Ma-ruring and Thin Seeding—Cabbage-Worms Bot-Flies—Curculio and Molasses—Good Pumps—Timely Rains.

Pumps—Timely Rains.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 8.—From this time until the postatoes are ripe there will be an occasional day, when nothing else on the farm calls for attention, that may be devoted to eradicating the large weeds that usually spring up between the rows of potatoes after cultivation has ceased. Of the potato-patches that we have seen during the next few weeks—and they have seen during the past few weeks,-and they have amounted to hundreds,-almost every one or cottonweed growing in more or less abundance. A few minutes would sometimes have sufficed to kill all the weeds there were visible in others they were so numerous that it would have required days. At any rate, these weeds ought not to be permitted to go to seed. Everyone should be pulled up, and then carried out of the field and burned.

TOO MANY VARIETIES.

The conclusion forces itself upon us every year more forcibly that our orchards contain too year more forcibly that our orchards contain too many varieties. It is seldom that any old orchard ripens more than balf-adozen barrels of apples at once,—frequently not one-fifth that number; hence the shipments are uneven and a great deal of poor fruit is put in to fill out the measure. Of poor fruit is put in to fill out the measure. Of the old varieties that are about worthless for market are Early Pennock, Sapson, Yellow In-jestrie, Summer Queen, and many others. Of the early-ripening sorts that have nearly every year been prolitable, there are but two: Red Astrachan and Sops of Wine. Early Har-vest sometimes does well, and occasionally Red June pays. Keswick Codlin still maintains the lead as a cooking apple, but frequently over-bears, and, as the fruit contains juice that is where the it don't make good vinear, hence very thin, it don't make good vinegar, hence the small apples are a total loss.

IN PACKING APPLES POR MARKET, a common mistake is made in not pressing the fruit compactly into the barrels. The jar on the wagon and car settles the fruit, and then, when it is handled, it bruises. We saw the difference between good and poor packing in Chicago, last week, in apples of the same variety picked from adjoining orchards. One commanded 50 cents per barrel more than the other, simply from the way in which they were packed. It is by paying attention to these minor details that the fruit-grower is enabled to save anything.
HOVEN, OR BLOAT.

After the meadows have started to grow a second time it is the custom of many farmers to turn their cattle on them to devour the clover. Sometimes, when the clover is wet, it causes the animals to bloat, and frequently kills them if relief is not afforded. The better way is to prevent the attack, and this may be done by pasturing only white dry, and then but a short time, until the cattle get used to the succulent food.

REMEDY FOR GAPES. REMEDT FOR GAPES.

The following remedy for gapes in chickens we find in the New York Times. Its efficacy is

The following remedy for gapes in chickens we find in the New York Times. Its efficacy is easily tested:

Put a cupful of slaked lime and a few chickens affected with gapes in a paper flour-sack, or any similar receptacle, and give it a good shaking. The object is to cause the chicks to inhale the lime-dust, which either kills the gapeworm, or ejects it by the violent sneezing which is caused. That this method is effective I know by frequent trial.

SURFACE MANURING AND THIN SERDING.

The following, written to the New York Tribuse by Timothy Wilson, of Henry County, Indiana, is very timely:

In the summer of 1878, after mowing a field containing ten acres and ten rods. I scattered over the most of it a light sprinkling of stable-manure, spreading as fast as hauled upon the second growth of clover. The spring of 1877 the field was planted in corn, and yielded a heavy crob. The spring of 1878 flax was sown, and yielded eighteen bushels per acre. The field was then plowed the second week in August, the last week is August harrowed and dragged, and the first week in September three-quarters of a bushel of Fultz wheat was drilled in per acre. The wheat did not appear quite thick enough in the fall and early spring; but, though from the 18th of April to the last of May was very dry, so much so that corn would not come up, the wheat thickened out until it began to locke in many places; over one-half the field was badly lodged and tangled before it was ripe enough to cut. The croo was harvested the 25th and 20th of July, four of five days in advance of the maiority of wheat-fields in this county.

The wheat was thrashed July 7, and yielded 377 bushels and nineteen pounds, or nearly thirty-eight bushels per acre. Owing to the tangled condition of the wheat. I am confident not less than two bushels per acre. Owing to the tangled condition of the wheat. I am confident not less than two bushels per acre were left on the ground. The pest place to put manure is on grass,—not on that which is crooped off to the very ground, b

as much, if not more, if I had sowed haif a hundel justed of three pecks, from the fact that wheat scarcely ever lodges unless it is too thick. This year I shall only sow a half-bushel on part of my ground. Persons who read this must understand, however, that poor land and slovenly filling require more seed to the acre.

ZUROPRAN CARBAGE-BUTTERPLY.

quire more seed to the acre.

RUROPEAN CABBAGE-BUTTERPLY.**

CHERANSE, Ill., Aug. 2.—I find plenty of green worms on my cabbages. What can i do to get rid of the pests, and not spoill my cabbages? Would I be likely to be troubled with them another wear by setting the plants where cabbage had not previously grown?

The worms mentioned are the larve of the rape, or European cabbage-busterfly (*Pieris rape*, Lind.*), and were imported from Europe about 1857. The female butterflies, which deposit the eggs on the cabbage-leaves, have whitishyellow wings, with a black spot on the tip of the fo.e-wing. They may be caught in secon-nets, and then destroyed. The larve leave the plants when they transform; hence, if boards be placed near by, raised a little from the ground, and then examined every four or five days, their numbers may be thinned. Heads that are about destroyed should be burned in order to kill the worms and eggs. But these remedies will not save the present crod. The following remedies are recommended for that purpose, but for their efficacy we cannot vouch: Sprinkle salt brine on the plants, or dry salt when the dew is on. Sait is said to cause the plants to head. Dust the leaves, while wet with dew, with black or red penner. Dust with lime or plaster while leaves are wet.

It will not do to employ any bolsonous substances like Paris-green or hellebore, because enough might be left on the head to poison those eating of it. Planting cabbage at a distance from where the worms had previously existed might be a partial remedy; but the butterflies go a long way to find the proper plant on which to deposit their eggs. All the precautions possible would not, however, keep the worms away if a neighbor permitted them to breed.

away if a neighbor permitted them to breed.

BOT-FILES

trouble horses and coits at this season. A very little care will prevent them from noing much harm. A moment will suffice to catch the flies when they come around to deposit ergs; end a washing with kerosene will, we believe, destroy the vitality of such nits as adhere to the animal's legs. A little prevention, in this respect, will be worth a great deal of cure.

animal's legs. A little brevention, in this respect, will be worth a great deal of cure.

CURCULIO AND MOLASSES.

The following extract from an exchange gives what purports to be a preventive for the curculio destroying plums and peaches:

Corn-cobs dipped into molasses, and suspended from limbs in the plum-trees, have saved mony a crop of plums for a Moreland farmer. He has done this for many years with success. The curculio will lay his brood into the sweetened corn-coh instead of the plums. From six to twelve prepared corn-cobs are sufficient for an ordinary-sized tree.

The writer of the above evidently knows very little about the habits of the curculio. The male does not deposit ergs, and none but a male curculio would be such a fool as to deposit ergs in a corn-cob,—a female curculio would have too much sense. But it is just such wisdom as the above that is doled out to the readers of a majority of country pewspaters, especially those that use the "patent insides."

are an essential thing to have in every well; but a great deal of complaint exists, that a large proportion of the pumps usually sold farmers are of little value. A great deal of trouble doubtless arises from faulty putting together, instead of faulty construction. One serious fault, however, is in not putting the pump down toward the bottom of the well. Water is easier lifted by the pump than by displacement of the armosphere, or by suction. In deep wells or those over thirty feet, it becomes almost necessary to have the plumper near the bottom. An iron pump is always preferable for deep wells for stock purposes; but the iron sometimes imparts a disagreeable taste to the water, which some people who drink water do not like. Dealers usually charge an outrageous price for tropumps, but good ones may be furnished for \$6, and pipe for 10 cents per foot. GOOD PUMPS

have this week visited Central Illinois, and insure us the largest corn-crob ever grown. Late potatoes have also been greativ benefited, and will yield well. Farmers can now plow ground for wheat, and also turn under the burrs, with case. A large share of the wheat has been thrashed, and a great deal of it has already been sold. Oats are being stacked and thrashed, and in a few more days the shocks will have entirely disappeared from the fields.

Rubal Jr. TIMELY BAINS

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

So-Called Windgalls - Knuckting Over -Spavin and Ringbook. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The following comes from

CRICAGO, Aug. 8.—The following comes from Freeport, Ill., under date of Aug. 3:

"Verzennaran": Do veterinarians consider that anything can be done to cure or stop the growth of so-called puffs on horses! I have a good mare, on the hind leg of which, above the ankle, I lately observed commencing a soft enlargement. If you have any suggestions to offer I will be pleased to receive them through the columns of The Tribune.

Assect.—Those puffs, commonly called windgells, consist of a morbid examples of the galls, consist of a morbid expansion of the sheaths, or synovial membranes, of the flexor

tendons, and are a very common occurrence in horses used for travel, or constant work on hard roads, but especially on payed streets. The windgalls, if not very large, or newly inflamed, do not cause any lamenes, but can be removed only if the causes—fast driving, and constant work on hard roads, particularly under the saddle—are removed first. As long as those windgalls are new, or of recent origin, it is often sufficient to make frequent applications of cold water, or of other cooling and astringent lotions. When older, bandaging is often attended with good results. A cure may also be effected by repeated appli-A cure may also be effected by repeated cations of lodine preparations,—either in form of tincture of iodine, or of lodine dissolvel in or windgalls, are usually not interfered with, because the same produce but very seldom any

cod-liver oil. As a rule, however, such pulls, or windgalls, are usually not interfered with, because the same produce but very seldom any lameness, and are, even after being successfully removed, almost sure to return as soon as the causes are acting again. If the "puffs" of your mare are not of recent origin, and are without any symptoms of inflammation, and if, at the same time, you may open them by means of a fine trocar, and inject some tincture of iodine. After the operation a bundage has to be applied, and the further treatment must be anti-phologistic. Such an operation, however, is advisable only if the galls are so large as to constitute a bad eyesore, and are, at the same time, without any active inflammation.

WEAK PASTERN-JOINTS.

SALINA, Ill.. Aug. 4.—"VETERINABIAN": Can you tell me what is the matter with my horse, and what will cure him? The difficulty appears to be in the fetlock-joints of the hind legs. He stands with the joints thoped forward, much in the position a horse holds his leg when resting it. When walking the joints assume a natural position. He is not lame now, but I presume he would become so in time if not helped. Please answer through The Thisunx, and colige R. H. Hawker.

Answer,—Your horse knuckles over while standing in the stable, because the ligaments of the pastern-joints have become relaxed, and because he desires to relieve the tendons and ligaments by shifting some of the weight of the body, normally supported by the latter, upon the bones. Hard work, faulty mechanical proportions, and a lax constitution in general, may be considered as the primary causes. Such a knuckling over very seldom results in actual lameness. A proper paring of the hoof—that is, paring the same in such a way as to throw proportionately more weight upon the bones than upon the tendons and ligaments—and a run at pasture for several weeks constitute the best remedy. It the horse cannot have the liberty of the pasture, but so bliged to work, and mast be keed in the stable, a good deal may be accompi

Give attention at once to anything symptoms of cholera-morous, diarrhea, or any bowel-copiant, or using promptly Dr. Jaynes Carmina Balsam, and you will avoid much suffering and little danger. The reputation of this reddicine been catablished by its mark, and it is now as

for which they meet every Wednesday. Bart

THE GRACE OF A DEPARTED DAY.

Alas! all good times become only memories tlast, and so it is with one day at Squantum

we can never forget the varied pleasure of that ime. The sail, all too short, down the bay, the

cordial welcome when we arrived, the walk about the picturesque grounds, the hour in the bowling-affey, where the grace of our lady rivals in the game, and the charming way they had of rolling the balls, first off one side and then off the other of the alley, leaving the pins untouched, made us almost ashamed of our rough macchine ten strikes and

masculine ten-strikes and spares, the game of billiards, and then the dinners! The fish! the clams! how can we but sigh when we think of them, and the pity poor Adam if helett Paradise with the regret and longing to return that filled our hearts as we left Squantum. PERCY.

ENCIRCLED BY FLAMES.

A Sharp County, Ark., Man Who Has Caught Aftre and Is Illuminating the Country.

Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

Information reaches us that the Sharp County
"fire man" is still burning. This affair is, indeed, very wonderful,—wonderful in two respects,—wonderful if true and wonderful if not

true. Wonderful in the not true sense because

people of Sharp County, some of them, believe the story. At night, so the story goes, the man

the story. At night, so the story goes, the man resembles a moving fliumination. His nose is as a taper, and his eyes as red lanterns. Several nights ago he appeared to a party of fishermen. Coming up suddenly, accompanied by a glare and fearfully-fickering lights that flared with the wind, he awakened the most augmented terror. He did not speak, but stood glaring at the men, and when they ran away he followed them.

at the men, and when they ran away he followed them.

A history of the man, as near as can be obtained, says that several years ago he was a weil-to-do farmer. Though a kind-hearted man, he was exceedingly profane, and was never at loss for an oath. A protracted religious meeting was sprung at a school-house in his neighborhood. His wife, a very religious woman, persisted in attending, and hights, when she came home, her hish ind would hear nothing else but the bright way in which some neighbor came through, or how devout Brother Perkins had proved himself. The man argued with his wife, and told her that there was no Christ, no God, no Devil. "Look," said he, "into the Christ matter. The Testament says that at the crucifixion of Jesus the world grew suddenly dark and the earth shook. The Grecian and Roman astronomers of those days were learned. Why did they not transmit accounts of such a remarkable phenomenon?" His wife, "simple-minded and unread," did not attempt to answer his argument, but with that hearteries is fait of an Olio home continued

wire, "simple-minded and unread," did not attempt to answer his argument, but with that characteristic faith of an Olin heus, continued to nightly sit within the sound of the Gospel. The man—Hamilia his name, which fact should have been mentioned before—gradually lost his reason, and wow that if his wife did not quit attending church he would burn down the building. This threat, though made passion—tally we more than the statement declaration. One

As they reach through the darkness of "He is dying, dying, dying— Come on the wings of light!"

The intiliation of laughter
Next falls upon my_ear,
And a burst of mad mirth after,
Like the sound of a distant cheer.
And what is the gleeful story
That the round wire spreads afar?
Our Nine is crowned with glory—
Hip, hip, hip, hurah?

Oh! what are the wires relating,
Moruing, and noon, and night?
"The market is fluctuating?"
"Report of the Senate-fight:"
"Cashier S— a defaulter?"
"Arrest a man named Brown?"
"Jones died to-day by the halter."

"Arcest a man named Brown!"

"Jones died to-day by the halter!"

"Waest went sundenly down!"

"Dead!" "Born!" "Going!" "Coming!"

"Dead!" "Born!" "Frees!"

Singing, and sobbing, and humming

Over the telegraph-wires.

ELLA WHEELER.

SUMMER SAUNTERINGS

At Various Watering-Places, from Broad Wisconsin to Narrow Rhode Island.

The Week at Waukesha .-- Camping, Fishing, and Lawn Sports--New Comers.

Along the Shores and on the Bright Waters of Lake Geneva-Tent Life.

Devil's Lake--An Inviting Place with a Bad-Sounding Patronymic.

The Social and Gastronomic Inducements to a Day's Sojourn at

Where Fun, and Fish, and Clams Bound Out the Joys of Life.

WAUERSHA, Aug. 7.—Several of the religious papers, following the fashion of the other learned professions, are taking a vacation. And why not; if the minister, lawyer, teacher, and all the other brain-workers need to vegetate for a season,—and we grant that they do,—why not the editor and his array of assistants and itributors? It was long ago conceded that porations have no souls to save, but have they no bodies to recreate? And yet it would eas for a week. We are so accustomed to our orning or evening dram of newspaper spirit hat life would seem a blank without the mental to fill the cap; it must be of the right political or, be flavored with truth, spiced with wit. nd withal served with dispatch. Several time oubled. Think of Memphis and her tri-weekly nalf-sheet! People here sit about on hotel os and lounge under trees in the most help-manner for an hour after dinner, waiting

for the mail, and if the train is a few minutes inte, as has been twice the case this week, they crowd the Post-Office, and selze the papers from the newsboys as if they would devour boy, journal, and all. On Sundays each newsdealer has his special messenger to bring the papers from town as fast as a swift horse can carry him, and the one who gets here first sells his papers in no time at 10 cents each.

A party from the village, comprising the Streets, Kendricks, Porters, Colvers, and others, have gone camping. Warned by the experience of last year at Pewaukee Lake, they have gone to Nagawicks, and pitched their tents on the father side of the lake, where it will not be so convenient for their acores of friends to visit them just before dinner and stay till after supper. But we understand that they have gone prepared for all emergencies, taking large stores of provisions and extra help, and doubtless all who seek out "Old Camp Comfort" will be hospitably entertained. Good luck to the campers!

Fishing is fine at Pewaukee if you happen to

will be hospitably entertained. Good luck to the campers!

Fishing is fine at Pewaukee if you happen to throw your line in the right place.

The steamer that has been industriously scraping its way from the upper dam to White Rock Spring has disappeared; it neither stuck in the mud nor sunk beneath the illy-bads, but went off in sections by rail,—like a-well-regulated city family to its country cousins in summer time,—because it could not afford to stay.

Village archery clubs languish. Too many things at twilight interfere with shooting, and an accident to a little boy who was picking up the arrows one night has dampened the ardor, and rather put the sport in bad repute. In the nuch-battered face of a target looks out from bout every other farm-yard.

agent must be a successful rival to the light-ning-rod man in his persuasive proclivities. The mills seem to be of Western manufacture, and bear the names of Batavia, Beloit, Delavan, Springfield. A successful farmer said the other day that in selecting land again be should choose that which had no streams running through it, and have a wind-mill to pump water for his stock instead. The creeks involved much waste land, and are never in that part of the farm where they are wanted. The Glen Spring has a fine wind-mill, and one is in use in the Fountain-House grounds.

grounds.

A party of serenaders—Mrs. Gibbs, Miss Gove, and Messrs. Hughes and Doane—made the moonlight musical a few nights ago.

Mrs. Gibbs' annual concert occurs soon; they are quite popular, and one of the features of the summer-snason.

A concert by the guests at the Fountain house is to be given in the parlors next Saturday night for the benefit of the yellow-fever sufferers.

sufferers.

Two Bavarian min-trels, with cornet and obcoolo, have made themselves a nuisance on the streets of late.

The owner of the Hygeia Spring is lowering it and pumping out the water with a couple of powerful steam-engines. There is no diminution in the flow of the neighboring springs in consequence. A large reservoir must lie somewhere beneath the neighboring hills to supply all this.

all this.

The Silurian grounds have been improved this year, and are much frequented morning and evening. Mr. Smeaton has carefully tended the flowers, trimmed his bedges, and scattered a number of pretty rustic baskets about the lawn. He has placed comfortable chairs near the spring, and thus extended a silent but cordial invitation to visitors.

and thus extended a silent but cordial invitation to visitors.

The Cornet Band continues to call the people to Bethesda each Saturday night. Last week there seemed to be more in the grounds than ever before; every driv; was filled with carriages that could only move at a snail's pace and in one direction. The evening was enchanting and the music fine. The shade is too dense and the people too many to study faces and costumes, but on a sunny inorning at Bethesda, with the disguise of fancy-work that requires only the fingurs, or from behind the screen of a newspaper, that, like Senator Conkling when listening to a speech that he affects to ignore, the owner never turus, people look at one another, take in all the pretty costumes, and mentally assign the wearers thereof to, this or that stratum of society, with the inthitive instinct that is said to be peculiarly feminine.

Here is a comfortable-looking couple. The gentleman wears a duster to protect his black broadcloth and immaculate linen; reads his paper and stps his glass of water. The lady is in the richest of black silk street suits, with gold everghasses and gray puffs. They are from the East.

The party riding by in a handsome carriage,

with showy livery, are said to be wealthy Californians.

The group at their ease out there on the grass must be from the South,—one could tell it from their graceful, happy nerligence, even if "right smart," and "where at" did not occasionally float out from their conversation. The ladies all wear cripoline; their airy lawns with endless ruffes, lace trimmed and fluted, are just as some colored "mammy" did them up. They will not be so crisp and bewitching after they have gone through a Northern laundry.

The young ladies in cheese-cloth dresses trimmed with handsome handkerchiefs—what a fashion l—and with manners a trifle loud, are probably from Chicago. Excuse us; but so also are those gentlemen discussing the necessity of another hotel or an addition to the Franklin House. They came last evening, have seen the different springs, taken in the possibilities of the place, and conclude that there is a future for Waukesha.

The chuldren in jampty sailor or highland.

ace, and conclude that there is a future for aukesba. The children in jaunty sailor or highland its, or white dresses with lashes and stockers of pink, blue, and cardinal, skip along the liks and play about the pool like little fairies, slie their nurses watch them and "mind the bies," their still younger brothers and sisters, use pudgy little specimens of humanity that contently in their carriages, blinking at their its. This is the children's paradise. They we healthy and strong, with full liberty to ap out of doors in the pure air and sunshipe, it has rained all about us, but for refreshing overs have resched the village. The streets very dusty; farmers have fine weather for weating. Now the corn and potatoes need a badity.

expect to hear soon of his appointment as Su-perfatendent.

The Mansion House hop is to be given on Fri-

The Mansion-House hop is to be given on Friday night.

Gea. Sherwood, of Ohio, is spending his fourth season here.

J. J. Jackson, United States Judge, and Judge Camden, of West Virginia, are at the Mansion House.

Mr. Orville Tyler, for many years a resident of this place, and widely known and respected, died last night.

As noted in these columns last week, the Rev. Robert Boyd, D. D., the pastor of the Baptist church here, died on the 31st of July. The thousands who have heard nim preach, or visited him in his sick-room, and the many more who have known him through his writings, will be saddened to learn of his death, but it is a sorrow hot unmingled with thankfulness that his sufferings are ended. The story of his wonderful life may be hereafter read by his friends in his own words; it can only be outlined here. Dr. Boyd was born in Scotland in 1816, and unherited the logic, large-heartedness, and strong

ful life may be hereafter read by his frien is in his own words; it can only be outlined nere. Dr. Boyd was born in Scotland in 1816, and inberited the logic, large-beartedness, and strong common sense of his native land. He was for a time a student under Dr. Chalmers. In 1843 he came to America and settled in Canada, where he was very carnest in the temperance work, and had two or three successful pastorates, the longest being at London. In 1855 he went to Chicago, where he founded the Edina Piace Baptist Church, and drew and beid targe congregations. After seven years, through excessive labors, his health began to fall, and, in 1864, he came to Waukesha, and, became the pastor of the Baptist church, preaching as long as he could be carried to the pulpit. Finally, his disease—paralysis of the lower limbs—gained such bold on him that he was confined to his room and then to his bed, where he has lain for twelve years, a patient, cheerful, even joyful, sufferer. This long waiting-time has been one of rich service to the Master whom he delighted to honor. Hundreds have sought and found comfort and help at his bedside; he has been the wise counselor of the church that retained him as their pastor until the day of his death; and through his writings he has reached thousands. "None but Christ," and "Glad Tidings" are his best-known works. Several years since, the disease that slowly gained forbade continued dictation, and he closed the manuscript of his autobiography, knowing it would be bis last work. With increasing bodity infirmity, and great domestic bereavements, his Caristian courage never wavered, and his faith and love in Christ grew brighter and brighter to the end. The funeral took place on Saturday at the Baptist Church. Sunday evening the other churches were closed, and a deeply impressive memoral service was held at the same place. A sheaf of wheat and sickle were among the beautiful floral emblems.

The motto, "None but Christ," above the pulpit, silently spoke the spirit of their loved past or this sor

Tidings," during his meetings more than any other book beside the Bible. In Great Britain over 50,000 copies were sold, and it has also been translated into German.

The Rev. Mr. Roberts, a former minister here,

The Rev. Mr. Roberts, a former minister here, paid a touching tribute to the man whom he had loved and revered as a father. The Rev. C. L. Thompson, D. D., of Pittsburg, spoke of his large love for his friends, and, as a member of his family, thanked the church and community for the many expressions of love and thought-rulness during his long illness. He then pointed the people from the saint-like life to the Christ that was its inspiration. Q. Q.

LAKE GENEVA.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., Aug. 7.—The boom continues at this famous summer-resort, and the success of the season, which is now at its hight, is daily astonishing the oldest visitors. watering-place is unprecedented, and every hotel, boarding-bouse, cabin, cottage, and tent is comfortably filled, and

and tent is comfortably filled, and some of them fairly overflowing with strangers. Regular trains are crowded with passengers arriving here, and excursions, stages, and private conveyances are bringing hither loads of tourists from all directions.

Lake Geneva is delightfully adapted to camp life and it is here that this manner of summer. raping its way from the upper dam to White cox Spring has disappeared; it neither stuck the mud nor sunk beneath the lily-bads, but not off in sections by rail,—like a-well-regulated to fin sections by rail,—like a-well-regulated to gamp life, and it is here that this manner of summer fime,—because it could not afford to stay. Village archery clubs languish. Too many ings at twilight interfere with shooting, and accident to a little boy who was bicking uper a carrows one night has dampened the ardor, d rather put the sport in bad repute. In the not-battered face of a target looks out from out every other farm-yard.

One notices, in riding about, too, the large maker of windmills that have been put up by more d windmills that have been put up by more during the last year. The windmill entering the last year. The windmill entering the last year. The windmill entering the last year of the south shore. Here nine large wallents are pitched in a group on a pleasant lawn adjoining the forest and immediately on the lake shore; great oaks here and there affording grateful shade, a pier where the steamer Blanche makes landmings, and the substituted that this manner of summer ing is enjoyed to its fullest extent. The lake-shore for a thirty miles' circuit is dotted at frequent intervals with camps, the striped and white tests peering cheerfully through the lax-uriant foliage on the water's edge. Among the most successful of all the private conveyances is delightfully adapted to camp life, and it is here that this manner of summer ing is enjoyed to its fullest extent. The lake-shore for a thirty miles' circuit is dotted at frequent intervals with camps, the striped and white tests peering cheerfully through the lax-uriant foliage on the water's edge. Among the most successful of all the private conveyances is delightfully adapted to camp life, and it is here that this manner of summer ing is enjoyed to its fullest extent. The lake-shore that this manner of summer ing is enjoyed to its fullest extent. The lake-shore that th

where the sicemes believe making up a scene of rare and picturesque beauty. One tent is used for a common dining-room, another for a kitchen, the remainder for dormatories and lounging rooms. The kitchen-tent is noticeable for its complete appointments and its air of extreme neatness. With a superb bill-of-fare, with good shing, boating, delictiful bathing, pleasant walks, firting, music, dancing, lounging, swinging in the hammocks, croquet, archery, quoits, and an unending round of pleasure and sport, combined with health and the greatest freedom from the ordinary conventionalities of city life, is it say wonder that the Chicago people rush out here and crowd the tents to the number of seventy or more every Sunday? The ladles—the wives and sweethearts, he sisters, and the cousins, and the anns—retain possession of the camp during the week, perhaps five or six davs, and from Saturday to Monday the gentlemen reasain, accumulating such a stock of health as will brace them up sufficiently to brave the battle with the bulls and bears in the bot and dusty city. A soirce dansante is is given frequently, that of Saturday evening last having been the most elegant of the scanon. The dining-tent was cleared and the merry campers joined in the mazy waltz to the inspiring strains of Marc Sherwood's orguinente and an "orchestra" from the village. The Bon Ami Camp is composed of people from Chicago, Judge Mason B. Loomis being Fresident, and Marc Sherwood Secretary.

The Dundee Camp is located just east of Kare's Park, and boasts of six tents neley varranged along a very beautiful beach. The party is composed of and Marc Sherwood Secretary.

The Bundee Camp is located just east of Kare's Park, and boasts of six tents neley varranged along a very beautiful beach. The party is composed of the factory and Farm Camp is seen adjoining Kaye's Park on the west, and is composed of two large tents occupied by the editors of the Factory and Farm Camp is seen adjoining Kaye's Park on the west, and is composed of works the composed of w

DEVIL'S LAKE. DEVIL'S LAKE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DEVIL'S LAKE, Wiss, Aug. 6.—My name is Thomas Scratchit, and I am a married man. The family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Scratchit, and one little female pappoose 3/2 years old. I am bookkeeper for the firm of Steele, Little & Keep, who are doing business in Chicago, on the East Side. My salary is small, for the reason that Steele, Little & Keep do not believe in "paying out all the profits of their business to their employes" in the shape of wares, and, consequently, our housekeeping is a very simple and inexpensive arrangement, in which it is contrived to get as nuch as we can for as little as we can,—the

much as we can for as little as we can,—the Steele, Little & Keep method of doing business, as ou will observe.

The other day our Norwegian girl-of-alf-work, ged 16, of bionde hair and slender forio, got word that her father, who lives a short distance from the city, was sick, and she was requested to hasten to his bedside at once, to which demand upon her childish affection she at once boursed. Now, my wife thought that Annie Marie would only be gone a few days in all srobability, and that rather than break is a new girl she would undertake the job of running the domestic machine on Calumet avenue herself,—cetting breakfast and tea at home, and I could lunch at a restaurant down-town. I heard the suggestion with feelings akin to despair: but, knowing from experience that "when a woman will she will, and there's an end on't," I said but little. I merely suggested that the vane on the top of the Palmer House showed a persistent and unmistskable determination to point to the southwest, where all the hot weather originates, and gently hinted that the thermometer was gradually approaching the nineties, where it seemed bent on taking its summer vacation like the rest of the lazy folks. But my wife said that she was feeling very well lately,—in fact, now that she thought of it, she did not remember feeling as well any summer since we were married. And then she clinched her siguinents, as she generally does, by reminding me how poor we were and how necessary it was for us to economize in every possible direction.

It was on the third or fourth day atter our bired girl had zone home—I don't know exactly which, but I give my wife the benefit of the

necessary it was for us to economize in every possible direction.

It was on the third or fourth day after our bired girl had gone home—I don't know exactly which, but I give my wife the benefit of the doubt—that the domestic star arrived at its culminating point. Like the loving and thought full husband that I am, I had noticed that my wife began to look jaded and careworn, and had lost some of the buoyancy of spirit which usually characterized her when everything was going as merry as a marriage-bell. So, after a good deal of discussion, it was finally determined that we would go into the country for a brief respite, and Devil's Lake was the place of resort fixed upon.

I need occupy but little space in a description of our trip bither. Devil's Lake is on the Northwestern Railway, in Sauk County, Wisconsin, 175 miles from Chicago. You leave Chicago at 10 a. m., take diuner at Howard, and arrive at your destination about tea time. The route penetrates the famous Rock River Vulley,—one of the fisest agricultural districts in the West,—and you get a charming view of Madison, the Capital of the State, with its elegant public buildings and its beautifuland picturesque lakes that mi-ror back its charms. If you want to associate with fine company, don't come here, or, if you wish to show your good clothes, this is no place for you; but, if you are simply seeking a little rest and recuperation, then I advise you by all means to come. At the Cliff House, you will find neatness and repose,—good, wholesome, country lood, pleasantly served and well cooked. There are always from thirty to a hundred people in the house, and card and dancing parties can always be improvised for the benefit of whom it may concern, when the evenings drag heavily. The little steamer makes the tour of the lake, about six miles in distance, twice or thrice a day, according to the requirements of the guests at the hotel, or one can take one of the numerous small boats, and row and fish to his heart's content. Two trains a day pass and repass with o sit in the shade, and a first-class hotel to fur-ish the rations, a man ought to be as happy as big sunflower, and rest upon the social sea As idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean.

Or more correctly, as Cowper had it—
'Tis pleasant through the loopholes of retreat
To peep at such a world. To peep at such a world.

But with all your laziness, and idleness, and disinclination to work or think, you cannot make a visit to such a novel place, so suggestive to the scientific man, the botanist, and geologist, without wishing you were as deep in Nature's secrets as Newton, or Humsoldt, or Thorou. At least the most indifferent person cannot look about him from the top of one of these high cliffs and not exclaim with Pope: Protty! in amber to observe the forms
Of hairs, or straws, or dirt, or grubs, or worms!
The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare,
But wonder how the devil they got there.

LYING IN A ROCKY, RAGGED PRAME,

three miles long and a mile wide on an average, fifty and often 100 feet in depth.

LYING IN A ROCKY. RAGED FRANK, whose peaks rise to a perpendicular altitude in some phases of 500 and 600 feet above the level of the lates and more than 1,100 and 600 feet above the level of Lake Michigan. The life is take a divided in the dividing ridge in Wisconsin, where the waters can southward to the Missessipol, through the Wisconsin River and its tributaries, or northerly to Lake Michigan through the Example of the Fox and Lake Winnebago.

Geologists mention many interesting facts connected with this region, one of which is that the valleys of the Upper Fox and the Lower Wisconsin are one continuous valler, and that at one period, no one knows how far back, the whole Fox, Wolf, and Lake Winnebago region of country was drained southward by a great river. "The whole iength of this valler, asy Fox Chamberlain, "bears testimony to the former presence of a great river. The identity of the Fox and Wisconsin valleys is still further shown by the fact that they constitute one continuous channel of erasion through the same geological formation." It is also shown that the Wisconsin River once had its course through the same geological formation." It is also shown that the Wisconsin River once had its course through the Baraboo quartzite ranges, and near to each other. The Wisconsin walleys is still further shown by the fact that they constitute one continuous channel of erasion through the same geological formation." It is also shown that the Wisconsin River once had its course through the Baraboo quartzite ranges, and near to each other. The Wisconsin walleys is still further shown by the fact that they constitute one continuous channel of erasion through the same geological formation." It is also shown that the Wisconsin River once had its course through the same geological formation. The fact that they only the fact that they constitute the proposed has point at which the fox and Wisconsin River once had its course through the

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
SQUANTUM, R. I., Aug. 7.—Every one knows Newport, all have beard of Rocky Point, bu only the favored few know the charms, the jovs of Squantum. It was my good fortune not long ago, to be introduced to this levels spot, spending the day within its borders, and partaking of one of its famous dinners. Squantum is the name of a peninsula three acres in extent on the east side of Providence River, two or three miles from the city. It is owned by three miles from the city. It is owned by club of gentlemen, called the Squantum Club, who bought the place, for the purpose of having served to them, each week, a clam-bake, after the most approved methods, and in a style pos-sible only in Rhode Island. Four times in the summer they invite their wives and lady friends to spend a Saturday at Squantum, and often entertain, on these days, over 200 guests. Cars or

tertain, on these days, over 200 guests. Cars or boat will take you from the city to Squantum. As you enter the grounds, a winding path leads or you past green lawns, and blooming beds of flowers, to the reception-room of the Club, which is built on the highest part of the grounds. There you find a lunch of crackers, doughnuts, and cheese, with claret punch,—or lemonade, if you are strictly temperate,—with which you may refresh the inner man. Out of this reception-room opens a beautiful plazza, commanding an extensive view of the river and bay. Over the reception-room is a hall for dancing, and here you can often see one of the oldest members of the Club—an old gentleman, whose hair is silver, but whose legs are young—dance a hornoipe with a grace and seriousness that would do credit to Mr. Turveyorop himself. In other parts of the grounds are card-rooms, bowling-alleys, billiard-rooms, and last, but not least, the kitchen and dinang-hall, where the dinners are cooked and served.

The DAY's DINNERS.

The bill of fare for the first dinner, as it is called, and which is served at 1 o'clock, is clam chowder, fish chowder, baked fish, fried fish, clam fritters, rolls, fried potatoes, cacumbers, onions, and, for dessert, water-melon and Indian building with cream. At 40 clock the bake is served, and now you have nothing but the roasted clams, with lobsters baked in the hesp, and a cup of coffee afterwards to help digest the delictous meal. Words fail to give any idea of the exquisite flavor of a clam hot from the stones on which it has been steamed beneath the fractant scawend; the more you eat the more vour appetits for them increases, and you shudder afterwards at your own gluttony, when you see the pike of shells beside your plate, unanswerable proofs of the quantity you have devoured.

SQUANTUM CLUS

has 150 members, and they chose this name because it expresses most clearly the object

lett, in his Dictionary of Americanisms, defines the word as follows:

The name of a species of run known to the Nantacket folks. A party of neighbors go to some resort on the seashore, for the day, where they said fish, dig clams, talk, langh, sing, dance, bathe, cat, and have a general good time. The food is baked clams, chowder, and run. No one is admitted to the sacred circle who will take offense at a joke, and every one is expected to do his part towards creating a general laugh. Any man who speaks of business affairs (excepting matrimony) is immediately reproved, and on a second offense publicly chastised. A New Deal--Clinching the Shorts -- How to Make a Market

Slender Chances of Profit for a Prophet --- Bearish Tricks and Their Success.

Mud and Manipulation...The Theatres Versus the Tivoli - Kalloch's Clap-Trap.

diately reproved, and on a second offense publicly chastised.

This description gives a very good impression of the way time passes at Squantum. Care is thrown to the winds, the troubles and annoyances of the world are forgotten, smiles are on every face, and clams in every mouth, and, as a natural consequence, calm satisfaction reigns over all. When famous men honor Rhode Island with their presence, one of the greatest compliments offered them is an invitation to Squantum. So benignant are its influences, with such benevolence does it fill all hearts, that Gen. Burnside, in the United States Senate last winter, prescribed a visit there as a certain cure for all political differences, and urged that nothing should be decided on certain questions then before that august body until the Committee appointed to investigate the matter had spent a day at Squantum. Gen. Burnside knew whereof he spoke, as he is a member of the Club, and has often taken the medicine he advised for others.

THE GRACE OF A DEPARTED DAY. San Francisco, July 27.—To those at a disance it may seem a very small matter whether morning or not, but to the world of San Fran isco the appearance of the Bonanza King downtown at 9:15 a.m. yesterday was a fact full of significance. The Board sessions closing be-tween 13 and 1 o'clock on Saturdays, Mr. Flood usually leaves town on Friday evening and troubles his mind no more about business until was good cause for his appearance in the Nevada Block office. The week had been a terrible one for marginal-holders. The journals hith-erto renowned for their haleyon views on stocks and their encouragement to the public to hold on, had become most outrageously bearish in sentiment. They plainly told their readers that mine-managers were swindling them out of assessment-moneps, and that there were "more to follow"; they hinted that every ittle recovery in the market was a mere device to catch shorts, and they insinuated that unless something were very, very speedily shown up in the North-End mines, some terrible calamity must follow on the stock market. In other words, they worked upon weak-kneed operators feelings to a most alarming extent. On Tues-day evening stocks looked so "sick" that alday evening stocks looked so "sick" that almost every broker in town sent round polite requests to his customers for "more mud." As a natural consequence, Wednesday's market was as panicky on stocks here as the previous Friday had been on wheat and provisions in your city. The brokers had to perform any amount of selling out, and, to show the state of feeling existing, I may mention that one man informed me he had only got \$4.50 a share for his Chollar at the Pacific Board, although the lowest quotation for the stock on the big Board was \$6. At the brokers' executive session, held on that day, they

RESOLVED ON QUITTING THE BOARD ROOM and ceasing all business fifteen minutes after the close of each session, as there was not enough business to warrant their knocking off each other's hats and throwing paper pellets at one another for an hour after Caller Cott had vo-ciferated "Board's adjourned." That after-noon, and up to Taursday noon, it seemed as if ciferated "Board's adjourned." That afternoon, and up to Taursday noon, it seemed as if the worst were over, but on Thursday afternoon the market got and her scare and things looked so abominably blue at 4 o'clock that day that every one expected a Biack Friday to follow. Onlir closed that evening at \$30, and the next morning the "boys" in othe Pecific Board—which meets about twelve minutes earlier than the San Francisco Board—were talking about \$25 and \$26 for the stock. When the big Board, however, opened, Ophir—the first stock called—was strong as Samson at \$29.75, and as soon as Union Consolidated—which had closed the night before at \$25.50—was offered at \$25, the failen king-pin of the market found so many takers that in a few minutes it was up to \$20.25, with the shorts imploring holders to let them have a little more at that. The ex-bull organ, published a few hours later, hinted that another \$2 assessment on Union was a matter of imperative necessity, and also that the fifteen minute adjournment-rule had been adopted in the interest of the bulls! But these little innuendoes didn't "scare worth a cent" with the public, who speedily got hold of the pretty-well-au henticated rumor that rich ore had been struck in the winze below the 2,200 level of Union, and that confidential men at \$5 a day had replaced the ordinary \$4 a day miners. This news was tolerably well known late on Friday evening, and on Saturday morning everybody knew that rather than allow stocks to be This news was tolerably well known late on Friday evening, and on Saturday morning everybody knew that rather than allow stocks to be further manupulated by wreckers, the mine managers had decided to pay the fines on next visiting day and not admit any of the so-called "experts" into the mines. It may, therefore, be understood that Mr. Flood's movements should have been watched that morning with a certain amount of curiosity, and his appearance on the street was at once interpreted is betokening that the North Consolidated Virginia shaft, which he had bought on behalf of the Union, Mexican, and derra Nevada Mining Companies, had yielded as excellent results as he had anticipated. It was known that he had encouraged his friends

was known that he had encouraged his friends to

NOLD ON TO THEIR NORTH-END STOCKS,
although he had acknowledged that, with the scary feeling among the public, Union might ensity fall to \$20 a snare.

It will be recollected that "East Ledge" Crossman's boar-letter, accompanied by diagrams, which appeared in the New York Graphic of the 15th inst., and which frightened scores of Gothamites and New Englanders into selling, commenced: "It is a very bad case, and I expect to fill my shorts in Sierra Nevada and Union before Nov. I for \$15 per share." Possibly Mr. Crossman may be right, but those who, like him, are short on the stock looked terribly crestfallen yesterday morning as they saw Union mount steadily and persistently in the big Board from \$30 to \$53, and Sierra Nevada from \$34 to \$37. His theory that there was nothing in either mine looked wonderfully pretty on paper Thursday afternoon; but subsequent events have led some of the bears who sold stock at \$26 and covered at \$33 to remark irreverently that they don't want any more James H. Crossman in theirs. Every other stock on the list recovered in sympathy, and people forgot all at once that the pumps in the flooded mines "wouldn't work," and also that the reported ore bodies in Alta and Benton were all moonshine. It certainly looks as though a more or less "booming" market might now be looked for. The depression which always preludes a big market has served during the last few weeks to weed out the bulk of those small holders whose stock, considerable in the aggregate, is apt to hinder insiders from making things lively for the bears. The moneral ways set in circulation after a moderately good harvest is now available, and, with all the talk about people being poor, and about the population of San Francisco having failen off 3,000 since last year, there is still quite enough coin in this city and State to make a market whenever developments warrant it. The time for these developments warrant it. The time for these developments in the mines seems to have ar

Over the telegraph-wires.

The Sprague Lawsuit Decided in the Interest of the Creditors of the Corporation.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 4.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Knowles read the decision of Justices Lowell and Fox in the suits of William S. Hoyt and Charles G. Francklyn vs. Zacharian Chaffee, trustee for the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, in favor of the defendants. The petitioners are the grandchildren of the late William Sprague, Sr., and claim that the property of the above corporation, now held by Mr. Chaffee under the trust final for the benefit of the creditors, has been misapplied, and should be divided among the heirs of the late junior partner of the original firm. Just before his death, William Sprague, Sr., took his sons and nephow into partnership, and when he died the remaining partners carried on the Jusiness until papers of corporation, and when he died the remaining partners carried on the Jusiness until papers of corporation as a stockholders. The corporation is now bankrupt, and the property is held by Mr. Chaffee in order to make a settlement. The petitioners declare that instead of making the estate into a close corporation, with the heirs as stockholders, it should have been equally divided among the surviving heirs. The Court holds the articles of corporation valid, and that the charges of fraud cannot be proven, and also that the deed gave to the corporation at the free from a trust to account fig. there to the complainants. If the decision had been the other way, the petitioners would not be liable for the amount due the present creditors of the late corporation, and after the petitioners' share of the stock had heen deducted from the whole there would have been left but little to be divided smong the rightful creditors. The suit was entered before the Rhode Island Court, but Judge Knowles was disqualified by interest. It was heard some time since by Judge Lowell at Boston, assisted by Judge Fox, of Maine.

Persons of sedentary habits, and overworked, find at this moment more stock on hand than

WHEN THE BREAK COMMENCED,
and no one supposes that they would be weak
enough to hand over whole piles of \$30
pleces in exchange for stock certificates unless
they proposed to ture the latter to good use.
Once more, the fact of the Nevada Bank not
having reduced its loans on leading stocks—
usually calculated at less than 50 per cent of
the actual selling prices—proves that its managers are confident that in loaning \$15 on Union
and Oppir, \$20 on Sierra Nevada, \$12 on Mexican, \$3 on Utah, and \$7 on Bodie, they run no
risk of loss. Speaking of Bodie, it and
its numerous progeny in Mono County have
suffered terribly during the pank. Numerous
holders of both Comstocks and Bodies, unable
to withstand the pressure of their purse-strings,
have preferred secrificing their lesser-priced, i.
e., Bodie, stocks, and brokers who felt them
selves called upon to sell out "mud"-less customers, seem to have taken peculiar pleasure in
throwing their Bodie securities on the market
with a crash, knowing, probably, that there is
scarcely any manipulation on the part of the
managers of mines in that district with a view to
support their stocks. The bears have taken advantage of this state of things to further depress
the market with reports that the rich ore in the
Bodie winze was pinching out; that the mill was
doing extremely poor work; and that the
large quantity of silver now found with
the gold was a great disappointment to
the managers. The latter have felt profoundly
unconcurned at the effect of these baseless reports, knowing that so long as they have dollar
dividends for a couple of years in sight it can
matter very little to those who have paid for
their stock whether it be knocked down to \$5
or not; but nevertheless these rumors have
disastrously affected marking holders of this
and every other Bodie security. Bodie is
actually down to \$11.50, Tioza to \$4, S. ndicate
to \$6, Consolidated Pacific to \$7.25, and Mopo to WHEN THE BREAK COMMENCED,

\$7.50. That they, is common with their promising but lesser-priced neighbors, will specify recover from this depression to one who has visited the district can doubt for an instant; but the present position of these mines is certainly the most eloquent defense that could be offered of the muchabused polley of manipulation. Here are stocks which every impartial mining man recognizes as eminently meritorious raided and wrecked to the great injury of small holders because there is no one to as and under them. Those who know nothing—and among affects-operators the know-nothings are a much larger body than many persons would imagine—are apt to consider that the depreciation in price must be attributed to some actual DEPRECIATION IN MERIT OF THE MINES,

DEPRECIATION IN MERIT OF THE MINES,

DEPRECIATION IN MERIT OF THE MINES, and are prone to have their faith in the future of the district greatly shaken. To all such may be recommended the legend posted conspicuously in one of the prominent brokers' offices:

Faith to the despairing, strength to the weak; Hope to all, more mud this week.

To the broker himself, however, and to some of his conferers might be tendered the advice to be a little less prompt with calls for "more mud" when stocks are evidently near bottom, and a little more prompt therewith when prices are inflated and more or less near top. So long as stocks are booming brokers are far too and to leave their customers' accounts to take care of themselves, and thus many a poor wretch who is cursed with the mania to "make a \$100,000 on this deal, sure," is lured to his ruin. "If I only had \$100,000 I should be satisfied," is the everyday cry of the average small speculator, and accordingly, when the fifty shares of Union he has bought, at, say \$20, are worth, sar, \$150 apiece, he isn't salisfied with his \$6.000 profit, but must, perforce, wait for his \$100,000, and thus, of course, loses all. Were the brokers here to have the same system of calling margins as prevails among your Board of Trade men, there would be fewer crashes and fewer people "dead broke."

I have before had occasion to allude to every species of misiortune happening on this coast being attributed to stocks. Another case in point has just occurred in Nevada City, where an old woman, charged with being drunk and disorderly, declared that, after having lost her money in stocks, she had taken to drink, and that she had lost her situation as eook all through stocks! This sort of thing reads well,

money in stocks, she had taken to drink, and that she had lost her situation as cook all through stocks! This sort of thing reads well, and ope would think, by the comments of some writers on such utterances, that it would be well if every mine in the country were shut down at once, lest some drunken old woman should be in danger of losing her place.

Col. Fair's retura to the Comstock, and the improved prospects there, seem to have shut down, temporarily at least, one of those establishments which draw their chief profit from just such persons as the female above mentioned. Hardly had the rise in Union yesterday morning commenced ere the keeper of a Pinctreet bucket-shop pasted on his window the following:

Notice—Owing to death in the family, this es-

following:
Notice—Owing to death in the family, this establishment will remain closed for some days.
And should the upward movement continue, it is not unlikely that others in the same "line of biz" may follow. In their insane desire to knock down prices at any cost last Friday, bears actually started a rumor that

LUCKY BALDWIN HAD PAILED!

The owner of the (unincumbered) Baldwin Hotel and Theatre happens to be on his 60,000-acre ranch near Los Angeles, but it would be well were he through his agents to investigate the source of such unperincipled maneuvres, and to obtain the punishment of the miscreant originating the report, which, of course, found some believers at the moment, and aided the wreekers in their plans. As a rule, the originators of slanders of this kind go scot-free. Sometimes, however, they overreach themselves. The Directors of the Monarch Gravel-Mining Company have just caused the arrest of one W. A. Keefer on a charge of tending to hold them up to public hatred, contempt. and ridicule by the publication of an advertisement offering to sell 100 or 1,000 shares of said stock at \$5 per share "owing to the underhand management." Generally mine managers take no notice of such charges, and thus LUCKY BALDWIN HAD PAILED! derhand management." Generally mine man-agers take no notice of such charges, and thus a large number of persons believe any accusa-tions they may hear or read against those prom-inently connected with mines.

'FRISCO THEATRICALS It is to be regret'ed that Mr. Baldwin's then It is to be regret'ed that Mr. Baldwin's theatre should not be better patronized by the public. "L'Assomofr," with its admirable acting and realistic mounting, is about to give place to Steele Mackaye's "Won at Last"; but it is doubtful whether with Touy Pascor at the Bush Street Theatre, Aimee and her opera-bouffe troupe at the California, and "Pinaiore" at the Tivoli, there will be enough pleasure-seekers left to support the legitimate drama. All the managers are down on the Tivoli lessees because, calling, as they do, their hall a "garden," they pay no license as a place of amusement. The public on entering the door simply pay 25 cents, which entitles each visitor to a "Pinafore" libretto and a drink, the performance thus being given "gratis." As the Vienna Ladies' Orchestra perform some excellent instrumental masic, and the "Pivafore" representation is as good as any given a few weeks back at mental masic, and the "Pluniore" representation is as good as any given a few weeks back at the recognized theatres, numbers of gentlemen take their families to a place where they can smoke their cagars or drink their glass of beer as unconcernedly as in their own houses. There is nothing of the garden about the place,—our July nights are a great deal too cold and misty to allow of that,—but for all that, the public enjoy the Tayoli, and it is likely to remain open for many months to come.

KALLOCH'S ORATORY.

The walking matches, such as they were are

open for many months to come.

KALLOCH'S OBATORY.

The walking matches, such as they were, are over for the present, and, as the sparring matches are also suspended for some time to come, lovers of sport have time to go and hear the "Rev." Mr. Kalloch supporting his own candidature for the Mayoralty of San Francisco. Here is a sample of this chaste and single-minded candidate's oratory: "I do not go around with a chip on my shoulder, but don't know but what I would like to take a Mand in a little row myself. It reminds me of the story of a Methodist minister who, wanting to get up a revival, prayed, 'O, Lord, give us a revival, and, if you can't give us a revival, give us a fuss.' I believe in keeping Church and State apart, but I do berieve in the unity of a little religion in politics. I call on the workingmen to close up their ranks, not withstanding creed, class, or color, and let the people know that they have a fight to make, and that is against the heathen Chinese. I will tell you a little joke, if you won't give it away. The day I was nominated I drove my old white horse down to Union Hall and enraged it for the night before the election; also all the streets around it. A few days ago the Republicans went to enzage the hall, but were told they couldn't have it as Kalloch had hired it. 'What,' said they; 'that d—d preacher?' Well, I got ahead of them, and they'li find that 'that d—d preacher' will get ahead of them all the time." This "reverend" candidate probably thinks with his chief, Kearney, who, on being questioned as to how he could attend to politics and his dray ouslness at the same time, undauntedly replied, 'I am capable of attending to both." Doubtless the former ornament of a Boston pulpit and exmember of the Kansas Legislature tainks he is equally fitted for the ministry and to preside at City-Hall, and the vast majority of this community coincide with him in that opinion, although perhaps not precisely on the same ground. Kalloch and Kearney are the greatest deadweights on the Workingmen's

FROM THE LOOKOUT, CAMP COLLIE, AUG. 5, 1879.

Here, as the morning comes and daylight wakes, And all the air with melody is filled Of singing birds and tureful wave that breaks, And every sense with happiness is thrilled, I look abroad o'er hills all verdure-crowned, O'er distant farms and meadows stretching ar Away till signt has reached its utmost bound, And sky bends down to meet the value in air.

A lazy crane goes winging o'er the marsh; A gilis drums upon a distant tree; A circling hawk sends out a note so harsh That little songsters to their covert flee.

And far below me, on the morning-air, I hear the worshipers, in reverent mood, Send up their thankfulness, in words of prayer, To Him, the Author of their every good.

O life! how speet, how grand, if through it all We see the Hand that leads by devious ways Up through events, whe'er they be great or small, To an eterpity of life and praise. C. H. Bundick. CAMP COLLIE, Lake Geneva, Wis., Aug. 5, 1879.

A COMPLICATED CASE. ARLINGTON, Ga., Jan. 9, 1876.—Dr. Pierce—Dear Sir: 1 was sick for six years, and for two years could scarcely walk about the house. My breath was short and I suffered from pate in my breast and stomach all the time: also from pateitation and an infrequent smothering or caoking sensations. I also suffered from pain low down across my bowers and in my back, and was much reduced in flesh. I now feel like a different person, my beath is so good. I have used seven bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery and Fayorite Prescription, and feel that I am wall. Yory respectfully.

DELILAR B. MCMILLAN. BADWAY'S REMEDIES

Strong Testimony from Hon, George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

DR. RADWAY: With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of scialics, so-netimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and at times in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been thus afflicted, I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be fallares.

men and fools, hoping to dad relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations outward applications of liminents too nurson applications of liminents too nurson the most emission of the most emission and prescriptions of the most emission that class all of which failed to give me relief.

Last september, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was included to tray your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and designed the first application gave line case, after bathing and rubbles the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although there slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the attnation fall of the strategy without a bottle in my value.

GEO. STARD.

DIPHTHERIA. INFLUENZA

Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing RELIEVED IN PEW MINUTES, BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous: rheumatian lumbage, pains and weakness in the back, spins or sid-nerss; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the howels, hearthurn, and pains of a kinds, chilbiains and frostbites. Radway's Ready Ra-isin will afford immediate ease, and its continued us for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price, 50 cts.

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

in from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

That instantly stops the most exeruciating pains, allays indamunation and cures Congestions whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs In from One to Twenty Minutes.

ONLY PAIN REMEDY

No matter how violent or exernciating the pain, the Rheumatic Bed-ridden, Indrm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder. Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing. Palpitation of the Heart

Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Fold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites

The application of the Ready Relief to the part of parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease, and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will I harry to sixty drops in half a tumbler of waier will in a few minutes cure training. Spasms. Sour stomach, Heartburn. Sick Hondache. Diarrices. Dysentery, Colle. Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should slways carry a bottle of RADWATS READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a minutant.

FEVER AND AGUE. FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Maiarious, Billions, Scarlet, Typhold, Tellow, and other Fevers (aided by Radway's Pills), so quickly as RADWAY's READY RELIEP-Fitty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. FOR THE GURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE, SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR

SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC. HEREINTARY OR
CON TAGIOUS.

Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or
CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING
THE FLUIDS.
Chrolic Rheumatism, Scrofuia, Glandular Swelling,
Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections Syphilitie
Compaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia Water
Brash, Tie Doloreaux, White Swelling, Immore Uncers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropay, Sait Rheum, Brocchius, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c. Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrotulous, Constitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS.

OVARIAN TUMOR OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED By Dr.RADWAY'S REMEDIES. DR. RADWAY & CO., 82 Warren-st., N.Y.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,

READ . "False and True." Bend a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Vistor . I. New York.

Information worth thousands will be sent roc-

WESTERN K The New Counties

Decatur, Rawl Thoma A Trip from Grinnell

Outfit--Cooking the Prair Kenneth, Sheridan City,

Oberlin-Subjects Prospective S How a Sod House Is Br Success-Fields Pr

Bushels to th

GRINNELL. has., Aug. 4-I promised the readers of through the new Counties of Rawlins, and Thomas; but theen able to redeem that week having been devoted order to keep my promise the reader over the groun ole him to see it as I saw it, ticable to do so. As hotel-accommodation

a full camp-outfit, compose cooking utensils, and provide hams, bread, potatoes, onic salt, etc.; also a shotgun with which to replenish au riety to our bill-of-fare fro streams. With our supp two-horse wagon, we left on Tuesday, the 29th ult., two miles north of town, ing to strike the road re Grainfield (eight miles eas Oberlin, in Decatur Coun first objective point.

midway of the divide bett the South Fork of the Solon horses being found in hole a big jug filled before leavi ed a supply for drinking an Right here I may as we which will be a novelty to t

seen cooking done except kitchen. A trench about deep, and about two feet le being with the direction of good draft. In this the fir room enough to set ov boiler, frying-pan, and ket tables. Tin plates and c queensware, boxes or the table and chairs, and in a can be cooked and eaten, a ready for a start. Our camp here was d taken trust in one of our

him graze unpicketed. leave the other. But, win took the back track; a consumed in overtaking, ng him back.
The divide between the mon is about ten miles wi

ing prairie. Being within only one-half of the lands probably one-half are upon, and but few as ment,—the homesteader the spring, selected and his land, and then availed vision of the law which which to make his settle and make a crop or close paratory to settlement w paratory to settlemer Our northeast cours the divide, giving al been, and still is to a granch-men. But this THEIR LA

The influx of settlers in will compel them to mov localities another spring. Pushing on north five camp for the night on stream tributary to the Smon, and, like it, occupie with settlers coming in a From Sand Creek to t Solomon the divide is a Midway of this, and at Sheridan County, atown Keuneth, as a future coufive or six new buildings Reuneth, as a future could five or six new buildings to the right of our road, pushed on to Sheridan (the North Fork of the Sdrr, though skirted with that it had running wate Good wells, however, ar

toms, at depths of ten

consists of any amounted a city, with a storbuilt, in the former of built, in the former of a A farm-bouse of logs, o the land, and his grain-and occupied as a land-maining buildings. Bu are vast, and it may yet trious General after wh am afraid, however, than now, he might enter it he is said to hold of, with saying that, "If he would, as a matformer and reserve the Eight miles farther at the North Fork of the Eoght miles farther at the North Fork of the Dog brought us to the crossing of the about the same develop but the stream, unlike ning almost banks full It is fringed with timb bunch of it in a body.

Another drive of twe vide brought us to the in the valley, with a fr stream on one side, bluffs on the other, is

consisting of about all of a neat, respectally of them, espectally the stores, presenting quit ance.

After traveling for railroad, seeing only the new settler, and the pecunious proprietors was a pleasant surprisilitile town, among in people, and find all kn projected, but being But one could not were doing so far awagraph, and direct comside world.

Business and profestly eight general structure, abop, one barber-sho ket, four real-estate a able-bodied lawyers three restanrants, the mechanics' shops of school, and two churident ministers. The hauled overland from the Kansas Pacific foosting from 30 to 50 which must be added before it reaches the THE I

of last season upon miles up the stream mains of seventeen dittle cemetery adjoin As I do not intend ther upon this trip in now go back to som passed over, and brin left behind.

Until the past spicified behind.

Until the past spicified seres were all lands within the limit 380 acres could be talloutside of such limit steaders outside the claims. Then, again grants came to the S THE

S VAN NESS PLACE, New York. h me your Relief has worked won-ree years I have had frequent and affes, sometimes extending from your ankies, and at times in both have been thus afflicted. I have remedies recommended by wise g to find relief, but all proved to is kinds of baths, manipulations, a of liniments too numerous to intense of the most eminent physical of the most eminer to the first of the suffering the dingship the first easily the most eminer the part of the first easily the most eminer the part of the most eminer the part of the most eminer the part of the suffering the period of the sufficient the period of the suffering the suffering the period of the suffering the sufficient the suffering the sufficient the GEU. STARR

SM, RALGIA, DIPHTHERIA. INFLUENZA Difficult Breathing S READY RELIEF. sther sick or nervous: rheumatism, weakness in the back, spine or kid-the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the sowels, heartburn, and pains of all id frostbites, Radway's Ready Re-ediate case, and its continued use a perspanent ourc. Price, 50 cts.

R.R. READY RELIEF THE WORST PAINS e to Twenty Minutes. ONE HOUR this Advertisement need ne Suffer with Pain.

S READY RELIEF R EVERY PAIN. PAIN REMEDY

ne to Twenty Minutes. plent or exernciating the pain, the iden, Indian, Crippled, Nervous, rated with disease may suffer.

READY RELIEF INSTANT EASE.

he Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder. he Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, cult Breathing.
Palpitation of the Heart Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, che, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites

the Ready Relief to the part of or difficulty exists will afford case s in half a tumbler of water will Crampa, Sparms, Sour Stomach.

AND AGUE. cured for fifty cents. There is this world that will cure Fever ier Maiarious, Billous, Scarlet, other Fevers (alded by Radway's RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

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ADDER COMPLAINTS sea, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, outlaence of Urine, Bright's ad in all cases where there are the water is thick, cloudy, ke the white of an egg, or or there is a morbid, dark, white bone dust deposits, and N TUMOR

GROWTH CURED DWAY'S EDIES.)., 82 Warren-st., N.Y.

DWAY'S

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AD . d True." DWAY & CO., No. 32 WED WESTERN KANSAS.

The New Counties of Sheridan. Decatur, Rawlins, and Thomas.

A Trip from Grinnell to Oberlin-The Ontfit--Cooking a Meal on the Prairie.

Kenneth, Sheridan City, Shibboleth, and Oberlin-Subjects of Interest to Prospective Settlers.

How a Sod House Is Built .-- Corn-Oulture a Success-Fields Promising Sixty Bushels to the Acre.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune GRINNELL. Mas., Aug. 4.—Some weeks since I promised the readers of Tax TRIBUNE a trip through the new Counties of Sheridan, Decatur, Rawlins, and Thomas; but until now have not been able to redeem that promise. The last week having been devoted to such a trip, in order to keep my promise good, I will now take the reader over the ground traversed, and ena-ble him to see it as I saw it, so far as it is prac-

As hotel-accommodations were expected to be found rare or entirely lacking, we laid in a full camp-outfit, composed of tent, bedding, cooking utensils, and provisions, consisting of hams, bread, potatoes, onions, coffee, sugar, salt, etc.; also a shotgun and fishing-tackle with which to replenish supplies and said va-riety to our bill-of-fare from the prairie and streams. With our supplies loaded in a stout two-horse wagon, we left Grinnell at 9 a. m. on Tuesday, the 29th ult., crossing the Saline two miles north of town, and thence proceed ing northeast across the prairie, our aim being to strike the road running north from Grainfield (eight miles east of Grinnell) to Oberlin, in Decatur County, which was our

first objective point.

Our first camp was made for dinner, about midway of the divide between the Saline and the South Fork of the Solomon,—water for the horses being found in holes in the draws, while a big jug filled before leaving Grinnell furnished a supply for drinking and cooking.

Right here I may as well give the process of

COOKING A MEAL UPON THE PRAIRIE, which will be a novelty to many who have never seen cooking done except in a well-stocked kitchen. A trench about six inches wide and deep, and about two feet long, is dug, its length being with the direction of the wind, to insure a good draft. In this the fire is built, which gives room enough to set over the fire a coffee-boiler, frying-pan, and kettle for cooking vegetables. Tin plates and cups serve in place of queensware, boxes or the ground in place of table and chairs, and in an hour's time a meal can be cooked and eaten, and everything packed

ready for a start.

Our camp here was delayed by placing mistaken trust in one of our horses, and letting him graze unpicketed, thinking he would not leave the other. But, when the hitching-time go back to Grinnell than on to Oberlin, and so took the back track; and an hour's time was ing him back.

The divide between the Saline and the Solomon is about ten miles wide, of gently-undulat-ing prairie. Being within the railroad limits, only one-half of the lands are subject to settle ment under the Homestead law. Of these, probably one-half are already taken or filed upon, and but few as yet have any improvement,—the homesteader having come out in the spring, selected and made his fling upon his land, and then availed himself of the pro-

THEIR LAST YEAR.

THEIR LAST YEAR.

The influx of settlers in the next few months will compel them to move their herds to other localities another spring.

Pushing on north five miles, we made our camp for the night on Sand Creek, a living stream tributary to the South Fork of the Solomon, and, like it, occupied by cattle-men,—but with settlers coming in to crowd them out.

From Sand Creek to the North Fork of the Solomon the divide is about ten miles wide. Midway of this, and at about the centre of Sheridan County, atown has been started, named Keuneth, as a future county-seat. It has some five or six new buildings; but, as it lav a mile to the right of our road, we did not visit it, but pushed on to Sheridan City,—at the crossing of the North Fork of the Solomon, which we found dry, though skirted with timber. We were told that it had running water a portion of the year. Good wells, however, are obtained in the bottoms, at depths of ten to twenty feet.

toms, at depths of ten to twenty feet. consists of any amount of land on which to build a city, with a store and blacksmith-shop built, in the former of which is the post-office. A farm-bouse of logs, occupied by the owner of the land, and his grain-bin, covered with straw, and occupied as a land-office, comprise the remaining buildings. But the future possibilities are vast, and it may yet do honor to the illustrious General after whom it takes its name. I am afraid, however, that, if he were to see it now, he might entertain the same opinion of it he is said to hold of. Texas. He is credited with saying that, "If he owned Texas and Hell, he would, as a matter of choice, sell out the former and reserve the latter for a residence." Eight miles farther scross the divide between the North Fork of the Solomon and the Prairie-Dog brought us to the Town of Shibboleth, at the crossing of the latter stream. This has about the same development as Sheridan City; but the stream, unlike the Solomon, was running almost banks full, from heavy rains above. It is fringed with timber, with at times quite a bunch of it in a body.

Another drive of twelve miles across the divide brought us to the Sappa; and here, nestled in the valley, with a fringe of timber along the stream on one side, and a range of sloping bluffs on the other, is the little village of OBERLIN,—consisting of about forty houses and stores.

consisting of about forty houses and stores, all of a neat, respectable appearance, and some of them, especially the hotel and some of the stores, presenting quite a pretentious appearance.

stores, presenting quite a pretentious appearance.

After traveling for sixty miles away from the railroad, seeing only the cabins and dugouts of the new-settler, and the feeble attempts of impecunious proprietors of embryotic towns, it was a pleasant surprise to drop into such a cosy little town, among intelligent and cultivated people, and find all kinds of business not merely projected, but being successfully carried on. But one could not help wondering what they were doing so far away from railroad, and telegraph, and direct communication with the outside world.

graph, and direct communication with the outside world.

Business and professional life is represented by eight general stores, two hardware, two drug, one furniture, one saddle and harness shop, one harber-shop, two saloons, one market, four real-estate and law offices (with eight able-bodied lawyers to run them), two hotels, three restaurants, three lumber-yards, with mechanics' shops of nearly all kinds, a public school, and two church-organizations with resident ministers. Their freight and goods are all hauled overland from Buffalo and Grainfield on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, sixty miles away, costing from 30 to 50 cents per hundred pounds, which must be added to the cost at the railroad before it reaches the consumer.

THE INDIAN RAID

travel through the northern counties, and, finding the first Government lands they came to of good quality and satisfactory, have settled upon them. As a consequence, that portion of the State lying north of the Kansas Pacific Railroad grant, and averaging in this part of the State about one and a half counties, or forty-five miles, in width, has settled faster than the lands along the railroad,—keeping just about one county farther west in development. Thus, Morton County was pretty well developed before a blow was struck in Trego and Southern Graham. The same was true of Decatur and the south half of Sherioan and north of Gove Counties. Rawlins is settling in advance of Eastern Wallace and Thomas; and some considerable settlement is going into Cheyenne, the northwest county of the State; and the

the northwest county of the State; and the

EXTREME NORTHWEST QUATER-SECTION
in the State has recently been taken as a homestead by a settler in the Republican Valley.

The valleys of the streams, commencing with
the North Solomon, and including the Prairie
Dog, the two branches of the Sappa, and two of
the Beaver, still farther north, have been occupied, in Decatur County and a portion of Rawlins County, by settlers who pushed up there
and located on account of the timber and water.
Many of these have fine farms opened, and are
raising a good deal of small grain and corn, and
keeping a good deal of small grain and corn, and
keeping a good deal of stock. Theiroccupancy by
farmers has driven out the ranch-men who
a few years ago occupied these valleys. But it
is only in the present year that settlements to
any extent have been made upon the uplands
or divides between the streams.

Now, in the northeastern part of Sheridan,
and the eastern half of Decatur, the prairies
are dotted in every direction by the houses of
the new-settlers, and the fields of sod-corn and
millet, or the new breaking for full-wheat. I
was told at Sheridan City that the plats showed
that about 50 per cent of the Government lunds
in Sheridan County are now taken; and at Oberlin, that 60 per cent of the lands in Decatur
County are also taken; and it was expected that
the fall immisration would absorb a large part
of the remainder, and lap over into Rawlins and
Thomas Counties. Lumber being expensive,
the houses of the first settlers along the streams
are mainly of logs, with a roof of poles covered
with fine brush to support a covering of earth.
But the new settlers upon the uplands mainly
build

SOD-HOUSES.

Now Leynest some readers of The Thymyre EXTREME NORTHWEST QUARTER-SECTION

SOD-HOUSES.

SOD-HOUSES.

Now, I expect some readers of THE TRIBUNE will kind of turn up their noses at the idea of a sod-house. I used to do it before I knew any better; but a careful examination and study of the subject of primitive architecture have satisfied me that a sod-house is the best cheap house a man can build in this country. I stooped to examine one on my way up. Its exterior dimensions were sixteen by twenty-four feet, with walls two feet thick, giving interior dimensions of twelve by twenty feet. Inside, the walls, and door and window jambs were planed true, and plastered with the native lime and sand found almost everywhere here,—making a good hard finish, and you could not have told but the walls were of brick or stone. A similar coat of plaster can be put on the outside, if desired, with a thin outside finish of cement, which will protect it fully from the weather. But, without such protection, with a good projection to the roof, the walls will stand firm for years, and be impenetrable or moisture. This house had a good shingle-roof with wide projection, three windows, and a door; and the whole cash outlay for lumber, sash, glass, nalls, trimmings, etc., was but \$40. It is a better house than could be built of any other material for three times the money.

THE GROPS

other material for three times the money.

THE CROPS

on the route looked fine. I never saw better sod-crops of corn and millet than are growing on the newly-broken sod; while in the vaileys, on ground previously cultivated, are large fields giving as good promise of sixty bushels per acre as I ever saw in Illinois. We supplied ourselves with remaring ears from fields of the common large yellow deut, on the last day of July,—something I never saw in Illinois as early in the season, and which removed the last lingering doubts which have lurked in my mind in regard to corn-culture being a success in Western Kansas. One farmer whom I met was apprehensive that so much appropriate the way and in Decatur County this season that it will not be worth more than 15 cents per bushel. But the new immigration will furnish a market for all that is grown, and at remunerative prices.

I will finish my trip in my next.

O. C. Gibbs.

NORTHWESTERN KANSAS. To the Editor of The Tribune. SALINA, Kan. Aug. 2.—For the information of your numerous readers, allow me a little space to give a few facts and candid statements about Kansas, based upon my own observation and personal experience, and what I could learn

prissland, and then availed himself of the provision of the law which allows six months in which to make his settlement, to return East and make a crop or close up his business preparatory to settlement upon the land.

Our northeast course took us diagonally across the divide, giving about twenty miles' travel before striking the Solomon. The valley has been, and still is to a great extent, occupied by ranch-men. But this will be

THERE LAST YMAR. Thomas County. I did this with a view to obtain a satisfactory answer to the questions, Is Kansas a good State to live in? and, Will a man who has lived in good portions of the East be satisfied and profited by moving here to make this his home? With a farmer who is settled in habits and whose vocation is to his taste and natural with him, or to one who desires or means to be a farmer, the choice of a locality for a home and associations for a life-work are questions of no small or trifling importance, and will justify a person in making any reasonable sacrifice Better see the country for yourself, and make your own selection, than leave it to another or trust to chance.

I traveled first in Mitchell, Osburn, Smith, and Philips Counties, to make such inquiries of the settlers, and inspection of their crops, improve-ments, schools, churches, and state of society in general, as to enable me to answer the ques-tion before us.

I FOUND THE SOIL GOOD, and general farming had been carried on with good results for the past three years. Schools, churches, and the general state of society were far beyond what would be supposed for so new a country; and, withal, the settlers are cheerful and contented, and full of hope for the future. Many of them had come here, one and

ful and contented, and full of hope for the future. Many of them had come here, one and two years ago, very poor; and now they own a half or quarter section or good land.

As I was desirous of seeing the public domain, where homesteads of 160 acres, and timber-culture claims of the same amount, could be taken close together, I was obliged to go farther West; so, in Sheridan and Thomas Counties, I found plenty of good vacant land, eight and twelve miles from the Kanasa Pacific Railroad. Fuel in some places is scarce, and water hard to get; but these obstacles are by no means insurmountable. The most of the streams have some timber along them; and water can be easily obtained close by when you get off of the high land. I saw some excellent wells of never-failing water only twelve feet deep, and many fine springs, close to the Solomon River. Coal can be had at the railroad for \$5 per ton, and wood for from \$4 to \$4.50 per cord. In Phillips County good ash wood could be got for \$3.50 per cord.

In all my trayels I found no place, nor could I hear of any, so favorable, all things considered, for a poor man to get a home, as in

hear of any, so favorable, all things considered, for a poor man to get a home, as in SHERIDAN OR THOMAS COUNTY.

The soil is good, and in Thomas County the land nearly all vacant; so that a homestead and timber-culture claim can be enjered side by side, giving a man a half-section—325 acres of good land—at a cost of about \$40. These lands can be got here within eight or ten miles of the Kansas Pacific Railroad; and the railroad, now finished to Clawker City, in Mitchell County, will in time come through the centre of these counties. Many are kept from coming to the front, to avail themselves of this good Government gift, from the drawbacks which have been much overrated by interested parties. Cattle-men here try to keep settlement back, that they may have all the country to themselves; and land-speculators farther East use every device to discourage emigrants from going to the public lands, that they may sell their own lands at ten times the price of entering land and no better; and, as for society, it will in, a very short time be just as good as a hundred miles cast. The question of Indian raids is about settled; those farthest out have no fears now. The hot winds we hear about are about the same as the hot days of Illinois,—only a little more so.

THE GRASSHOPPER QUESTION

I am not versed in. I am not the Riley that is investigating that onesting, though, at Buf-

build and live in the towns, and the Indians, antelopes, and grassnoppers have the country, and the farmer go where God sends the gentle showers. But, judging from the mast, and relying on the experience and testinaous of thousands who have been watching this thing for twenty years, all the way from the Mississippi River to the western border of settlement and cultivation, I believe and say it will not always be so.

The people here understand it. They say that, with the turning of the soil, planting and cultivating crops and trees, THERE COME THE RAINS AND DEWS.

The reason is plain and simple: The prairies here in a state of nature are not prepared to retain the rain that falls until it is evaporated; but it runs off of these prairie-slopes as off of a shingled roof. In a country where no moisture is evaporated, no dew can fall, and rain must be

is evaporated, no dew can fall, and rain must be more or less accidental and occasional.

But, whatever may be the cause, it is a fact that increase of rainfall follows settlement and cultivation. A man out here, named Simmons, said it had never rained at his house, and he didn't believe it ever would; and some of his neighbors thought it never ought to, for he had broken no soil, or planted or cultivated any crop or tree, or done anthing to moisten the air above or improve the earth beneath. There are a great many of these Simmonses out here.

In one settlement I traveled through all the settlers had lost their potatoes by the bugs, except one man, so industrious Irishman, who had a large family. I asked how it was that he had saved his potatoes, and was told he did it by the means of

A SMALL LEATHER STRAP.

"How was this?" I asked; and was told by my informant that he used the strap on the backs of his children, and they used their brush-brooms on the backs of the bugs, and, after a five weeks' war, double fight and cross lire, victory needed upon the brush-brooms and not as nive weeks' war, double fight and cross fire, vic-tory perched upon the brush-brooms, and not a bug, or the sign of a bug, was to be seen on the premises. Good for Pat! He and his children will have potatoes to eat and sell, while others go hungry. The brave and courageous will con-quer, and redeem this country from all its drawbacks.

G. P. Riley.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A Lawyer's "Professional Obligations." To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—THE TRIBUNE should publish the names of the eminent lawyers and Judges who have expressed the opinion that a person can place a lawyer under professional obligations by using him to deceive a Judge in so important a matter as approving an official bond. Their names should be given to the public, that they may be avoided. You grossly slander the Bar in describing them as "eminent" in our profession.

Considerably in Doubt. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The ridiculousness of the prurient prudery of the squeamish women who declaim so loudly against the practice of bathing in the lake was well rebuked by the remark of the shrewd and quizzical Charles mark of the shrewd and quizzical Charles Lamb. Walking on the beach with a thin and shrewish old maid, she said to him: "Don't you think those boys ought to be ashamed of themselves to make such an exposure of their persons in so public a place?" Lamb, after carefully squinting and scrutinizing the boys bathing at a distance, replied, in the most serious and innoceut manner, and in his own stammering way, "Realty, I ca-ca-can't see wh-wh-whether they are b-b-boys or not."

A LOVER OF THE BATH.

It Doesn't Please Him.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Aug. 7.—For more than tweny years I have been a constant reader of your great paper. I have read it to my comrades round the camp-fires, and our hearts have been cheered by its encouraging words and its never-flagging loyalty to the cause of Union and freenagging loyalty to the cause of Union and free-dom. But I have been grieved, as well as as-tonished, of late, by its silence in regard to one-of the most outrageous and flagrant violations of justice that has ever been perpetrated in this Republic. I mean the trial, conviction, and sentence of J. M. Bennett, editor and publisher of the Truth-Seeker, a liberal paper in New York. Why is this so? What influences have been prought to bear on this case that you have York. Why is this so? What influences have been brought to bear on this case that you have not even uttered a single protest against this great injustice,—against the most sacred rights of an estimable and worthy citizen, for such 1 know him to be? It seems to me to be a plain case of persecution for opinion sake, as 'the charge of obscenity was only a miscrable pretext, gotten up by that unprincipled informer, Anthony Comstock.

P. B. REASONER.

Clean Up the Garbage. To the Editor of The Tribune. lations in use in this city. In fact, it would be a surprise to learn that there are any systematic efforts being made in that direction. In the im-

efforts being made in that direction. In the immediate vicinity of Sedgwick and Division streets not an ounce of garbage has been collected by the city authorities the present summer. The refuse of the kitchen has necessarily been thrown into the streets or under the sidewalks, and the fatal consequences are seen in the amount of sickness and the number of deaths which have occurred in this locality. Within the bounds of a single block twelve deaths have taken place within one month. Five children lay dead in two families occupying the same house at one time,—all caused by malariat poison. The recent rains have left the piles of decayed animal and vegetable matter putrid and smoking, and the fetid atmosphere is enough to stifle a brute.

The See of Chicago. The See of Chicago.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
St. Louis, Aug. 6.—The Times-Journal of this city copies from THE TRIBUNE a St. Louis letter

to your paper referring to the unfounded rumor of the removal of Bishop Ryan to the See of Chicago. In this correspondence an incident is Chicago. In this correspondence an incident is told of the simultaneous arrival of the Bishop—then an ecclesiastical student—and Dr. Thomas O'Rellly, in this city, and of their going off to the theatre together on their arrival. I beg to state that there is no truth whatever in the story. The Bishop, as a matter of fact, did not meet the Doctor until nearly a year after the former's arrival in the city, and, though far from being a denouncer of the legitimate desma the former's arrival in the city, and, though far from being a denouncer of the legitimate drama, the Bishop has never been within the walls of a theatre in St. Louis. For the further information of your readers, I have good reasons for stating that the rumored translation of Bishop Ryan to the Chicago Diocess has no foundation beyond the mere surmise of correspondents and their informants.

DELTA.

Work for What You Cap Get.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Polo, Ill., Aug. 1.—Mr. Wright's Committee put me in mind of what a man-said in 1835, when all the banks suspended specie payments, and many failed, and all kinds of business was and many tailed, and all kinds of outsidess was brought to a perfect standstill. At that time the general topic of conversation was the hard times, and what men should do for a living to support their families. During those hard times there came a man into my father's store by the name of Dimmick, who could neither read, write, nor count moner, who was worth \$5,000 or \$6,000. A Mr. Foster, who was north \$5,000 or \$6,000. A Mr. Foster, who was in the store at the time, asked Mr. Dimmick how it happened that he was in such good circumstances whilst such and such an one (naming over some six or eight different ones) were so poor. "Well, I will tell you," he replied. "There were all those men that would not work, unless they could get what they asked for 'doing a job, and I would go and do it, and at night I would have nothing." This man Dimmick died some six or eight years since, worth not less than \$50,000. Mr. Wright should, instead of trying to make the times worse, say to every man to work, work, and, if he can't get his \$1.50 a day to take his \$1, and, if he can't get that, to work for 75 cents a day, as I have done many a day in this State, and am now reaping my reward.

Cadet Teachers in Our Public Schools. rought to a perfect standstill. At that time

mechanics' shops of nearly all kinds, a public school, and two church-organizations are shools are not paid in the same as the not days of Illinos,— sident ministers. Their freight and goods are shools are not paid and the same as the not days of Illinos,— only a little more so.

THE SIDIAN RAID

of last season upon the Sappa was about six miles up the stream from Oberlin, and the realists of restricted the series of the continuent of the victims sleep in the little cemetery adjoining the town.

As I do not intend to take the reader sny farsher upon this trip in the present letter, I will little cemetery adjoining the town.

As I do not intend to take the reader sny farsher upon this trip in the present letter, I will little compare the past point, homesteads of only significant contracts the stream of the past point, homesteads of only significant contracts the stream of the stream of the past point, homesteads of only significant contracts the stream of the past point, homesteads of only significant contracts the stream of the stream of the past point, homesteads or any the stream of the Cadet Teachers in Our Public Schools.

will aid in the accomplishment of a good and proper thing. If the officials who have authority in this matter will give it some thought, they must decide that the work of these cadet teachers, in the past and future, ought to be paid for.

CITIZEN.

teachers, in the past and future, ought to be paid for.

Druggists and Doctors.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—"Sufferer" must have suffered from the beat. His statement as to the different taste and appearance of medicines when repeated is simply untrue, and lacks the very appearance of possibility and probability. If "Sufferer" knows that no reputable doctor is at present knows to take percentage from druggists, he ought to sleep in peace and happiness, for there is no law on any statute-book compelling "Sufferer" to employ a disreputable physician.

Now as to prices. One tailor gets more for his work than a staller without reputation. One man gets more for his boots than a small shoemaker on a half-shell. One dentist makes \$100, another \$5 sets of teeth. "Sufferer" pays his money, and may take his choice. So do doctors. One prescribes at the rate of 25 cents, another at \$5; and if "Sufferer" goes to a quack he is liable to be asked \$100 in advance for work which a good physician might reader at the rate of \$5, and, as things run, does render at the rate of \$5, and, as things run, does render at that rate, and then have a hard time to collect the amount. I know, personally, that people paid Fritz, the Indian doctor, \$100, while they owed their regular and honest physician \$8 for night calls. Refoam is desirable, but from different men than "Sufferer." F. W. T. B.

To Brakesmen and Street-Car Conductor To us Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Having noticed in this morning's TRIBUNE a little article signed "T. Curtis," in regard to the indistinct way some brakesmen call out the names of places, and having myself observed the same, I will make having myself observed the same, I will make a suggestion, not original, but one that, I think, will obviste all difficulty. I noticed, and was pleased with the idea, when visiting in one of the suburbs of Pittsburg, that the brakesman would call out (we will take our own familiar places for example) "Clybourn avenue! The next place will be Belle Plaine; the next place will be Ravenswood!"; and so on to the end of the route.

will be Ravenswood?"; and so on to the end of the route.

In this way a passenger will have time to pick up his 'big box, little box, band-box, and bundle,' and not have to hurry with such break-neck speed to be "off" in time! It used to be: "Time and tide wait for no man"; but now the "iron horse" is frantic, and a "vain thing for safety." Perhaps here will be a good time to suggest to the conductors of the street-cars that they will wait more than a hundredth nart of a second for a person to get onto a car. I have noticed repeatedly that the horses start before a person can possibly be scated. I refer socially to the summer-cars. Some of us are growing old, and, though we may wish to be, we are not quite as nimble as when we were young. "A hint to the wise is sufficient."

AUNT LUCY.

"Washingtonian-Home" Man Who Still Keeps Straight Without the Ald of Cin-chona.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—From time to time appear etters in your, and other, influential journals of this city, in which cases are stated of hard drinkers who have reformed, lived soberly, and engaged actively in temperance work for years, and finally turned their backs upon noble records by relapsing into their former condition.

and finally turned their backs upon noble records by relapsing into their former condition. The direct tendency of these statements is hurtful to reformed men in position who are painfully aware of the difficulty attending the regaining of confidence justly forfeited. Of course the object of the writers thereof is not to hurt the class referred to, but to herald the merits of some alleged specific for the drunkard's appetite, never heless injury is done.

A Websterian definition of reform is "to bring back from a bad to a good state." If duty prompts a hard drinker to quit drink, and he will not allow it to influence him to totally abstain from all other evil practices, he is not a reformed man, no matter how much he may fatter himself he is. A thoroughly reformed man is not going back to his cups; he will not prostitute himself by dishonoring any unsufflied member of the gentler sex. or of further dishonoring one who is so unfortunate as to be sulled; and he will do no other act deliberately that will not be sanctioned by Him from whom nothing can be hid.

As a matter of duty, I will say that for years I was a very hard drinker. Nearly two and a half years are, when I declared I would drink no more, I did not mean it for one year or nine years, but for life. My system then was considerably properties of the means which that excellent institution affords, with the best of results. I have not drank a drop of alcoholic liquor since. If I could reform, certainly any man can who will make use of the means that I did.

could reform, certainly any man can who will make use of the means that I did.

The former compeers (many of them in good positions in this city) of those sterling men, the late Rankin and Collier, graduates of the Washingtonian Home, will bear willing testimony to the good the Home has done for them and is doing for others.

I ought to add that the Washingtonian Home is wisely and humanely managed; is a credit to the city, to the State, and to the country, and should, and I believe will, be sustained.

CHARLES SHEPHERD.

CHARLES SHEPHERD.

Wants the Pure Phonetic System. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Much is being said and written on the subject of "spelling reform, in all of which I have taken a lively interest. Several years ago books were published on phonog-raphy and phonetics, and I was better informed on the subject then than now. Of course there raphy and phonetics, and I was better informed on the subject then than now. Of course there are a variety of views on the subject. In yesterday's Tribunz John M. Mott tried to give us a sample of how he would reform the spelling of the day. He uses the letter c very frequently where he should have used k, and sometimes c where s is more appriate,—c, c, "catalog" should be gin with k, "crucednes" (crookedness) should be krukednes, which would be much easier to comprehend than "crucednes." He also uses two consonants where only one is needed, and fails to drop the final e where it is a useless appendage. If Mr. Mott and many other writers are it favor of the reform, let them give us radical and complete reform. As it is now, he and others are only offering half a remedy for the great evil and deformity in English spelling. Let us have the phonetic system with all it implies, where each important vowel sound has a letter that represents that sound. It will require but very few changes in the present form of the alphabet, and will produce a great and lasting reform in spelling, that very important branch of education in which so so many of us are deficient, and which is so hard for the voung to master.

I have for twenty years been an earnest advocate-of this much-needed reform, and hope, if we are to be so fortunate as to have a change for the better, it will be a radical and complete reform, beyond which we need not expect or need to go. Let the press and the people keep at work on this subject, and, by general concurrence, a day may be named not far in the future when the change could be made by the press and people of this country. Then any word or article written or printed after the new method, or phonetic system, would be understood and received with intelligence as coming from an intelligent source, and were not so spelled because they could not spell otherwise.

It may be more difficult to effect a complete spelling reform 'than it was to bring about resumption of specie-payment; but, when once fairly sta

"Fussy" Scott's Idea of the Rebellion.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—I sent you, not long since,
a letter from Jeff Davis, written the year be-

fore the War, and professing such devotion to the Union as proved his appreciation of its value. Since its publication in your columns, I

gance in limiting the President's field of selection on one of the four plans of procedure subjoined:

I. Throw off the old and assume a new designation, the Union party; adopt the conciliatory measure proposed by Mr. Offittenden, of the Peace Convention, and, my life upon it, we shall have no new case of secession, but, on the contrary, an early return of many, if not all, the States which have already broken off from the Union. Without some equally benign measure, the remaining slave-bedding States will probably join the Montgomery Confederacy in less than sixty days, when this city, being included in a foreign country, would require a permanent garrison of at least 35,000 troops to protect the Government within it.

II. Collect the duties on foreign goods outside the ports of which this Government has lost the command, or close such ports by acts of Congress and blockade them.

III. Conquer the seceded States by invading armies. No doubt this might be done in two or three years by a young and sible General—a Wolfe, a Dessix, or a Hoche—with 300,000 disciplined men (kept up to that number), estimating a third for garrisons, and the loss of a greater number by skirmlabes, sieges, battles, and Southern fevers. The destruction of life and property on the other sies would be frightful, however perfect the moral discipline of the invaders. The conquest combleted, at that enormous waste of human life to the North and Northwest, with at least \$250,000,000.000 added thereto, and cui bono? Fifteen devastated provinces! not to be brought into harmony with their conquerors, but to be held for generations by heavy garrisons, at an expense quadruple the net duties or taxes which it would be possible to extort from them, followed by a Protector or an Emperor.

IV. Say to the seceded States, Wayward sisters, dener in moral.

Imperor.

IV. Say to the secoded States, Wayward sisters, depart in peace!
In haste, I remain, very truly yours,
WINFIELD SCOTT.
The Hen. William H. Seward.

A "Coprophagous Parasite."
To the Editor of The Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 7.—I noticed the reply of Mr. William F. Kellett in last Saturday's

Stand at your post though the day is long, Though the Summer's sun and the sultry heat Make the harp of Life seem discordantly strun And the way is rough to our weary feet. Up on the hights soft breezes shall play—
'Up on the hights we shall find repose";
So upward still let us press our way,
Though at every step we meet lexions of foes.

And then, at the last, shall the victor's crown Encircle the brow that has braved the stores, That gained the goal ere the sun went down:

And, safe on the hights, we need fear no harm.

GRANT PARK, Ill.

Mrs. O. B. HEWETT. THY GATES SHALL BE OPEN CON-TINUALLY."

How blest the boon thou givest, Lord, Our weary lives to crown— Before Try gates in sweet accord To lay our burdens down; To bear the sacred anthem swell Throughout Thy holy place; Our weaknesses and sins to tell, And humbly plead for grace.

There we forget corroding care; Forget Misfortune's frown: Outside, before we enter there, We lay our burdens down.

What though they wait for us without, Thy strength will help to bear; Thou yieldest e'er to hearts devout Pit answer to each prayer. Then forth the flood of praise we'll pour,
Rach worldly thought to drown:
Soon, at Death's gate, forevermore
We'll lay our burdens down!
M. E. HARKON. SOUTHERN MOBS.

A Far-Fetched Excuse for the Mississippi Bulldozers.

The Facts in Regard to the Ohio Anti-Copperhead Bow of Sixteen Years Ago.

Arcola, Ill., Aug. 5.—Through a mischance I did not get last Thursday's TRIBUNE, and, being somewhat indisposed since. I have remained for three days in ignorance of the suggestions which that issue contained respecting myself.

My parting, and in a sense random, shot at partisans who do not believe that the dogma of State-Sovereignty met a violent death upon the partisans who do not cellere that the dogma of State-Sovereignty met a violent death upon the field of Appomattor, seems to have somewhat disturbed the genial philosopher who presides over THE TRIBUNE. This is bad, and would be a matter of regret to me were I not encouraged to hope that, since THE TRIBUNE was not withto hope that, since THE TRIBUNE was not within the range of my mental vision when I fired, I possibly have done better execution in some other quarter as yet unbeard from. Has it ever occurred to the political writer of THE TRIBUNE that there might be partisans South as well as North, who hope to perpetuate their political power by an appeal, not to the reason, but to the ignoble part, of men?

Does THE TRIBUNE imagine that, by coupling my name with its editorial on "The Yazoo City Democratic Mob," it can commit me to an indorsement of lawlessness and brutality? I do

The Market of States and the second s

on the control of the fercetty of war and the malevolence of bate may never die out in our day. The patriots, North and South, who failed to fight when war was actually here, may never coase! Still, a fight in which they shall be booslessly yanquished must come at last to all of them; the harvest of hate, of sectional animosity, of sectional caste and division, which they have sown with open hands and gathered with untiring will, shall perish with them, and, in the dawning of a better day, the people, among whom there ever has been serious differences, will one as the second century of the Reouble greater and more glorious than the Reouble greater and more glorious than the requiring the foregoing communication from Dr. McKown; hor can we obscribe as a fact all this which our easysts has so eloquising the foregoing communication from Dr. McKown; hor can we obscribe as a comparison of similarity between the procession-quabble at Xenia, in September, 1833, during the crisis of the War, with the Rebels, and the recent Democratic mobbing of the Independent candidates at Xenia, in September, 1833, during the crisis of the Democrator of Xiaoo County mobbing the candidates of the Opposition ticket, and compelling them to withdraw from their ticket. If Republicans of Greene County, Ohio, did not mob the Democratic mobbing of the full of the middle of the candidates of the Opposition ticket, and compelling them to withdraw from their ticket. If Republicans in Virgituia, Georgia, or any State within the Confederace and shout for "Abe Lincoin," they would not only have been mobbed, but riddled with bullets, scattered, and hunted to their details, every man of them. The Xenia Copperhead Mercing as addier's grave. The traitor Vallandighning was running for Governor, with the avowed purpose, if elected and backed by a Copperhead Legislature, to withdraw blook from the support of the war for the restoration of the Union. Public feeling was wrought up to a high pitch over the war for the restoration of the Union. Public feelin

Issue involved; and it has always been a matter of astonishment that the Union people of Obio, during that political campaign with Vallandis-ham's traitorous cohorts, preserved their tem-pers so admirably under such terrible provoca-

We have been at some pains to ascertain just how much "mobbing" was done by the Unionists to the Copperhead meeting at Xenia on the occasion referred to by Dr. McKown, and it will be seen that he immensely magnifies it. The gentleman who furnishes us the extract from the Xenia newspaper says, in his accompanying note: "The Torchlight's account is fully corroborated by the recollection of several substantial citizens who were eye-witnesses of the disturbance. Instead of the Democratic procession being assaulted by a mob of thousands, as alleged, whatever 'mobbing' was done was the work of some unruly boys and roughs, not numbering fifty all told, who flung stones at the We have been at some pains to ascertain just numbering fifty all told, who flung stones at the procession as it filed out on the Uld Town road. The stones came in response to shouts for Jeff Davis that came out of the Democratic procession. If there had been no shouts for Jeff, no dornicks would have been thrown by the roughs. Our citizens, though processing the procession of th Our citizens, though greatly exasperated by such traitorous cries in their streets, kept their tempers, and committed no assault on the provocative Robel allies, and disapproved of the stone-throwing at the Jeff-Davis shouters."

Prom the Xenia (O.) Torchight, Sept. 9, [833.
THE DEMOCRATIC RALLY LAST WARK.

Prom the Lenic (O.) Torchaght, Sept. 9, 1933.

THE DEMOCRATIC RALLY LAST WARK.

Quite a large number of people from this and the neighboring counties attended the Democratic meeting in this city last Friday. There were 157 wagons, carriages, etc., in the procession. One of our citizens carefully counted the men, women, and children in the procession, and reported 1, 230 in all. The speaking was in the grove north of the Fair-Grounds. Fugh, Cox. and Andrew were the speakers. They rehearsed their stereotyped complaints against the Government; but, as assal, totally forgot to say a word against deff Davis and the Rebeis, or in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the War. How could they, when their candidate was a benished traitor, who always boasted that he never had, and never would, vote a man a dollar to crush the Rebellion.

There was no disturbance at the grounds nor in the procession. But we regret to say there were several ights on our streets in the after part of the day. On one occasion pistols were used, but no one was seriously injured by them. Some of the bullies got badly used up, and it is reported that one from Waynesville has since died. We hear various rumors as to the origin of these difficulties, but forcour to repeat them lest injustice may be done. In common with all good citizens, we deplore the existence of a stafe of feeling that leads to such disturbances. But, while we regret it, we cannot wonder at a high state of excitement by persons who have sons and brothers in the army of the Union, when they hear men so far lost to all sense of propriety as to shout for Jeff Davis in our streets. We trust this will be the last exhibition of the sort is Kunia.

[Note—At the time of the above disturbance, there were in Camp Green, adjoining this city, upwards of 3,000 troops.]

Divorce a Sweet Boon, and Preferable to Eternal Brawls.

Happy Marriages Are the Rule : Unhappy Ones the Exception.

Selfishness the Immediate Cause of Unnumbered Woes.

Work the Good of the Human Race.

Woman's Kingdom the Worlds Her

Chadwick Objects to Being Dead and Announces His Resur-

Vax Flowers, Red Ants, Stamping Powder, and Miscellaneous Topics.

ELFIN. BY LYDIA P. HINMAN. I know a little clan sweet,

With eyes of bluest blue, Whose hair is like a silken wel With sunlight shining through: Whose cheeks like apple blossom Whose brow fair as a pearl, But she wears frocks of calico-Just like a little girl.

She does not like to study well, But who e'er saw a fairy sprite
That worked, I'd like to know,
And what this dainty elûn does

You want to know. I 'spose? She just makes sunshine in the hous And laughs, and plays, and grows, And chats and talks, and talks and chats, And says the queerest things, And when she's tired of talking, then

I think some cunning angel tells, In each sweet morning dream, What she must say, for. all the day, She talks a perfect stream,

She rests awhile and sings.

Bob eays, and calls her tiny lips
As noisy as a mill,
And, like the wings of butterflics,

So Grandpa says, and smiles, And tosses her, and gives her sweets

And kisses between whiles.
But Grandma, whom she plies all day
With questions broad and tall,
Says home without our little elf
Would be no home at all.

And so we kiss her chattering lips, And kiss her tiny feet, And pray Him who loves little ones To keep her pure and sweet.

NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS.

H. L. A., Grand Rapids-The paper you refer to was mistald; will try and bunt it up for you,

Members of The Home Club will notice that the Secretary gives formal announcement of the next monthly meeting.

Chadwick objects to being dead, and at present has no ambition to attend his own funeral. He accordingly gives notice that he has "phoenixed." Sweet Brier-Your letter cannot be printed.

The Conductor has frequently warned contribu A correspondent suggests "Surprise Parties" as a theme for the interchange of coinious. On this subject some of the ministerial brethren's

wives might give some valuable information. Some well-written papers on archery, rowing, lawn-tennis, and other calisthenic sports in which young ladies and girls can engage, would be very acceptable to many of The Home read-

The marriage and divorce question seems to increase in interest. The communications printed in this number of The Home will be

found interesting. Many of them are very

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, papers, and postal-cards at this office for the persons whose names appear below. Those living out of the city should send their address and a three-cent stamp, upon re-ceipt of which their mail will be forwarded. Residents of Chicago can obtain their mail by calling at Room 36 TRIBUNE Building:

THE HOME CLUB.

MONTHLI MEETING AUG. 14.
CRICAGO, Aug. 8.—THE TRIBUNE Home Club will hold their regular monthly business meeting Thursday, Aug. 14, at the Tremont House at 1:30 p. m.

KITTIE, Secretary. MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

FORTY YRARS' REJOINDER TO HIS CRITIC.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 2.—I regret to announce myself as a careless reader, but fear I have no other resource in the matter of misgepresentation of which F. justly complains, in so far as I represented F. as saying that no divorced persons within her knowledge were worthy of her respect, since F. did mean to say that no divorced and remarried persons had her respect. What F. really did say was quite another thing,—that no bigamous marriage had her respect. I was careless, which is inexcusable, and I am asbaned of myself and beg F.'s pardon.

How feminine is the logic which advances the following as correct syllogisms:

(1) The true object of human effort is human happiness. (2) Some human efforts result in human unhappiness. (3) Therefore some human efforts should be abandoned.

(1) Marriage is a human effort. (2) Some marriages result in unhappiness. (3) Therefore some marriages should be abandoned.

(1) Some marriages should be abandoned.—(2) Recause a person has been unhappily married. (3) He or she should not be allowed to try it over again.

Comment is needless.

(8) He or she should not be allowed to try it over again.

Comment is needless.

I have never criticised any person or thing in The Home. Hence I cannot have claimed the position of critic of The Home.

I have simply made a few assertions.

Will F, be kind enough to define "critic"!

In one sense all the writers in The Home are critics, myself no less nor more than others.

In the common sense I am not a critic.

Will Faplease glance at the following:

(1) Only married persons have husbands and wives.

(2) Divorced persons are not married persons. (3) Hence divorced persons have no husbands or wives.

Is it, then, true that all the divorced remarried persons known to f. have in remarrying taken noto themselves two husbands or two wives by one and the same ceremony?

This seems hardly probable.

How, then, F., do all these droll acquaintances of yours manage to so invariably have two hying husbands or two living hissbands or two living wives!

To be serious, even at the risk of being more stupid than is svoidable, I do believe in a perfect love which is strong enough to make offense impossible.

Very clearly, F., if you write what you believe,

Possibly you are right. Possibly you are right.

Possibly you are right.

But kindly permit me, if you please, to follow the advice of your singing-teacher.

There is no more difficult thing than to write precisely what one believes. First of all, it is hard for one's own self to discover what one's real beliefs and springs of action are; and, in the next place, when the absolutely final emotion is discovered, it is usually too humiliating for public disclosure. We usually limit our confidences to the second or third modification of the fact. Emotion, not reason, governs the human race. The single emotion of vanity controls a great proportion of our deeds. We are all ready to acknowledge this as a general truth, though but few of us are willing to own, in words, either to vanity or selfishness, upon which two emotions the whole fabric of social happiness is based. I do not think F. has given her true underlying emotion in this matter of divorce. There is something in her letters which she would not print, or say, or perhaps acknowledge to herself. It has appeared in each of them, and is curiously conspicuous, as those things which we spend our whole lives in hiding and betraying always are. Precisely as in the French judicial examination the accused almost invariably reveals the truth, so here in The Home it is positively amazing to see the things written between the lines; and I shiver over my own letters sometimes when I read in them not the words which have been to make me write what I do write. I believe that F. will discover upon examination that she herself is one of the Ingomars.

And old bachelors, I am forced to say, are

And old bachelors, I am forced to sav, are not infrequently very sentimental old fellows, whose loves are passed so far as earthly things go, but are in full and vivid force so far as the thoughts and dreams rouning through their baid pates are concerned. A lost love may leaven a whole solitary life with a tender sympathy for every lonely and neglected, as well as for every bright and joyous thing,—and I'm yery sure that I, at least; shall sever assert that old bachelors and old maids have not the truest knowledge of love, since theory must ever be more exalted in its perfections

sert that old bachelors and old maids have not the truest knowledge of love, since theory must ever be more exalted in its perfections than practice.

I call upon Maude Meredith to speak explicitly. It is very cruet to intimate that one is seized and possessed of information of the most valuable nature without disclosing the same. Let's have the rules, Maude, the data, the lexicoo, you know, and all that sort of thing for "a better understanding of marriage, and a more careful and enlightened entering upon its bonds." That's the kind of knowledge the social world needs, and if, as you seem to believe, there's any way beside experiment in which to obtain the knowledge, and you are familiar with it, it is your solemn duty to publish it in The Tribure.

Mr. Dailey, The Home knows just exactly what is the matter with American women, who are the finest girls and the most melancholy wrecks of wives in the world; and neither The Home nor any one else dares say one word about it in public. The Allantie did publish a poem on the subject a good many years ago, and since then "a morning paper" of Chicago devoted one hideous pare to the subject,—but between the highest and the lowest nothing can mention the matter. The odds are a hundred to nothing, Mr. Dailey, that you will never tell any one, in print, why American wives are so miserably wretched, or how they may be healthy and happy.

Nothing is so inconsiderate as youth. You,

miserably wretched, or how they may be healthy and happy.

Nothing is so inconsiderate as youth. You, Raven Hair, make me sigh.

Please remember that there comes a time in life—you haven't reached it vet by many a summer's day—when one looks back upon the 20s as very nice years indeed, "slop over" and a'll! Ab the dreams and the certainties,—there was no hopes then.—everything was sure and delightful!

You write a very pice letter, my dear child,

there was no hopes then,—everything was sure and delightful!

You write a very pice letter, my dear child, but even your birchen sceptre would not touch my feelings more sharply than your light contempt of youth does; I only wish that I could feel it myself; that I could look backward and forward to youth does; I only wish that I could feel it myself; that I could look backward and forward to nothing!—I fear the old man, wanders.

The hearty laugh which "Fa her never snored" afforded me went to the credit side of your account. Raven Heir, and I would like to remark that I have come, through long experience, to believe that when a woman is particularly strong on common sense in talk she is governed wholly by her affections; and I just believe Raven Hair, and Bittersweet, and F., though not safe to win over two pair, since they are decidedly not three of a kind, are shining illustrations of this theory.

No. Buzz, not critic. I'll not have it.

And it was the Conductor, not I, who said I had retired for good. And have I really and truly "pointed out the weak spots in" anybody's "productions"? I think not, unless indirectir. I have certainly never said anything in The Home to deserve the name of criticism, save one reference to the use of words not English. And had you, Buzz, fully considered the problem, you might have imagined that the philosophy which suited me exactly did not suit the Conductor at all. Do you understand that?

FORTY YEARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune CHICAGO, Aug. 6.-There are many poor yeary lives wrecked on the altar of devotion and the world takes no heed of the terrible de-struction, and the immediate friends pass it by as of little moment in the hurry and bustle of everyday existence. They are not outward wrecks that call for the sympathy that is born of the eyesight, coming in contact with torn limbs and disfigured features; but wrecks that carry a world of sears, and wounds, and bruises hidden away beneath tranquil and even bour-ant exteriors,—wrecks that are washed back and forth by the unpitying billows of Time, and left struggling out in the breakers or thrown up amid the vacillating sand that glides backand the world takes no heed of the terrible de up amid the vacillating sand that glides back ward and forward in answer to the stern man-

We often meet them in our walk through life, but they give us no sign, and struggle on un-pitied and unappreciated to the bitter end, their self-sacrifice and devotion bringing no reward until the River of Death is crossed, the threads of a new existence are taken up, and life begins on the other shore. No one person can know the sufferings and trials of another, and no

of a new existence are taken up, and life begins on the other shore. No one person can know the sufferings and trials of another, and no matter how insignificant they may seem to us, as we lack their surroundings, their aspirations and development, we should never condemn them for acts that we might very much enlarge upon if placed precisely in the same position. We condone faults in ourselves that in others would seem like grave and abiding offenses, because, alsa, we cannot "see oursel" as ithers see us." Were we less prone to sit in judgment on our neighbors we should be the more certain of not being guilty of casting stones where only flowers should be exattered. In divorce, as in everything else, there are ways that are dark, and unscrupiolous people enough to fill them with spectres and shadows that give the whole structure a dismal and forbidding aspect. But if these poor wrecks we have been speaking of could have seen but one gleam of hope beckoning through the devious pathways, and dared to face society and break away from the thrallom that custom has invented, the wounds and bruises might eventually have been healed, and some grand achievement been the ultimate result.

We have all seen women crushed and abused by those who have sworn to protect and cherish them, and mentally resolved that no such state of affairs should ever govern our own lives. But if we have no Divorce laws, and we merely take ourselves away from the presence of those to whom we are still bound by law? Divorce gives us protection and takes away their power over our acts in the future.

The law of divorce has been grossly abused, and that is why so many cry out against it. It has been made a tool in the hands of unscrupulous people to rid them of the old love and give them power over the new, but men and women of principle will never abuse the power over our acts in the future.

The law of divorce has been grossly abused, and that is why so many cry out against it. It has been made a tool in the hands of unscriptly the distrace of

tries to keep up the old caressing ways, and her eyes are all at once opened to the consciousness that life must be bereft of its one great blessing, the wealth of a husband's love. Then follow the bitter, bitter days, wavering between hope and distrust, and striving to crush out the tenderness that will well up in spite of the coldness that has come between their lives. And just here is where the tenderness lavished in some other home is the most apt to cause regret and a Teeling of stubbornness that make criminations and recriminations so easy to come about.

Husbands are not aware of the value there is in tenderness, or they would not cast it sway so soon after marriage, and drou the little courtesies that made their society so pleasant and acceptable. Then when the sharp retort or biting reproof comes gradually into place the foundation is laid for either a wrecked and unhappy existence or the resort to the only avenue of escape that is open, viz.: divorce. It is terrible to live as some people do in open and continued contention to the disgust of friends, neighbors, and society at large. Separation before eternal brawls, I say.

IGNORANCE THE CAUSE OF MATRIMONIAL IN-FELICITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4—It seems to be conceded by the majority of The Home contributors that the want of preparation and practical knowledge on the part of the wife at the time of marriage is one of the principal causes of matrimonial infelicity. When a man marries he is supposed to know something or have something. It not, the to-be mother-in-law has made a mistage somewhere. But the young woman goes as an apprentice to her husband's house. If she has a sound body, that has not been injured by foolish fashion or her own indiscretion, the husband is fortunate. Granted that her body is all right, her husband has the task of doing double duty. He has to pay for all of her mistakes and duty. He has to pay for all of her mistakes and ignorance. If the cooking is noor, his stomach has to put up with it. If she is extravagant and wasteful, his pecketbook has to pay for it. If she gets discouraged or fretful over house-keeping cares, his patience has to bear it. If she keeps him up nights with squalling infants, of whose care she knows nothing, his health has to suffer for it, and so on. Incompanees and ignorance, where there should be sense and wisdom.

It would seem that, after so many fallures and

ignorance, where there should be sense and wisdom.

It would seem that, after so many fallures and undesirable experiences, mothers would try and rear their daughters with some knowledge of the duties which are sure to be placed upon them. Yet it seems to be the settled course of mothers to allow their daughters to grow up to womanhood and marry, totally ignorant of the duties which will devolve upon them, thereby compelling them to pull through the same Slough of Despond that they passed through, to make the same mistakes they made, to lose their children's or husbands' love through such ignorance, and withal to be unhappy themselves. Why women pursue this course towards their daughters is more than I can see. It is not sense, it is not wisdom, and it is not kind. But you will see women trying to keep their daughters from the duties of housework, trying to keep them from a knowledge of the laws of maternity, trying to keep them from a knowledge of the most vital and common things of married life. They want them to sit in the parlor and look sweet, to keep their hands white, and be noodles generally. "Trouble will come cutck enough," they say, "and I want my Angelina to take some comfort now." Foolishness! Slave themselves to death to keep their daughters from a knowledge of what a bitter experience will have to teach them! A daughter's assistance might add to the pleasure and ease of a mother's old age, and a mother's knowledge and instruction might pave the way for happiness in the daughter's married life. Instead of this, how inconsistent and culpable is the mother's course! When women learn to regard the duties they are to perform in marriade life, and conscientiously prepare themselves for those duties, then there will be less unhappiness in the married state, less canse for divorce, and more utility and comfort in marriage than at present.

Take two young men. They are equal in every respect, have succeeded equally in everything prior to marriage. They marry, and from that time one steadily agins upon the

not the person making them. Such exhibitions of coarseness can only be born of fil-temper and general want of culture.

HAPPY MARRIAGE THE RULE; UNHAPPY, THE MILWAUKEE, Aug. 3 .- One very remarkable feature in this discussion now going on in The Home is, that the men only advocate an easy separation in divorce. This looks a little as if the "bear and forbear" were only to be enjoined upon our sex. Out upon such a one-sided idea! This divorce question so lightly discussed by women who have never been married (so they say or intimate) is not a subject to be jested upon or decided by people who know nothing of the trials and joys of married life. nothing of the trials and joys of married life. There are few among the matrons who can say all their experience has been bright and pleasant, but if they will try to think only of the arreeable side, forgetting, if need be forgiving, those things which at the time make hearts ache and tears flow. I tolnk the bright lining of the matrimonial cloud will ever be seen, and rainbow hues will lighten even the darkest recollections. Sisters, don't, pray don't tell your troubles to the gaping crowd. No one cares for your especial trials, unless it be your immediate friends, and they only for the time being. If your married life is a failure to a degree, keep it to yourself, make the best of it, remembering always that the Bible gives us, one and all, the true and only reason for leaving our husbands, or they us. If other terrible trials are the lot of some of our sisterhood, keep them in your own bosom if possible. Never parade them, to be the subject of criticism; and, above all, carry a brave heart and bright face, if the former is almost broken and the latter might be covered with tears. I think the cause of so many sad faces is thus idea of creating sympathy among our friends, hugging to our hearts every little annoyance, and literally making "mountains from mole hills." No doubt there are sad cases of broken yews, desolate homes, and love bestowed most unworthily; but the greatest sufferers are those who never tell their sorrows, but bear them to His throne daily, whose help alone is their resource and comfort. Divorce is the last resort of men and women whose marriage yows are violated, whose homes are utterly desocrated by unlawful affections, and then the stern hand of the law can rescue the innocent children from unter ruin. But if a divorce is to be obtained for every trivial cause, every disappointment, every fancied wrong,—why, the marriage question resolves itself into worse than Mormonism, and any one will hesitate before uttering the binding words "for better, for worse, until death us do part,"—it bein There are few among the matrons who can say all their experience has been bright and pleasant,

VIEWS OF AN EXPERT. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Courtsbio, Marriage, and
Divorce,—these are the subjects for discussion Divorce,—these are the subjects for discussion in the sacred precinct of The Home. Everybody seems to have taken a part in the Chadwickian affray, and I am wondering who will be the next to be impaled upon the shafts of wit and humor, satire and sarcasm. I have been married happily a quarter of a century, and I think that a few remarks upon matrimony may not be amiss. Marriage is the most sacred and important event in a man's life, and much more so to amiss. Marriage is the most sacred and impor-tant event in a man's life, and much more so to a woman. "For or better or worse" is no idle term; it has a world of meaning, and to me it seems it is oftener for the worse than for the better. We need but look around in the homes of married friends, and we shall see a different state of affairs from what we would wish. It is not that men love their wives less, but business more. Men are selfish, and still more careless with it the greatest happmeas unless it does entail a change in life. The relation which wife and husband bear to each other differs widely from that of lovers. In the former, individual interest is easirely merged in the family: in the latter case there are two separate individuals; they see each other under favorable circumstances; they live beneath the roscate-hued and to them never-failing joys of hoos. They have nothing to do with the material world, its wants and cares; they live only in a bilas that to them may seem heavenly, but which the future generally falls to bring forth. After marriage, the good wife takes upon herself some share of her husband's business burdens. Little by little they recornise the fact that they are to live together "for all time"; the resiltation of this comes sconer to the husband than to the wile, because he is more familiar with and more interested in the struggle for breed. More and more he becomes engrossed into business, until little, by little the remembrance of the thousand and one little attentions that he was wont to may his wife so layship formerly, pass away, until finally the wife ceases to expect them; she, too, either identifies herself with him in his race for material wealth, or "lives for fashion as he for nower." It ought not to be so, and yet it is. But business, hydra-headed, steps in first on one side and then on the other. Then again, so many young people become careless about their personal appearance after they are married. True, a young wife cannot always be dressed as if she were going to the opera, especially if she is her own housekeeper and has her children to look after; but there is no excuse for the habit see prevalent among ladies, viz: that of tramming about in a "dirty wrapper." I know a wife is not to be biamed for everything. So far am, I from believing that, that I freely admit that husb unds are more to be censured for marital disputes and difficulties than that enjoyed by our parents? If we will, profit by their experience. "Providence h

DIVORCE DEMANDED UNTIL DECEPTION DIES. To the Editor of The Tribuss.

Rilby, Ill., Aug. 5.—Should I again be successful in escaping your W. B., I should like to say a few words upon the, at present, popular subject of marriage and divorce.

Marriage is an old institution, and I am glad that divorce is not an institution of the present day. A happy marriage, where love is the foundation, is truly the door to the highest state of earthly bliss; while an unhappy one is the usher-ing in of a life from which we step with joy into he future's dark uncertainties. A divorce in the first case is never sought; while from the bondage of the latter death or divorce alone can free us. How unjust, then, must be the one who condemns divorce. And how selfish the individual who, having made a happy unjon, can say to his less fortunate neighbor. "Death alone should break the bonds by which you are held." If marriage is a divine institution, what reverence such a one must have for God's holy ordinances! As well might the Christian say to the unfaithful, "Continue on in the observance of the forms of Christianity," as for such an individual to say to his unfortunate neighbor. "You have made your own bed and upon it you must lie, even though the dreams that may have come may lead you down through the stygian poots of earthly perdition." The All-Wise would establish no such tyramlical rate; if so, Why did Moses place his divine laws concerning divorce before his people? But. nerhaps, the Homeites will say this was one of Moses' mistakes. Some will say let there be a separation for "divorce, but no remarriage." Ask our Courts what would be the result of such laws, and hear their answer; Vice, iniquity, and criminality of the darkest dye. Verily, a divorced person would not then be worthy of respect. can free us. How unjust, then, must be

n Heaven at the present time; and Cupid is easily blinded by wealth, position, and impure easily blinded by weath, position, and impure desires. While, therefore, love may be the motive power with one, yet with the other contracting party it is far too often "but a seeming truth that cunning times put on to entrap the wisest." Many have been thus deceived, and, while a few prefer to have their faults known wisest." Many have been thus deceived, and, while a few prefer to have their faults known before marriage, yet many are playing a part in cour ship for the sole purpose of winning the desired one, and, being unnatural, the blay must change with marriage. Their rule is, any game that will win, no matter what may be the result, and anything rather than an ignominious defeat. It matters not in these cases how much time may be spent in courtship, the mask annot be removed or the real character ascertained until the knot is tied, when lo! the change. The meek, submissive, and amiable suitor is suddenly transformed into a domestic devii, the only tether by which he is restrained heing the fear of a divorce. Now, would Miss Madee say in such cases that this restraint should be removed, and that the party deceived should be obliged to remain fatthful to the vow that was won only through a systematic course of deception? If so, let her wear his shoes for a time, and she will say with earnest, give us an easy road to divorce.

But this is not the only change that follows marriage. As we look over the ranks of those who have bowed at the wedding altar, how many we find who are not living with the same being with whom they bowed. The gay butterfly has changed into a wasp, or the industrious bee into a worthless drone. Considering the contest ended with marriage, they have settled down into an entirely different life; instead of endeavoring to please, as in the past, they have intrusted all to the keep ng of the marriage vow. Is it any wonder, therefore, that married life becomes intolerable, and that the knot is so soon untied or broken? When a man or woman of mature years goes out into the world to select a companion for life, one is selected suited.

life becomes intolerable, and that the knot is so soon untied or broken? When a man or woman of mature years goes out into the world to select a companion for life, one is selected suited to the wants of the seeker, and, unless the one chosen has been playing an unnatural part, changes her plumage, or steps into an entirely different zone at marriage, there is no earthly reason why the union should not prove a lasting and happy one.

To the married, then, I would say, bury not the charms and accomplishments with which you won the contest, for at every grave, you will unconsciously leave a portion of the broken scepter of your power, and divorce or domestic infelicitly will inevitably follow. Study the arts by which the mistress holds her bord, and be wise. Remember the contest does not end with marriage, but only begins, for when the rest of the world is given up by your companion for you alone, laborious, indeed, must be the task before you tradapt your every action to his or her desires and thus fill to overflowing the cup of happiness which, prior to marriage, the world was at liberty to fill. As with the mistress, let a desire to please pervade your every act, and, rest assured, the dark shadow of divorce will never fall upon your threshold, and clouded brows will seldom be seen around your family hearthstone.

A COMMON CASE.

A COMMON CASE. TOMAH, Wis., Aug. 5.—I have been much in-terested in The Home, though I never ventured until now to say so, but as people are allowed to ask advice, and seidom fall of getting enough of it, and I am in deep trouble, I hope The Home confrateralty will be kind enough to ad-Home confraternity will be kind enough to advise me. My trouble, of course, is man. If it was only one I could get along; but three or four are more than I can manage, and the care is "only this and nothing more," nor less. Four or five years ago, when I was quite young, and equally as green, I allowed my heart to foolishly lead me into an entanglement with a young man whom then I thought nothing less than a first-class hero. Oddly enough, I was in no hurry to spoil my good time by marrying, and, as my parents urged me to enjoy my girlhood while I had it to enjoy, he was induced to wait a few years. I was sent to school, improved my time, and the long and short of it is, I have acquired a good, bractical education, with most of those a complishments young men always admire, am passably well-read, play the pisnow well, have more than ordinary talents in music, and have been advised to make my-self proficient in it; I do my own dressman mg, and my parents and bro hers call me a good housekeeper. I have written stories

for magazines, dabbled in printing, and, in fact, am considered a genias; and also by the young gentlemen followers, who adore the hem of my apron strings, am known as "quite a catch." Although I have not overestimated my good points, what a blessing the noms de plume are, for, though one may be told how "amart" you are, it is quite a crime to believe it, esocially if you are a lady. Conceit is so ustural to mankind it is taken as a matter of course, and no comments-made. This betrothed of mine is a plain farmer, and, now that my eyes are open, I find him of very common intelligence, and with few ideas above pigs and clover hav. He has not the redeeming point of wealth even, though well to do. I think it is for my own interest not to throw away my opportunities and waste my life cooped up with ac unappreciative person, hence my duty to break this entanglement in spite of conscientious principles. I have sereral chances to do better. One was a popular, well-to-do lawyer, who recently proposed for my hand, and I should have considered his case seriously but from the fact of his being a widower, with an incumbrance of six small children, and I don't care to take any more responsibility than possible, as I consider I possess in myself an equivalent for any amount of value received most any man can offer. But the best chance in the lot is another widower, middle-aged, but unincumbered, good-natured, and usither rich nor poor; but wealth is not the dirst quality I should look for in a husbind. "Love in a cottage" suits my constitution, provided the cottage is nice, well furnished, and contains a decent bank account to be kept on a soila foundation. He is not h undsome, but as handsome men are always fools, and I don't taumire fools, that counts for nothing. He is intelligent and moral,—that is, he is a member of the Church,—but he has no pooularity. I believe a woman should never marry beneath her, should marry her equal unless she can find a superior, and I think I ought to do better. I don't want the farmer, anyhow superior, and I think I ought to do better. I don't want the farmer, anyhow. But, after I've gotten rid of him, had I better remain unenzaged until I find one more suited to me,—a superior (which, I am afraid, will take a long search),—or become engaged to this last-mentioned widower, and save this chance in case I never meet a superior? There is no need of my marrying for any object-but the title of Mrs., for, if reverses of fortune should come, I could earn my living by teaching school or music, dressmaking, bouse-keeoing, and possibly by writing stories, though the last is less lucrative than housework. But, as it seems to be the predestined fate of women to be obliged to endure the inconvenience and bother of matrimony to escape the worse disgrace of "old-maidism." It is natural one should want to sell oneself for as high a market price as possible.

as possible.

Realizing, as I do, the probability that many (at least of those lords of creation) will in their minds, if not orally, call me so, I may as well sign myself

A CONCERTED LITTLE FOOL.

ANOTHER PLEA POR DIVORCE.

LAPAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 4.—The communication from Ernst in your issue of Aug. 2 has prompted me to thus attempt an entrance into The Home circle of THE TRIBUNE in order to thank him, as I do most sincerely, for the sentiments expressed on marriage and divorce. They are exactly my own sentiments, and nothing is pleasanter than seeing our own humble but long-cherished ideas dressed up and put into attractive reading matter (unless it would be that of being able to do so for oneself). Since I have undertaken to say thus much, and having had a severe personal experience, I conclude to advance with all due modesty some of my convictions in regard to the subject under discussion. While I perfectly agree with the views of Essex (of Aug. 2) as to the judging of the rights of another in the matter of divorce, still I think there are a few general rules that all would do well to be governed by. I think it would be safe to conclude that any man or woman that fails in any flagrant degree in fulfilling his or her marital duties degree in fulfilling his or her marital duties during the first few month of their union is not to be trusted with the custody of any one's happiness. If they find it impossible to make life pleasant for each other the first year, while the ardor of their love is at its hight, —I will presume they were promoted by a pure passion, to herwise it should be considered nothing more on less than prostitution,—how much less can it be expected of them when the first excitement and rapture has quietly drifted into the monotonous round of cares and duties, for of such is life made up in most part.

Another conviction of mine is that we are none of us called upon as Christians to make unconditional surrender of our cherished ideas of what is upright and good in the signit of God to another's selfish, possibly victous, disposition. In order to be thought constant and true in the marriage relation. The world has no right to ask it. We all owe a first duty to "Our Faber in Heaven," and He tells us to flee from tempotation. "to live at peace with all men as much as within you lie"; but a time comes when forbearance ceases to be a victor, and is only turned into a means of

tells us to fice from temotation. "to live at peace with all men as much as within you lie"; but a time comes when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and is only turned into a means of fostering evil. Many a good man, and more good women, have cermitted themselves to fall away from a hitherto pure and honest life into one of negligence and sloth, if not to something worse, through the mistaken idea that it was their duty to endure and become anything in order to live at peace with a nature at war with all good, all possibility of happiness. What law of man dare to impose it upon a soul that longs to soar up into the pure light of God's love, to give up his or her hope of Heaven almost, to follow the fortunes of a wife or husb ind that has no such asperations,—only wishing to grovel, and not content unless they can subjurate some higher nature to be their companion in so doing. No relation in life involves the right to step between a soul and its God; but, alas! how many hearts go hungering through the world, only hoping each day and hour to be released in some way from their crishing burden; and many of them submitting through the world, only hoping each day and hour to be released in some way from their crishing burden; and many of them submitting through the world, value, foolishly, thinking they are suffering a martyrdom imposed by God Himself, while their first and real duty to God and themselves would be to shake off the wretched shackles and go forth mio a life of fredom and unrightness, instead of becoming wicked in bondage? Dear reader, do not mistake me to hold too lightly the obligations incumbent upon the marriage relation. Endure and endure, strive and strive again, if mismated, to make the best of your situation, always keeping purity of cisracter in view. But I do not hesitate to say, I do not believe any oreson was ever reclaimed to taught a better life slimply by the sacrifice of another life. If your life with any one becomes such that it is impossible for you to continue our and conscientious, but a time comes when forbearance ceases to b be less frequent.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Pleuse, good friends, allow me to have a word in the general conversation.

In the first place, I want to tell Bob that he need not speak so sneeringly of High-School girls, for they probably know more than he thinks they do. When I attended the Highthinks they do. When I attended the High-School I was in a large class, and we had some excellent cooks and housekeepers among the girls. Many of them did all their own dressmaking and millinery, and attended school regularly also. Besides learning how to "shoot French, Greek, Hebrew, reinting, and all the rest of the high-school curriculum of nonsense," we learned many other valuable lessons that the Board of Education hadn't included in the course.

Board of Education hadn't included in the course.

Ralph Rackstraw, I think it is a very good thing for the young lady whom you were honoring (!) with your attentions that you now want to break your bargain, for if you can talk about her before marriage as you do, what won't you say after the knot is tied?

If you wish for a mere housekeeper instead of a companion, as a wife is expected to be, answer some of the advertisements in This This UNE. There are pleuty of widows and elderly laties who want to be housekeepers for gentlemen.

men.

Perhaps these men who are looking for cooks instead of wives will get fooled some fine day.

It would serve them right.

YIDDE.

SELFISHNESS.

SELFISHNESS.
THE IMMEDIATE CAUSES OF UNNUMBERED WOES.

To the Eather of The Troume.

ENGLEWOOD, Aug. 4.—Nothing can be more certain than that something is the matter with us all. We seem to be conscious of qualities and attributes that we do not possess. The law of existence seems to tell us that, while we are not molded after one common pattern in soape and outline, there is something so similar in sensibility that the ailments of our race have a common likeness.

The common trials of life,—its softening griefs, its sense of dependence,—all tend to explain a truth that we are sensibly sick; that we do not stand up to that excellence of goodness and purity that seems to be beyond us. Not-

withstanding this, we presume to a knowledge of remedies and cures, which we have fitted to every case of our troubles, and we are, of all

withstanding this, we presume to a knowledge of remedies and cures, which we have fitted to every case of our froubles, and we are, of all creatures, the most unreasonable. After all the countless bomilies and essays on lite, showing the weaknesses of the flesh and pointing out a way of happiness, we are still in the see of afficient, with the flag of flatress seeking help. So evidently is something the master with us that every setting sun may find us hid in deeper abade, though sit the break of day it promised goiden spiles.

We look on every page of 'The Home and we find recounted tales of sorrow, every variety of counsel and advice thrown in with boasted emphasis, the illa of life penetrated and pierced, maideobood, matrimony, maternity, and divorces hasbed and rehashed with added shades, and held to the oublic gaze on paper as pastime or sacred prose.

To be sure, this is a part of the paporama of life as we find it; but the presumption to wisdom is so positively given that one stargers at the simplicity of advice for such complicated issues. The general crookedness is as mysterious as the origin of life liself. To explain the difficulties by a system of moralizing, is as correct in practice as preaching against the Devil on one hand and entertaining him with the other. We are morally fixed in this world to do the things we ought not to do, and leave undone the things we ought to do, and leave undone the things we ought to do, and leave undone the things we ought to do, and leave undone the things we ought to do, and leave undone the things we ought to do, and leave undone the things we ought to do, and leave undone the things we ought to do, and leave undone the things we ought to do, and leave undone the things we ought to do and leave undone the things we ought to do and leave conditions to do the do the sea of the sea of the conditions of the sea of the conditions of the sea of the s

FLORTICULTURE. ROOTING GERANIUM SLIPS.

To the Editor of The Tribuna. OTTAWA, Aug. 4.-Since my letter on geraniums I have had inquiries in regard to rooting slips of them during the month of August. In

can be moved to the house without disturbing it. The rose and balin geraniums are favorties with all, and even those who do not "keep plants" have one of these varieties for their fragrance. The variegated rose and the skeleton variety make a fine addition to the old kinds. Some have remembered my promise of last winter to send slips of foliaged geraniums this summer. I have sent to all applicants who inclosed postage, and have a few more varieties to spare.

Mrs. L., I will write before long on hyacinths, and cyclamen also, and write you personally before I send the bulbs. Any other of The Home readers who would like bulbs of either can address me, Box 2032, Ottawa, and I will reply.

Mrs. B., have I answered your question satisfactority! If not, write me as directed. Your package will have reached you by this time.

WOMAN'S KINGDOM. A REJOINDER TO D. H. PINGREY. To the Editor of The Tribune.
IDAHO SPRINGS, Col., July 28.—From this far-

away nook in the Rocky Mountains I send you greeting. Though shut out from all the world noise and tumult, and shivering with the cold

In Jano Brausas. Col., July 28.—From this faraway note in the footy Mountains I sand you
greeting. Though attut out from all the world
of noise and tumuit, and shivering with the deold of this high altitude, I cannot forget the busy
world from which I cannot and the world
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world was and locative.

I want to tell the helder of The Bome,
and California in particular, that just before startmay on this westward journey I receive the
content of the start of the start of the conengraved likeness of himself, and several press
and Lecture-Bureau notices, from which I cannot
clean the being old and unity, an or fame I
cold looks, elequates, and ability to literate
show poor a use as tory; found put the startest of
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Sabbath day, he was as usual engaged in his work of death. Descending from a mountain whither we had climbed, and where, rapt in admiration, we had spent an hour in contemplation of the wonderful works of nature, we met upon the street two women, one of whom was moaning and weeping bitterly, as if overcome by some great sorrow. We dared not intrude with questions upon this grief-stricken one, but soon after tearned that a brother dear to her had just been slain by the demon alcohol. The particulars we did not learn. Enough to know that another victim had gone down to a drunkard's grave, while he who was, as I believe, in the sight of God, his murderer, is left free to pursue his work of death, and bring other friends to mourn in anguish over other victims slain! Oh, Pingrey, this is not woman's work, but it should be her work with pen, vote, and strong right arm, if need be, to banish from the world this great pet evil of man, and rescue her race from destruction.

rom destruction.

Later in the day we met another victim of the

Later in the day we met another victim of the liquor-seller reeling across a bridge. Some women who were passing said it was a pity he could not fail off into the river. "Not so," exclaimed I, "it is the man who made him what he is that should be put into the river, or ahut up in some safe place where he can destroy no more of his fellows."

Alas, that men will not only tolerate, but sanction and sustain, a business that fills the homes of the land with poverty, disgrace, and ruin, and yearly sends 60,000 victims to drunkards graves! Verily, the help of woman is needed in our halls of legislation to effectually stay this work of ruin and death. But I must not pursue this subject, lest I trespass upon forbidden ground. I may have done so aiready. already.

We are off for Georgetown and Green Lake, 10,400 feet high, and there, lost in the wonders of Nature, I will try to forget the world of an

CHADWICK PHENIXED.

RAPID REMARBYING—WHY WOMEN YEARN FOR DIVORCE. To the Editor of The Tribune. OKLAHOMA, I. T., July 29 .- Casually picking up a paper, it is somewhat startling to stumble upon one's own obituary. For a man to read, in the flesh, the details of his own assassina-tion is certainly a privilege accorded to but few. To doubt an event recorded in a popular jour-nal is assuredly the climax of skepticism, but a position which seems forced upon me. After carefully perusing the recounted obsequies, it is 'an additional bewildermeut to find that "A Friend" is responsible for the whole. Such friendship is certainly of a character as ambiguous as that which kidnapped Luther, returning from Worms, and imprisoned him a rear in Wartburg. The day may not be distant when the assassin may say, in stabbing his vic-tim: "Accept this small evidence of my affec-

It is not, however, with the view of offer consolation to the Homeites in view of my de-mise, or of reasuring them of my continuance, that I have re-entered the inhospitable circle. A graver matter demands my attention. The forbids silence. Impelled alike by her urgent entreaty and my own right, I wish to distinctly disavow for her its authorship, and to state that it is both spurious and unwarranted. I may add that the instincts of a lady, and her native refinement, would, under any circumstances, render her incapable of so unwomanly a proceeding.

OTTAWA, Aug. 4.—Since my letter on geraniums I have had inquiries in regard to rooting slips of them during the month of August. In those places where the air is damp and warm, where regular "dog-day weather" is experienced, they are sure to root with little care; but in dry, hot climates a shady part of the garden must be selected, and the cutting the kept well watered. In Peter Henderson's address,—as reported by The Tribune's correspondent,—particular stress, was laid by him when olanting seeds to press the soil firmly on them, thus making 'hem less susceptible to the hot air above. This advice applied to cuttings will be found admirable,—that is, press the earth close to the cutting after it has been watered. One of my correspondents wrote of starting her slips in a box, covered with glass. Try this method, my Kattass friends, and they will be less likely to be affected by your climate.

The usual inquiry in regard to lifting scented graniums from the ground after they have grown luxuriantly through the aummer, so they will not wilt, can only be answered in one way. They are sure to lose some leaves, even with the best of care. It is only a question of time whether to pot them now, and let them regain some of their strength in the open air before the frosts of fail, or bot them at the last, and by care and shading keep what luxuriance you can. The surecist way is to pot them in the spring and piunge the pot until fail; then the plant can be moved to the bouse without disturbing it. The rose and baling geraniums are favorlies with all, and even those who do not "keep plants" have no of these varieties of their strength in the open at before the frosts of fail, or bot them in the spring and piunge the pot until fail; then the plant can be moved to the bouse without disturbing it. The rose and baling graniums are favorlies with all, and even those who

new unity. The children of the dead were so soon provided with a mother's care that they scarcely realized the absence of their own. Surely the numerous practical advantages of a method so admirable, so economic of friction and disruption are too obvious to require comment. Is it too much to believe that in the coming collightened age it will be the method universally approved and practiced?

I have heretolore averred that most men do secretly hold the dogma that to women "death ends ail." It is a noticeable fact that though many women of The Home assail the statement, it is yet unchallenged by one man,—whilst, to the contrary, a part of Forty Years' letter (July 25), replying to Raven Hair, does interentially argue the materiality of women, and their decadence after 25,—the position from which inevitably arises the sequence of their eventual

cadence after 25,—the position from which inevitably arises the sequence of their eventual
annihilation.

It also is but fair to assume that but few, if
any, women do themselves entertain any practical, absolute faith in their own immortailty. I
am forced to this conviction by their imperative
demand for absolute freedom in the matter of
divorce. A firm and abiding faith that there
awaited them a compensating hereafter,—a glorious immortality, to which this existence is but
as the taper to the sun,—would doubtless sustain
them in enduring patiently many of the inevitable irregularities of married life; but since for
them there is nothing of hope in the future, it
is impossible to wonder that they restlessly seek
that change which promises them the richest
havest of experience in their transient existence.

her daughter how to do there for if they never have occas themselves they may be placed where it will be necessary for and direct those whom they Almost any young lady, after her lish year, can instruct her she wishes to have her attire; then, take as much interest in appertain to our daily wants, need of, to keep soul and In fine, Ralph. I hope that y marry some charming young In fine, Raiph, I hope that y marry some charming young proclate you, and whom you meturn; and that your idle ho of bliss, your home a bower alloyed happiness scattered is corner, and that, when you is career, it may be in a more ribeing "choked with soggy with muddy coffee."

MISCELLANI To the Editor of The Home anything useful to exc in the art of making roses an foliage, in wax? I will sell o

To the Editor of the Burlington, la., Ang. 5. one writing for The Home, tel find some account of molten with the naked hand, with hand? This is a matter of cor myself and another party.

To the Editor of EAST GROVE, Ill., A please tell me what can drive them away .- anvib for they drive us nearly You must know that it was not three months that the fleas commenced to haps some one of the country had some experience in this me what will destroy them: ever grateful. SCRAP-BOOK PASTE-KE

CHICAGO, July 27.—I no for a new method of pasting take the liberty to send mine and apply in the same man flour paste; then, with a sm the scrap on to the book powill not require a hot quickly.

I have, also, tried the cess, and would like to out, instead of coming

THE . MUSTACHE To the Editor of ROME, Wis., Aug. 5 .- A for admittance, viz.: " on which my appetite f by one of those uncli their slavery to the razo-willing to again become they not be induced to grow to a sufficient le short enough over the ly eating?

If one's mouth must require a special impledict drick into it, they'd l P. S.—Ladies and go think of surprise partie

RED ANTS, STAMPING LAPATETTE, Aug. 6.-To some cinnamon oil, and wit To the lady who wish Take three parts of resin as both finely pulverized, and o blue. But we think she wo paper better. It is ma sweet oil, put eno biue, or chrome-green (acco you wish) to make it of cream. Rub it smooth with sponge, apply it to the and leave until the ne twice will make the paper of oil is sufficient for all or use, lay the paper on the ma lay a piece of writing-par stylus trace the pattern Bear down, but not enoug

TO the Editor of To the Editor of To the Editor of To the Editor of To Wichita, Kas., July 28.—when the subject of pain the photo-enamel process in The Home, I wrote one subject, and in reply trom one who signed from one who signed the troub one who signed the process called "The I water Colors," and they perior to the old way the prietors of the process,—I wabash avenue,—and, in so much that I concluded to they also promised to wor in the very best style if I January last, I sent them pictures, and \$3 in money acknowledged their receip send in a few days lengthened into mon pictures, no paints. know if any other readers have been sold as or T. M. Starr & Co., for identical; or have any of firm at 70? Wabash aven tures back if I must lose the not we have some letters. not we have some letters advancement. I don't w nie's Wife's dilemma, neit if I might get a divorce, a a third or fourth term, bulight I can get on the subj to stretch small incomes

bear. Mrs. G. H. W., wi

To the Editor of DAVENPORT, Ia., July to know the best meth books. I have for severe made thin, and put on the pressed with a warrileaves of my books new leaves of my books new and I think it far superion have tried.

Will some one please of cockroaches?

O, yes, Orlena, we are drives and cool retreats, incess over dirty roads und walks on the burning enjoyment. It seems all bring so clearly the cobefore us poor over-heat, are unable for even one ded walls and sun-scorch groves and mossy seats will be under the song of the incase is the ringing of bell hear the song of the mease is the ringing of belan unrestful slumber duties of another warm-you joy in your ferny you the enjoyment there I like the sensiments letter, both her own and Although men call them tion," yet it is the noble, who, instead of being pit the man, should occupy Who ever heard of a no without finding that in a the bottom of it! It is forming our land. Those cate of "woman's rights yet I think her rights he and I thank God that a wherein woman may ass

To the Editor AMPAIÓN, Ill., A Prote that letter

a usual engaged in his ending from a mountain bed, and where, rapt in best an hour in contemful works of nature. We wo women, one of whom ping bitterly, as if over-trow. We dared not in mon this grief-stricken read that a brother dear ain by the demon alcolding the dearth and gone down trave, while he who in the sight of the sin

met snother victim of the across a bridge. Some ing said it was a pity he the river. "Not so," exman who made him what at into the river, or shut where he can destroy no

not only tolerate, but a business that fills the ith poverty, disgrace, and suds 60,000 victims to 'erily, the help of woman is of legislation to effectu-ruin and death. But I aubject, lest I trespass d. I may have done so

retown and Green Lake, there, lost in the wonders to forget the world of sin

PHENIXED. WHY WOMEN YEARN FOR

of The Tribune. ly 29 .- Casually picking what starting to stumble tuary. For a man to read, ils of his own assassina-filege accorded to but few. ecorded in a popular jour-climax of skepticism, but as forced upon me. After e recounted obsequies, it is lerment to find that "A ible for the whole. Such ly of a character as amich kidnapped Luther, re-s. and imprisoned him a The day may not be distant

omeites in view of my de-g them of my continuance, I the inhospitable circle. nands my attention. The last Home as my wife's pelled alike by her urgent in right, I wish to distinctly athorship, and to state that and unwarranted. I may sof a lady, and her native ander any circumstances, sof so unwomanly a pro-

av say, in stabbing his vic

mall evidence of my affect

ave been offered regarding w marital relations immediling of the former one by stiffed alike by practical or natoric usage—" Le roi est a the voice of the nations, in itself complete. The powerless to revitalize an a century thereafter. To of the age. An acquaintexpedient, I could name, lost, through an illness first wife. All that affectise was done to restore dirst wife. All that affective was done to restore ife, but when it became was inevitable. With his proval, he resolved, in orgenent in the tamily matacressor, and soon succesivable engagement with my woman. The same day in first wife were carried and it became inevitable that known her should ever," witnessed also the union of hearts. The document of the continued uninterrupted, is comforts and inconvenguate the dead untering was all honors to the dead and remade bride. The same the dead uttering "dust his benediction upon the

ren of the dead were so a mother's care that the absence of their numerous practical adso admirable, so economicion are too obvous to too much to believe rottoned age it will be the proved and practiced? rred that most men do a that to women "death eable fact that though ome assail the statement, wy one man,—whilst, to Forty Years' letter (July Hair, does interentially twomen, and their deposition from which insence of their eventual ssume that but few, if ves entertain any practieir own immortality. If the product of the existence is but would doubtless sustain the many of the inevitative many of the inevitative of the product o

rendering to Mrs. Chat It is truly gratifying to nine mind of such width romen is given the ca-sted and dispassionate unbiased and untram-lice and desire. SIMON P. CHADWICK. IRLS.

The Tribune. 7iil you permit an out-ce to Ralph Rackstraw.

you are not the only nt day who has fallen retty, bewitching little e idea of ever having dano, chess and backest share of her attenwhich is all very sentiescent time, but will
to mere trash, after
in earnest; and in the
case to have need of
bread. If you choose
se there are countless
be had, yet, in case
desired knowledge,
me?
ays.to be relied uponexperience, having at
ake a pound cake from
would have weighed

would have weighed he meals two days in self at other times occursing, her hands will and delicate (although othing but eat candies, inces, and swing in test novels; and, of alph's fastidious taste a young lady who nad course and red, and out of the question. o marry a fastidious taste earn the culinary artmay do so; but you to put up with the hold your peace. Tety diey who pretty skin deep," so you will very soon fade ume the duties of tork. She cannot amoric and beautiful meres, as she used to scrubbing floors, and et is not as tidy work zame at buillards or mer, well served, is a yet a hungry husband, set of dainties, badly n aggravation to any mouner should teach.

her daughter how to do these necessary things, for if they never have occasion to do them themselves they may be placed in circumstances where it will be necessary for them to instruct and direct those whom they wish to do them. Almost any young lady, after she has attained her 15th year, can instruct her dressmaker how she wishes to have her attire made. Why not, then, take as much interest in those things that appertain to our daily wants, and that we have need of, to keep soul and body together. In fine, Ralph, I hope that you may speedily marry some charming young lady who will appreciate you, and whom you may fondly love in return; and that your idle hours may be hours of bliss, your home a bower of roses, with unalloyed happiness scattered in every nook and corner, and that, when you finish your earthly career, it may be in a more pleasant way than being "choked with soggy bread or strangled with muddy coffee."

Ourstorn.

MISCELLANEOUS. WAX-FLOWER LESSONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO. Aug. 6.—Have the ladies of The Curcago. Aug. 6.—Have the ladies of lessons in the art of making roses and buds, with their foliage, in wax? I will sell or exchange them, all arranged, for anything that I can use.

WAX.

MOLTEN STEEL To the Editor of the Tribuna.

BURLINGTON, la., Ang. 5.—Will you, or some

one writing for The Home, tell me where I shall find some account of molten steel being handled with the naked hand, without burning the hand? This is a matter of controversy between myself and another party. I insist it can be done.

TRUE AS STEEL. THE LIVELY PLEA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

EAST GROVE, Ill., Aug. 6.—Will some one

please tell me what can be done to kill fleas or drive them away,-anything to be rid of them,for they drive us nearly to desperation. You must know that I live in the country, and it was not three months after we came here that the fleas commenced to torture us. Per-haps some one of the country "Homeites" has had some experience in this line, and can tell me what will destroy them; if so, I shall be ever grateful.

LONELY JANE.

SCRAP-BOOK PASTE-KEROSENE FOR BALDNESS. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 27.—I notice somebody asks for a new method of pasting scrap-books, and I take the liberty to send mine. Boil fine starch, and apply in the same manner that you would flour paste; then, with a small round roller, roll

quickly.

I have, also, tried the kerosene without success, and would like to know why my hair falls out, instead of coming in.

MAGGIE M. W.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Rome, Wis., Aug. 5.—A new subject knocks for admittance, viz.: "The Mustache a Public Nuisance." I have in my mind some occasions on which my appetite for food has been spoiled by one of those unclipped mustaches. I know very well that those who are emancipated from very well that those who are emancipated from their slavery to the razor will be extremely unwilling to again become slaves to it; but can they not be induced to compromise and let it grow to a sufficient length, and yet keep it saort enough over the mouth to admit of cleanly eating?

If one's mouth must be so hedged up as to require a special implement to get the food and driok into it, they'd better live on soup and suck it through a straw.

Mr. Newcoms.

P. S.—Ladies and gentlemen, what do you think of surprise parties?

RED ANTS, STAMPING-POWDER, MTC.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Aug. 6.—To the lady who is troubled with red ants, I would say, procure some cinnamon oil, and with a feather apply it to all of their haunts and all along their trail. To the lady who wishes stamping-powder: Take three parts of resin and of gum-Arabic, both finely pulverized, and color with Prussian blue. But we think she would like impressionpaper better. It is made as follows: Into sweet oil, put enough lampblack, Prussian blue, or chrome-green (according to the color you wish) to make it of the consistency of cream. Rub it smooth with a knife. With a sponge, apply it to thick printing-paper on one side only. Then put between 'newspapers between smooth boards, with a weight on top, and leave until the newspaper has absorbed the extra oil. Receating this operation once or extra oil. Receating this operation once or twice will make the paper better, but one coat of oil is sufficient for all ordinary purposes. To use, lay the paper on the material to be stamped, lay a piece of writing-paper above, and with a stylus trace the pattern on the writing-paper. Bear down, but not enough to tear the paper. Then remove the paper, and the pattern will be found traced on the material.

ONE OF THE TRICK

INFORMATION WANTED. To the Educe of The Tribune.

Wichita, Kas., July 28.—Some time last year, when the subject of painting photographs by the photo-enamel process was under discussion in The Home, I wrote one or two letters on the subject, and in reply received some circular from one who signed himself "Sylvanus." These circulars set forth the merits of a new These circulars set forth the merits of a new process called "The Parisian Transparent Water Colors," and they seemed so much superior to the old way that I wrote to the proprietors of the process,—T. M. Starr & Co., 707 Wabash avenue,—and, in reply, was promised so much that I concluded to send for the paints. They also promised to work up several pictures in the very best style if I would send them. In January last, I sent them several of my choicest pictures, and \$3 in money. In a few days they acknowledged their receipt, and said they would send in a few days. The days have lengthened into months, and yet no pictures, no paints. I would like to know if, any other of The Home readers have been sold—as I have by Sylvanus, or T. M. Starr & Co., for I imagine they are identical; or have any of them patronized the firm at 707 Wabash avenue. I want my pictures back if I must lose the money. Why cannot we have some letters on home, and home advancement. I don't want to settle Dominie's Wife's dilemma, neither do I want to know if I might get a divorce, and still be eligible for a third or fourth term, but I do want all the light I can get on the subject of home, and how to stretch small incomes the most they will bear. Mrs. G. H. W., write me again. We have emigrated from Illiaois.

MRS. E. G. S., Box 571. migrated from Illinois.
MRS. E. G. S., Box 571.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 28.—Somebody desires to know the best method of pasting in scrap-books. I have for several years used flour paste, made thin, and put on sparingly, the leaves to be pressed with a warm—not hot—iron. The leaves of my books never curl by this method, and I think it far superior to any other which I have tried.

and I think it far superior to any other which I have tried.

Will some one please tell me how to get rid of cockroaches?

O, yes, Orlena, we are enjoying the shady drives and cool retreats, if these drives on business over dirty roads under the boiling sun, or walks on the burning pavement can be called enjoyment. It seems almost cruel in Orlena to bring so clearly the comforts of country life before us poor over-heated city residents, who are unable for even one day to leave these heated walls and sun-scorched walks for the shady groves and mossy seats which Orlena is evidently enjoying to her heart's content. We, too, hear the song of the milkman, which in this case is the ringing of bells, awakening us from an unrestful slumber to again resume the duties of another warm day. While we wish you joy in your ferny dell, we can but envy you the enjoyment thereof.

I like the sentiments expressed in Juliet's letter, both her own and her correspondent's. Although men call themselves "lords of creation," yet it is the noble, self-sacrificing woman who, instead of being piaced on a plane below the man, should occupy one far above him. Who ever heard of a noble deed being done without finding that in some way woman was at the bottom of it? It is she who to-day is reforming our land. Though I am not an advocate of "woman's rights" in a political sense, yet I think her rights have been trampled upon; and I thank God that a new era is opening, wherein woman may assert her rights. She has already entered the halis of learning and science, and I believe the day is not far distant when right shall triumph over might. Upon woman, to, depends, in no small degree, the happiness of home; it is through her endeavors that home is made a heaven ou earth. C. E. St. J.

PAULT-PINDING YOUNG MEN.
To the Editor of The Tribuna.
CHAMPATGN, Ill., Aug. 4.—How glad I am
Bob wrote that letter to The Home. There is
one sensible man in the world, thank heaven!

It is true that very few young ladies know how to make bread, but some there are who do understand the art, and are good cooks, too; but

understand the art, and are good cooks, too; but I notice that the gentlemen generally ignore such, and are ever led by beauty, and by the hair, if they happen to bave any.

As for Raiph, I think he will be breaking an engagement for a very small matter, and no doubt it is all a shallow excuse. He has somebody else in his mind, depend upon it, but, manlike, tries to get out honorably in the eyes of the world. Merry the young lady now, Raiph; I would. I wouldn't allow visions of sour bread and burnt beefsteak to frighten me if I were a man. It is never safe to cross bridges before you come to them.

and burnt beefsteak to frighten me if I were a man. It is never safe to cross bridges before you come to them.

Don't take your mother with you. Just buy an ostrich and keep it in the back-yard; it will swallow all the broken crockery, sour bread, and burnt beefsteak without a murmur; and when you lack employment managing your wite you can go out and manage the bird, and if the same should gobble you down some day your wife won't be very sorry. I know; she will be glad to be rid of such a straw man by name and nature. If only some of these young men could eat enough boarding-house "soggy potatoes, half-cooked dumplings," etc., to kill them, I should be glad. I wonder sometimes what the Lord can be thinking about to allow them to live longer; but there will be a hereafter, and it is consoling to think that these obstreperous, fault-finding young a stitemen will be fed free of charge, by His Satanic Majesty, with everlasting food and drink, and it won't be dishwater coffee, either, I hope,—something a trifie warmer, methinks.

From all that has been written in 'The Home, we young ladies should not "let a wave of trouble roil across our peaceful breasts" because fate has not slipped the marrimonial noose around our necks. Indeed, we are fortunate, are we not, to escape all this awful trouble that is depicted here with reference to marriage and divorce?

How many ladies of The Home, married or single, can say tru-hfully:

How many ladies of The Home, married or single, can say tru-hfully: My heart doth joy that yet, in all my life,
I found no man but he was true to me?
BROWN EYES.

MORE KNOWLEDGE-LESS QUACKERY. " To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Sulphur fumigation kills the germs of yellow-fever, small-pox, scarlet fever, roaches, and bedbugs. Taken internally, mixed with molasses, in one-half teaspoonful loses once a week, is all the medicine on which whole families have been raised for generations Eruptions which have proven intractable by all known remedies, by the careful and skillful use of this drug, accompanied by the almost scalding with hot water, and the right kind of friction, have been speedily cured,—not driven into the system, but eradicated. Hot sulphur baths frequently cure rheumatism and the biliousness frequently cure rheumatism and the biliousness which causes it. Why on earth are the doctors so much a fraid to give the people this knowledge? Why do they wait for Jane Grey Swissbeim to do all the sanitary work? Go to, my friends and colleagues; and help this good woman. Tell the people what you know in regard to preventives. It is better to cure before people get sick; it is better to save than to heal. When there are bad odors in water-closets, either put in an ozone machine or fumigate with sulphur. It requires knowledge how to use it, as the fumes are fatal if taken too strong into the lungs. The men who go about cleaning out bugs, carefully paste papers around doors and windows to prevent their escape. The ozone generators require no care, and are the

doors and windows to prevent their escape. The ozone generators require no care, and are the most efficient scavengers. These things are cheap enough so the Government could afford to disinfect the mails.

The remarks made in Mrs. Swisshelm's letter in regard to using earth and coal-ashes, ought to be put into the hands of every person, whether poor or rich. Facts are "stubborn things," and the people will sooner or later find the knowledge which should have been taught this generation by physicians. Almost every one is hungry for it. They must have it in language which they can understand. They should be encouraged to ask questions, and be answered in plain English instead of Greek or Latin. When this is honestly done, quackery will die; but as long as doctors teach mysteries and refuse to deal plainly, the masses will be humbugged by pretenders.

Mrs. E. G. Cook, M. D.

Newman Hall's Divorce Suit,

Newman Hall's Divorce Suit.

Soringfield (Mass.) Republican.

Newman Hall's disgrace succeeds Henry Ward Beecher's, and surpasses it. At the age of 63, after a Christian ministry of tairty-seven years, the London clergyman has brought a suit for divorce against his wife for adultery; and Mrs. Hall retorts with evidence accusing her husband of the same crime. The course of the trial, now in progress in London, is bealimed with the same indecent testimony which disgraced the Brooklyn scandal. The impression left thus far by the telegraphic summaries is, that the charges of both husband and wife have truth at the bottom. Newman Hall stood, as Henry Ward Beecher did in this country, the best known clergyman of the Independent deleft thus far by the telegraphic summaries is, that the charges of both husband and wife have truth at the bottom. Newman Hall stood, as Henry Ward Beecher did in this country, the best known clergyman of the Independent denomination, at home or abroad. Hall upheld the American cause in London when to do so needed equally personal courage and confidence in liberty and justice. The successor of Rowland Hill at one remove, Newman Hall gathered at Surrey Chapel a great congregation, the close counterpart of Plymouth Church. He came to this country ten years ago, and gathered money to build as a part of a new church echice a "Lincoln Tower."—the visible sign in London of American sympathy in his work. In his public address and his social life he had much of the keen magnetic readiness which distinguishes Beecher; but it will be impossible for him in the future to exercise these great gifts to the building up of men in boliness. The issue of the trial may prove him to be rather sinned against than sinning; but most men, judging by the standard of the world, will count any man involved never so slightly in the disgraceful charges now bandied in the courtroom, unfit for the delicate and responsible offices to which a minister is called before the world and in the families of his congregation.

The lesson of this moral catastrophe—it can be called little else, remembering the man, his position, and his reputation—will probably be lost upon those who most need it. The lewd, it is true, will rejoice and go their accustomed way. In some churches of a stricter ecclesiastical regime than Mr. Hall's there will be in secret nearly equal satisfaction at the fall of an apostie of Dissont in England and the representative of free-church government in this country. But neither of these classes has most to learn from this trial. Its lesson lies clsewhere. Here was a man and a church which made much of the Gospel invitation and little of Gospel discipline. The foundations of its fellowship were laid on an oozy bed of good-feeling. in the pulpit than in the pew.

BEFORE PARTING.

Just for a moment hold me close— Lip pressed to lip, and heart to heart; Close as the leaf and leaf of a rose, And then we will part.

Just for the sake of our lost sweet youth, Hold me close in your arms again: Just for the sake of your sweet lost truth, Kiss the white pain

From my face and eyes, that are yours, all yours Now when I part from you, even now; Kiss the cold hand that no more allures, The cheek and brow.

Kiss with the kisses that burn my soul Like fire of the underworld, quenchiess as sin. O my lost love! what world of Death's goal Will I find you within?

Why did I love you to lose you, love, Out of my life so bitter soon? The morning-sunshine had not yet touched The dial of noon.

Hold me closer! Your heart bests fast; Your hands are hot as the tires of Hell. But colder than my mad love in the past, My life's mad spell. Yet kiss me again, long, long and sweet; Let me know you mine for a brief, brief hour; Body and soul I had laid at your feet For this moment's pow'r.

Let me catch breath as you lean to me, Kissing the carven throat that I turn To your shoulder. How much of agony One heart can learn

In an hour like this! Kiss the bare white arms
That clasp you close—and the neck and bair.
Oh! as you know, for your own, these charms,
Are they not fair? Let me breathe again. Let me slip from you hold.
With this last long, passionate, burning sigh.
Let me lie still. I am bought and sold.
Good-night! Good-bye!
PARKE DESCOLL. RED RIVER VALLEY.

Mammoth Wheat-Fields---A Few Words of History.

The Disparaging Statements of Gen. Hazen, and Row They Have Been Refuted.

Operations of Oliver Dalrymple...The Cass, Cheney, and Grandin Farms.

A Bonanza Which Far Exceeds Anything Developed at Leadville,

Sectal Correspondence of The Tribuna RED RIVER VALLEY, Aug. 4 .- in Dakota, 700 miles northwest of Chicago, in the Valley of the Red River of the North, during the present week, there is a harvest-scene the counterpar f which cannot be found on the face of the earth. It is a scene where science, invention, capital, and system have reduced the cost of wheat-culture to its minimum. Nor is there seemingly any place on the face of the earth where it can be duplicated; for there is no other location where soil, climate, location, with other conditions, combine as in that region.

Having been one of a party of journalists to

visit that section during the past week, I shall apeak of what we have seen. There are larger fields of wheat in California than in Dakota, but California sows its wheat in the fall, while the cereals of Dakota are all sown in the spring. California has no rainfall in summer, but is dependent wholly upon the rainy season in winter. In Dakota the summer rainfall is sufficient for the production of crops n perfection. But of this more by-and-by.

A PEW WORDS OF HISTORY are needed at the outset. In 1870 and '71, at the time the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad was begun, the newspapers contained descriptions of the country along its line, which were generally discredited and ridiculed. The country was sarcastically called "Jay Cooke's Paradise." The map issued by him represented the isothermal of Chicago as pending northward to the British boundary, and that of St. Paul as reaching far away to the Upper Saskatchewan. The country was declared to be the future wheat-field of the Continent. Proctor Knott ridiculed the idea in Congress. After Mr. Cooke's failure, in September, 1873, and he collapse of the Northern Pacific, those who had given such glowing descriptions of the country were held up to scorn and ridicule,the writer of this article being one of the number. The January number of the North American Review for 1875 contains a crushing article by Gen. William B. Hazen, who had been sta-tioned at Fort Buford, at the junction of the Yellowstone and Missouri, and who, of course, knew all about the country; and, being a graduate of West Point, his testimony could not be gainsaid. He admitted that the Red River Val-ley was fertile, but beyond that the country was in the main worthless. I quote: Going west from the Red River to the James

Going west from the Red River to the James there is some fair land, but much that is worthless: and thence to the Missouri, little or no available land, except narrow valleys of the small streams. [Pare 11.]

Bevond the Red River the country is not susceptible of cultivation. [Pare 25.]

The country, with the exception hitherto mentioned, is practically worthless.

This was a crushing statement. The men and women who had invested in the bonds of the Northern Paritic were informed that not only the bonds were worthless, but the lands also. Gen. Hazen fortified his statements by conjous citations from the reports of other army-officers, graduates of West Point, and the accumulated evidence sent the bonds of the Northern Pacific down to \$10.

nate investments, bad seen it slip away. In March, 1875, he prospected the country west of the Red River, and made up his mind that Nature had given to that locality—the statements of army-officers to the contrary potwithstand-

of army-officers to the contrary potwithstanding—superior conditions for the production of all small grains.

Meanwhile, two Directors of the Northern Pacific,—the Hon. G. W. Cass, of Pittsburg, and B. P. Cheney, of Boston,—believing that the lands were valuable, had changed their bonds into lands, and had purchased the intervening Government sectious with Indian scrip,—thus giving them compact farms of large area. Mr. Dalrymple, baving made an arrangement with them, turned his first furrow in June, 1875, plowing 1,280 acres, harvesting his first crop in 1876. Next year he increased the acreage, and has gone on till he has this year

has gone on till he has this year

TWENTY THOUSAND ACRES IN CROPS,—

18,000 being wheat, and the remainder cats and barley, used on the farm. He has broken 5,000 acres additional for next year.

This does not all lie in one body; but a portion—the Grandin farm, owned by the Grandin brothers, of Tideoute, Pa.—lies in Trall County, thirty miles north. The territory confined in the Cass, Cheney, and Grandin tracts is 75,000 acres, of which Mr. Dalrymple, by the fulfillment of his part of the contract, will own one-half, or 37,500 acres, all earned since June, 1874.

I do not propose to give the staristics of Mr. Dalrymple's system of farming; for your readers doubtless are familiar with them. Suffice it to say, that his wheat-crop this year will aggregate between 400,000 and 500,000 bushels; that the cost of production is about 35 cents per bushel; and that the net profit will be from 40 to 45 cents per bushel. He estimates the average yield at from twenty-three to twenty-five bushels per acre. The net profits on the crop this year will not be less than \$180,000! Talk about Leadville! Here is a bonanza which will be profitable next year, and the next, and the next.

Here let me say that, Mr. Dalrymple is too TWENTY THOUSAND ACRES IN CROPS .-

Here let me say that. Mr. Dalrymple is too good a farmer to exhaust his lands. He does not burn the manure of his stalls, but piles it in the field, and, when it is well rotted, will return it to the soil; and proposes to keep his land in heart by plowing in clover and letting it lie fallow.

BEHOLD THE SCENE!

land in heart by plowing in clover and letting it lie fallow.

BEHOLD THE SCENE!

Just think of a sea of wheat containing twenty square miles,—13,000 acres,—rich, ripe, golden,—the winds rippling over it. As far as the eye can see there is the same golden-russet hue. Far away on the horizon you behold an army sweeping along in grand procession. Riding on to meet it, you see a Major-General on horseback,—the Superintendent, two Brigadiers on horseback,—repairers. No swords flash in the sunlight, but their weapons are monkey-wrenches and hammers. No brass band, no drumbest or shrill note of the fife; but the army moves on—a solid phalanx of twenty-four self-binding reapers—to the music of its own machinery. At one sweep, in a twinkling, a swath of 192 feet has been cut and bound,—the reapers tossing the bundles almost disdainfully into the air,—each binder doing the work of six men. In all there are 115 self-binding reapers at work. During the harvest about 400 men are employed, and during threshing 600,—their wages being \$3 a day with board.

It is estimated that this combination of capital, with a rigid system, adds about \$1 per acre to Mr. Dalgymple's profit over those who farm in a small way.

In the month of March, 1875, when the article of Gen. Hazen was having its full force, Mr. Dalrymple was walking over these lands, and saying to himself, as he beheld the quality of the soil, "Intrinsically these lands are worth \$25 per acre." He believed it, and has demonstrated that they are worth far more than that; that, at that figure, they will pay for themselvas in three years.

The acres owned by Mr. Dalrymple are not one whit better than the average through the entire length and breadth of this valley, which is fast filling with hardy settlers. Not only the lands of the valley, but the entire section between the Red River and the Missouri,—a territory containing 80,000 square miles, in Northern Dakota alone, saying nothing of Montana and Manitoba,—is adapted to the cultivation of wheat, oats, and barley, as wil

the year was very much less than on the Atlantic coast; but he did not inform the public that nearly all the rainfall is in the months of May, June, and July,—just when it is needed; that there is very little in August; that the days are hot and the nights cool; that, consequently, rust, blight, mildew, sprouting of grain in the shock, are almost unknown.

3. The nearness of this section to the markets of the world. It is 220 miles from the Red River to Lake Superior. The tariff adopted by the Northern Pacific is 13 cents per bushel from Bismarck to New York. This low tariff, and the cheapness of water-carriage, give the farmer at

marck to New York. This low tariff, and the cheapness of water-carriage, give the farmer at present prices about 90 cents per bushel, leaving him a clear profit of about 40 cents.

Is it a wonder that a great tide of immigration is setting in this direction; that the railroad-trains are crowded with newcomers; that hotels are running over; that the Land-Office at Fargo is crowded with applicants for pre-emption and homestead claims? There are millions of acres, just as fertile as those under cultivation, awaiting the ever-increasing multitude.

CARLETON.

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

[Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their nome de plume addressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Answers will be published

the following week.]

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES. SCARD SLAVERS ACARDANS FREDONION DRAMISM SNOOM

FICHU No. 801. No. 865. Sofa, table, stove. oman, bed, bureau. No. 866. Abraham, Jacob, Adam, Noah, Pharaoh.

WHEEL-NO. 867.

1, injustice; 2, to adjust; 3. a Greek letter; 4 attracted; 5, sharp; 6, a Biblical masculine name; 7, a reserva tion; 8, the sting of an epigram; 9, African witchcraft: 10, ten grains; 11, saltpetre The perimeter, a junior optime, who takes a University degree in England. The hub, what no man

has been, or ever will be.
Fulton, Ill. TOWHEAD. DIAMOND NO. 868. In harmony; a hut; beaten; a horseman's cap; cross; shrewd; in discord. URBANA, Ill. PUNCH.

RHOMBOID-NO. 869. Across—A kind of gait in a horse; a prophetess:
a place in Argolis where games were celebrated
every three years; a small spar used on ships; relating to the blood. Down. In Swallow; an abbreviation for a country; a repository for bread; a
bird: a goddess; empty; purpose; a preposition
reversed; in Poplar.
CAIRO, Ill.
QUIRK.

SQUARE WORD-NO. 870. A city in New York State; a man's name: mov-ng to and fro uncertainly; an spology for an in-ury; a gamester; to aver.

CANTON, Ill.

M. WALJEAN.

SQUARE WORD-NO. 871. To obtain; an animal; the refuse of plants; firm. Chicago. E. F. K.

My first is a thick preparation of fruit; My authority is Webster, you know. This statement of mine you will not refute, For when he says it, it surely is so. My second is latitude, compass, or scope, Or a seat in a theatre, too; And you will believe when I tell you, I hope, 'Tis a dye-stuff that colors deep blue.

The a dye-start that colors deep blue.

The whole is short-lived—it exists but a day,
And isn't much missed when 'tis gone;
For others will take up its second, they say,
Ere another gray morning shall dawn.

OGLE COUNTY, Ill.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 873. My 4, 2, is an abbreviation for one of the United

HIDDEN FEMININE NAMES-NO. 874. Some admire art more than nature.
The murderer went the length of his rope.
My favorite flower is a daisy.
There are various ways of solving riddles.
If you wish for a hero, send for me.
Chicago.
RACKETTY.

Bob Stay, city, at the last moment answers Nos. 863, 865, and 866, baving no time for more.

863, 865, and 866, having no time for more.

Only Me, Highland Park, Ill., answers the double acrostic, the Bible names, and the nidden furniture.

E. F. K. says he has only six answers this week, and regrets the loss of the "Bootjack" and the diamond.

Poplar, Oshkosh, Wis., leaves only the diamond and "isoutjack" unanswered. The remainder are as they should be.

Swallow, Oshkosh, Wis., contents herself with Nos. 855 and 866, and a little square word of her own, which will have a place. Thadks.

De Quincy Croot, city, answers Nos. 860 and

De Quincy Croot. city, answers. Nos. 860 and 865 correctly. "Wind-storm" is not the answer to No. 864, as the gentleman will see by this week's issue. Much obliged for the enigmas. Tyro, city, failed utterly to get through his noddle—that's what he calls it—the anwers to the diamond, rhomboid, and charade. The "Bootjack" upset him completely. His complement is dve this week.

Happy Jack. city, fields himself anything but happy after vainly trying to find that "Bootjack." He couldn't put his foot on it, nor could he set the diamond of Towhead or the rhomboid of Mr. E. F. K. Five answers are in proper shape. Happy Thought, Freeport, Ill., with her accustomed skill, untwists the tangled threads of all the puzzles save a couple of words in Scotia's square. The lady thinks the "Bootjack" very good. The Corner "is waiting" for those H. T. charades. Snug, city, wakes up from a long map to answer the charade in this wise:

I had it this moment,—the "Bootjack," I mean,— But out through the window! sent it:
I see it just now in the landled!"s recen,— It settled "the cat," and I meant it.

Towhead, Fulton, Ill., writes that he is heartily glad to see so many old faces in The Corner once more, and hopes they come to stay. Mr. T. thinks the last part of the charade is "rack"; but says it would take him twenty hours by two watches to get first. He is snxious to know if there are any good back seats this week. His only failures are on the rhomboid shd charade. Exekiel, city, indites his epistle to the "Doctor" of The Corner, and the "Doctor" looks over his spectacles and reads Exekiel's lines relative to Coochie's charade:

Miss Coochie wrote so nice and pat,
Her answer! I will tell her;
If "Bootjack's wrong, ou this I fell,
And I'm a fallen feller.

And I'm a failen feiler.

Enema Chanagra, Stron. Ill., sends a note in which are the answers to all the puzzles. from the favorite jewel of the yellow-haired laddle to the Biblical individuals, and the answers are perfect. The returned, wanderer is corducily welcomed back to the chair so long vacant, and the hope is expressed by the G. P. that she will long live to fill it. Inquiries without number have been made for Miss E. C., and The Corner's many correspondents will be glad to see the well-known nom de plume once more in the circle. The lady incloses a coupie of puzzles, for which thanks are returned.

SARATOGA.

Eli Perkins' Classification of the Twenty Thousand Guests There.

The Rich and Ugly Girl, and the Free and Happy Girl, Contrasted as to Dress.

Senator Anthony on Gen. Butler and Ex-Senator Sprague-Chicagoans at the Spa.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna. Baratoga, N. Y., Aug. 4.—There is twice as nuch brandy and Apollinaris water consume d n Saratoga this year as there was last. Not because they are drinking more here, but be-cause there are twice as many of us to drink.

them they have displayed over 200 new toilets. They have worked like Druids on their toilets wearing out three maids, and making themselves ook haggard and forlorn.

It is no small trouble for a lady to put on a new toilet. First the hairdresser comes, and mauls the head around, burning the forehead with the crimping-iron, and scorching the hair. Then the face is powdered, and the checks tinted with artificial red rose-leaves dampened in water. Now stockings must be selected to match the sash; or dresses and gloves to match the dress, sash, and stockings. The gloves of the rich and ugly are now about three feet long. They reach to the shoulder, and are without buttons. Once on, the top is wrinkled down to the elbow. After my rich and ugly girl is all dressed, she has to go to the bottom of seven different trunks to get the fan and parasol to match the suit. Frequently the fan or parasol is broken, or mice have eaten a finger off of the glove. Then the whole suit has to come off, and my poor rich and ugly girl has to suffer an extra hour of martyrdom.

When the toilet of my rich and ugly girl is

complete, she goes down on the balcony, and promenades up and down to show her sweetlymatched parasol, sash, fan, and gloves. Then she sits down and holds out her No. 6 feet in-cased in No. 3 Louis-Quinze slippers, to show

Total for rich but ugly girl\$325 THE FREE AND HAPPY YOUNG LADY. Opposite the rich and ugly young lady from Fifth avenue, with her \$300 toilet, sits the free and happy young lady from Chicago. She came to Saratoga with four simple dresses,—a black to Saratoga with four simple dresses,—a black silk, a simple India muslin, and two French buntings,—with a few pairs of pink and blue Lisle-thread stockings. She also has three dis-tinct sets of satin assh ribotons and bows,—light-blue, light-pink, and light-cream; one pair of white kid slippers, and one white parasol and

Three pairs itockings.

Three pairs long gloves, eight-button.
One Legbora hat.
One white fan.
One pair white kid shoes.
Ribbons for shoes, hat, and fan.

Total expense of free and happy young lady. \$122

THE CONTRAST.

In these pine distinct tollets, costing \$122, the Chicago young lady looks sweeter, feels happier, and makes more conquests, than the rich and ugly girl in her \$10,000 worth of gloves, shoes, fans, perasols, and dresses. Not only this,—she can travel with one trank, and cress without a maid; whereas the rich and ugly girl has thirty trunks and two maids.

The rich and ugly girl has a hairdresser to arrange her hair in loop-scallops, repulsive and nasty. The free and happy girl washes ner hair in borax, crimps it into waves in front, and looks sweet enough to kiss.

The rich and ugly girl piles on a lot of dead hair, from some suicide in the Morgue; while the free and happy young lady coils her own sweet treases into a simple knot behind, like the Venns de Medicas. One has Dutch fussery all over her, and the other Doric simplicity. Hair a la Greque, clean and awest, catches many a beau, who will run away when he sees oiled hair and soft-soap scallops. I would be willing to stand up all night and hold those crimping-irous at arms' leugth in the gas-jet; while I would assassinate a greasy hairdresser, with her puffs, multiforms, and bottles of gum-tragacuth, if I saw her looking in my sweetheart's door.

Neatness and sweetness are what a true gen-

cauth, if I saw her looking in my sweetnears door.

Neatness and sweetness are what a true gentleman wants in a young lady. A man who is fool enough to be caught by rouge, powder, dyed hair, or gam-tragacauth and hair-grease, is too big a fool to make a good husband. The man or rowdy who wears a paper collar, dyes his mustache like a policeman, and exoectorates all over a Pullman car, is not the man a young lady wants to cater to in Saratoga; and this is about the man that our rich and ugly girl, with her false hair, false teeth, rouge, and pearl-powder, will make a conquest of.

SENATOR ANTHONY ON GEN. BUTLER.

This morning I met Senator Anthony on the

powder, will make a conquest of.

SENATOR ANTHONY ON GEN. BUTLER.

This moroing I met Senator Anthony on the balcony of the States. The Senator enjoys Saratoga in a black alpace coat and a broad-brimmed straw hat. His face is full of health, blood, and benevolence, like that of the late Senator Wilson. His hair is inon-gray. Senator Anthony is a great friend of Mrs. Frank Leslie, whom he "gave away" when she was married to Mr. Squiers, her first husband.

When I asked Mr. Anthony what he thought of the Butler boom in Massachusetts, he said:

"Well, it looks as if Butler would be elected to the Governorship this time. He would have been elected before if Sand-Lot Kearney hadn't threatened to burn Beacon street and do other radical things."

"Did Kearney really make those radical threats?" I asked.

"I don't think he did; but the newspapers all accused him of it, the day before the election, and that accusation did the business for Butler. Kearney killed him."

"Will Butler make a good Governor?"

"I don't know. Butler is a cranky man. He might do some radical things, just for a sensa-

tion. You know he is for 'busting up' all the National banks, and substituting greenbacks in place of bank-currency. Butler is a thorough demagogue. Aristocratic Massachusetts is down on Butler. It is the working class—the mechanics—who support Butler against Beacon street. Once elected, Butler would either outrage Beacon street, to pay off old scores, or pursue a conservative course and win the aristocracy."

SENATOR SPRAGUE. Speaking of ex-Senator Sprague, Senator Anthony said:

"Mr. Sprague is poor. He has lost all of his great fortune. He simply receives a salary from the Assignee of the estate."

"Is Mr. Sprague sensitive about his changed position?"

position?"

"No. He is naturally a very domestic man. He don't care much whether he is poor or rich. He lives very simply in Rhode Island, while his wife leads a more brilliant life in Washington. Their tastes are different, and they are happier apart."

"Their tastes different!" exclaimed a lady present. "I should think they were. Kate Chase is a peacock: white Sprague is a clever, good-natured goose." CHICAGOANS AT BARATOGA.

because there are twice as many of us to drink. The spa is full.

The twenty thousand guests at Saratoga can be classified as follows. They are:

The poor and proud;

The rich and ugly; and
The free and happy.

The poor and proud come to look at good clotnes; the rich and ugly come to wear them; and the free and happy come to fiirt and lave a good time.

The poor and proud occupy \$10 rooms in neat boarding-houses, but occupy \$10 rooms in neat boarding-houses, but occupy front seats on the balconies of the aristocratic States during musichours. The rich and ugly pay \$200 a week for a cottage at the States, spend their time angling for rich busbands, and appear in three toilets a day. The free and happy wear simple toilets; eat plenty of spring-chicken, soft-shell crabs, woodcock, sweatbreads, and Spanish mackerel; and then sit on the balconies and enjoy the toilets worn by the rich and ugly daughter. They have been here thirty days, and between them, they have displayed over 200 new toilets.

They have been here thirty days, and between them, they have displayed over 200 new toilets.

They have worked like Drude on their toilets. They have worked like Drude on their toilets. They have worked like Drude on their toilets. They have worked like Drude on their toilets. They have worked like Drude on their toilets. They have worked like Drude on their toilets. They have worked like Drude on their toilets. They have worked like Drude on their toilets. They have worked like Drude on their toilets. They have worked like Drude on their toilets. They have worked like Drude on their toilets. They have worked like Drude on their toilets. They have worked like Drude on their toilets. They have worked like Drude on their toilets. They have worked like Drude on their toilets. They have worked like Drude on their toilets. They have worked like Drude on their toilets. They have worked like Drude on their toilets. They have been here thirty days, and between them, they have displayed over 200 new toilets. They have worked like Dr

FELLOWS RYPOPHOSPRITES. ELLOWS

IS ADAPTED FOR Diseases which are produced by Loss of Nervous Power, a consequent Muscular Relaxation, viz: CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH

ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH,
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NERVOUNNESS, MENTAL DEPRESSION,
NEURALGIA, EPILEPIIC PITS,
ST. VITUS DANCE, NERVOUS DEBILITI, CHBONIO DIABRHEA, LEUCORRHEA, FEVER AND AGUE, WARASMUS, DYSPEPSIA, DYPHTHERETIC PROSTRATION, INTERRUPTED and FEEBLE ACTION of the

Diseases produced by Overtaxing the Mind, by Griefor Anxiety, by Rapid Growth, by Child-Bearing, by Insufficient Nour ishment, by Residence in Hot Climates, or Unbealthy Localities, by Excesses, or by any Irregularities of Life.

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EDUCATIONAL. Un Professeur Francais, Avocat, demeurant a Paris, dans un des quariters les plus salubres de la Capitale, recevrait chez lui, comme ponsionaires, queique jeunes Americains de bonne famille desireux de faire ou de complecer leur education en France.

Outre tous les soins maioriels et moraux de premier ordre, ils trouveraient dans cette Pension de Famille l'enseignement les plus comoist du Francais et de l'Anglais de la litterature et des sciences dans toutes leurs branches diverses. Lecons d'Arts d'agrement, Musique. Dessin, Esorime, etc., etc., donners par les mellieurs maitres.

Dans la maison on parle Anglais comme Francais, Mime, Lafage etant Anglaise, nee et elevee a Londres.

M. Alfred Cowlet, du Tribuns, m'autorise a donner son den comme presence de par cerit e grant de l'adventage d

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their daughters. Terms moderate. Semion begins Sept.
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Mrs. ARCHER, late Principal of "Parapsio Fernito Institute," near Baltimore, ina removed her school to Washington City. School duties resumed October 1. For circulars address Mrs. M. R. ARCHER, 1401 Massachusetts-av., Washington, D. C. HIGHLAND MILITARY ACAD-EMY, Wordester, Mass., begins its 2 0, 1870. Hank, first-class; teachers per paironage always good bealthful. Request director for particulars, bealthful. Request director for particulars, bealthful. Reguest director for particulars, bealthful. LASELL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG WOMEN.
Boston privileges with delightful suburban home. Special care of health manners, and morais of growing spira. Some reductions in pricas for next year, which pegins Sept. 18. For Catalogue, address.
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Session opens on the lat Monday of september. Circulars and particulars may be obtained from

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HURON-ST. SCHOOL.
For Young Ladies and Children, will reopen in its spa-cious new building Sept. 17. A few boarding-pupils re-ceived. For circuinrs address MISS KIRKLAND or MRS. ADAMS, 275 Huron-st. HOME-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.-FOR CIRCULARS DROOKS' SEMINARY for Young Ladies, recognishing sept. 17. Superior location; best opportunities for culture in all departments, and refining associations. For particulars address RDWARD WHITE, Pough-keepsis, N. Y. \$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION. FE-

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. CANVAS COT.

WEIGHT LIGHT WAS AND PRINTED AND THE LOOP OF THE LAW PRINTED AND AND THE LIGHT WAS AND THE LIGHT WHITE AND AND THE LIGHT WAS AND THE LAW PRINTED AND THE LIGHT WAS AND THE LAW PRINTED AND

Notice is hereby given that proposals will be recerved until Aug. 18, 1878, for all of the real estate belonging to the estate of the City National Banz of Calcago, which will be sold to the highest bidder for cast,
subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Carrency and of the United States District Court. All bids
must be submitted in writing. Bids held as confidential. Schedules and information will be furnished on
application to A. H. BURLEY. Receiver, 120 Lake-st.



g as making a delicious pudding, but she will elightful ways, singing, dano, chess and back-

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Governments Steady--Foreign Bills Unchanged.

Smaller Country Orders for Currency---The Stock Market.

The Produce Market Irregular ---Provisions Advance and Then Decline.

An Active Movement in Corn---August Wheat Weak.

FINANCIAL.

vernments opened at the closing prices of arsday, with 101% bid for 4s, and 102% asked. There was a recovery of % in the afternoon in ew York, but business here was done at the corning rate. The mrrket was quiet, and dealers reported less inquiry than usual for the per cents. The other issues were unchanged. Foreign exchange was dull, with rates unchanged, execut for French commercial bills, which were slightly higher. Posted rates for sterling were 483 and 485. In Chicago actual actions were at 481%@483%. New York actual rates were 482@4831/4. Sterling grain bills were 479@481/4. French grain bills were 5271/4@5281/4. French bankers' bills were 5221/4 520. Commercial bills on Antwerp were quoted at 580%. The London Economist of July 26

confess that we shall feel surprised if our t of bullion to America this autumn should be We confess that we shall feel surprised it our apports of bullion to America this actumn should be if such magnitude as to cause a scarcity of money ere, unless, indeed, our harvest should prove an intire failure. The considerations of most importance at the moment are, no doubt, the prosect of a narvest worse than any known in modern times, and the possible disturbance of credit as

says about the probable exports of gold to this

The New York World says, sensibly, that for every dollar of gold that arrives here from rope it is to be expected that something more than a dollar in currency will be shipped to the terior, and this will prevent people from having their heads turned by the actual receipts of coin, however great may be the craze in the meantime. And the gold will not be given up by Europe without a struggle. Consols were lower again at 97 11-16.

Lighter orders for currency were reported by the Chicago banks. Bank clearings were \$3,900,-Discounts are quiet, and deposits increas-Rates are 4@6 per cent on call, and 7@8

61 indicate a little weakness in the price. The cause of this is the possibility that the corporation will have to pay a personal property tax for 1873 and 1874. If the payment of the tax cannot be escaped, there will probably be one dividend passed. It is expected that the Directors ill resist the levy of the tax. The entire assets of the Chamber of Commerce corporation are naid on this, and it does not seem likely that the Courts will sustain the preposterous attempt to make the Company pay a tax on the paper that, represents the real estate. The course to take with regard to the payment of

The efforts made from time to time to develop the fishery interests of the Dominion of Canada seem, by the report of the Canadian Commiser of Fisheries for the past year, to have been followed by an encouraging measure of success. The total yield of the Canadian fisherles during 1878 was valued at \$13,215,678.82, being an increase over the value of the yield of 1877 of \$1,225,721. The increase was due to greater productiveness of the cod, mackerel, sal-mon, and lobster fisheries. Nova Scotia heads the pext with a yield of \$2,664,055. New Brunswick takes the third place with \$2,305,790.69 Then comes British Columbia with \$925,766.98. Prince Edward Island follows with \$840,344,22. fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, the value of the fish exported by Canada was \$6,929,366, and that in the six months ending Dec. 31, 1878, was \$4.846,566. The exports of the fiscal year 1878 year by \$1,055,006. In the fiscal year 1878 the total export of fish to the United States was \$4,486,968. The British West Indies took from Canada \$1,426,340 worth of fish, and Great

iness men complain that the banks fail to do their share in relieving the community of the doubled the legal-tender function of subsidiary silver, and has made it convertible, withou Treasuries, but the mass of it still remains in circulation to plague the people. This is so because the banks refuse to take it on deposit at par. They charge % or 1 per cent for sorting it, and taking it for recuption to the Sub-Tressury. This is all wron. The banks make the bulk of their profits out of the business men, and it is their duty to rende silver. Their only reason for refusing to take subsidiary silver on depos't at par is the trouble ground, decline to receive small bills. It is not right for the banks to discriminate in this way against one of the currencies of the country. They owe the public a better return than this for the franchises and the deposits it has given them. The bank that gets the start of the other in extending this accommodation to the

In railroad bonds, in New York on Wednes and a higher range of prices prevailed for most issues. St. Paul consolidated sinking-funds advanced from 106% to 107. Eric consolidated seconds led in point of activity, and rose to 77. Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated assented sold up to 83%, and were firm with an advan sold up to 83%, and were firm with an advancing tendency, as the interest is assured by the terms of the assent on these bonds. They are being gradually absorbed by investors, and the offerings of the issue grow less as interest day draws near. Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis firsts rose to 103½; St. Louis & San Francisco Class B to 48; do Class C; to 46½; Toledo & Wabash consolidated convertible to 86; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts to 69½; Winona & St. Peters secdated firsts to 69¼; Winona & St. Peters seconds to 103; Hannibal & St. Joseph convertible to 106¼; Denver & Rio Grande firsts to 93½; St. Louis & Iron Mountain seconds to 94½; and New Jersey Central consolidated assented to 101. C., pany certificates assented to 81½, but the latter afterward fell off to 77½, on the announcement that Judge Harlan had decided that the Company must reduce its bonded indebtedness to \$15,821,000 before it shall be entitled to a decree from the court ordering the payment of back rental by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies. Kansas & Texas consolidated assented fell off to 75%, and do seconds to 32%.

Stocks moved upward again with a great deal

of strength along the whole line, except in the coal stocks. Northwest opened at 76%, the closing price of Thursday, and advanced to 77%, closing price of Thursday, and advanced to 77%, losing only % of this advance. The preferred went up from 98% to 98%. St. Paul common opened % lower, at 67%, but turned at reaching 69, closing % lower, at 68%. The preferred went up from 98% to 96%. Michigan Central gained 1%, to 85%, and Lake Shore 2%, to 88%. A powerful short interest has begun to show itself in all these stocks. Whether a serious decline follows or not will depend upon reacter of this short party. If it is the res who have gone short, not much of a hould be looked for. But if the fusiders, en selling on the rise, as they did while

ary, then a downfall in prices may be looked for like that which carried Michigan Central from 90 to 74. There is authority for saying that the present short interest is engineered by insiders, but positive information on that point can be obtained only from the future. It is possible obtained only from the future. It is possible that the market has passed entirely out of the control of the insiders, and that they will have to follow instead of leading. The other gains were Wabash 36, to 3836; Lackawanna 36, to 5936; Morris & Essex 36, to 9836; Kansas City 36, to 21; the preferred 36, to 5736; Minneapolis 136, to 4334; Western Union 36, to 94; C., C. & I. C. 1, to 836; Kansas Pacific 36, to 59; San Francisco 36, to 1036; the preferred 36, to 59; San Francisco 36, to 1036; the preferred 36, to 1336; and the first preferred to 2736.

The losses were: Kansas & Texas ¼, to 16¼; Delaware & Hudson ¼, to 48¼; C., C., C. & I. ¼, to 54½; Erie ½, to 27½; and Alton ¼, to 94. St. Paul sinking-fund 7s were 106%; Kansas & Texas firsts were 75%; Erie second 6s, gold, opened at 76%, and closed at 76%.
While the upward movement in stocks has

ontinued without interruption during the season when brokers usually migrate to Saratoga, when the harvest requires less the aid of the farmer than of the financier, and calculations Aiready we hear of possible stringency in the loan market, and the cautious broker forecasts the probability of a lockup or some other device well known to cliques, which may stampede his shares and revive the droughn spirits of the bear party, whose croakings have only occasionally sounded amid the din of the bull campaign. apprehension, we have rosy promises of divi-dends, all regular and prompt at the proper time. So bountiful has Nature proved in her distribution of wealth that even the common stocks, too long neglected, give hope of an en couraging percentage. We hear no end of as-surances that hereafter both common and preferred are to be treated with strict impartiality. The gains in St. Paul, Northwest, and Alton common are based on such expectations. The dividend-day comes first for Alton. Predictions have been freely made that its dividend would be reduced at least, but the recent purchases show that there are operators who have faith that a dividend will be made as usual on the common in September, notwithstanding the rupture of the Southwest pool and a continued and acrimonious contest in rates ever since this road has held its own in earnings, gaining a little with the help of the new line, and confirm ing the predictions of its managers when the Kansas line was proposed to the stock-holders. The Missouri Pacific and Kansas City & Northern also wage flerce competition for the Kansas trade. The latter Company has become one of the links in the Gould combination with the Wabash and Union Pacific. Its stocks, which on the rupture of the Southwest pool stood at 8@9 for the common and 12@16 for the preferred, are now 21 and 57. As the legitimate demands of trade absorb capital now finding tem-porary occupation in speculations, a severe discrimination will be made in favor of such regular dividend-paving securities, as New York Central, Burlington & Quincy, Rock Island, St. Paul preferred, Northwestern preferred, Chicago & Alton, upon whose lines conditions of actual prosperity exist which give reasonable assurance of security to investment. Particularly is this the case with those companies which have allied themselves with the vast territory west of the Missouri, to which emigration is rapidly tending, and with the great wheat country on the Northern Pacific, marvelous in its wealth of soil and salubrity of climate. The greater the prosperity of the country the larger will be the investment of capital in dividend-paying railroad securities,—not, perhaps, at the extreme quota-tions of this moment, but at prices regulated by the value of money seeking safe and reliable

Baltimore & Ohio common sold on Tuesday at 125 for the common and 110 for the first pre-ferred. President Garrett has recently given out some very interesting information about this road. The earnings of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and branches for the year ended Sept. 30, 1878, were \$18,765,279.99; working expenses (56 44-100 per cent), \$7,769,301.36; net earnings, \$5,995.978.63. The Baltimore & Ohio Company adopted a policy which differs from and Ontario with \$348,122. As regards that pursued by other railway companies, -appropriating its net earnings, beyond limited div idends, to investments in branch and connect roads, and in permanent improvement of its lines, until its surplus fund amounted on Oct.

1, 1878, to \$37,111,919.29. This surplus fund is not represented by either stock or bonds. The increase of this fund after the payment of interest and dividends, during the last fiscal year, was \$992,676.72. The Balti-more & Ohio Company has beretofore paid from its net earnings in liquidation of its mortgage indebtedness \$8,871,212.30. The payments of the Company on account of its sinking funds for the reduction of its indebtness during the past

vear were \$665,791.61. Of Pennsylvania Rairroad 810 shares sold on Tuesday at 401/4@403/4; 2,145 shares of Reading Railroad at 21@203/4; 75 shares of St. Paul & Duluth Railroad at 15; 100 shares of North Pa cific Railway common at 16%; 1,444 shares do do preferred at 46%@47.

The earnings of the Wabash Railroad Company the fourth week in July were \$164,050, against \$124,765 last year; this year's increase, \$21,284. The earnings for the entire month in creased \$42.861.

The July earnings of the Rock Island Railroad Company increased \$150,000 over the same

month last year. At the New York Mining Exchange on Wednes day lively speculation in Bertha and Edith marked the opening of business. Opening at 8, the stock sold down to 7, but was then steady at 8, 8,200 shares changing hands at that price. The final two sales were at 9 buyer 60 and 90. The bear movement must b termed a success, the price of the stock baving steadily declined from 40 to the present figure. Nothing of importance was done in the other fancies. The Californias were stronger, California selling at \$5 and Consolidated Virginia at \$5.25. Imperial was steady at \$1.30 and Indevented the consolidated of the consolidated pendence stronger at \$3.05. Tip-Top sold un-changed at 95. The Bodies ruled stronger, Bo-die selling at \$14 and Buiwer at \$9.50. Leadville was steady at \$2.75, and Plumas brought \$2.65@ 2.75 buyer 60. The decline in this stock is probably due to the belief that the dividend will be interrupted for a while, in order to increase the milling facilities of the property.

The following shows the fluctuations of the

active stocks.				
	Highest.		Closing.	13
Michigan Central. 84%	85%	84%	85%	
Lake Shore 85%	881/2	851/4		
C.&Northwestern 76%	7736	76%	77%	1
Do preferred 98%			98%	11
M. & St. Panl 6714	69	67%	68%	Li
Do preferred 996%		OF STATES	96%	
Illinois Central 90%	90%	90%	9014	13
C., B. & Q119	200		119	13
Chicago & Alton., 9414	9414	93%	94	14
Louis. & Nashville 53%	****		5314	
Union Pacific 78%	79	78%	78%	1 1
Erie 28			27%	1
Wabash Railway. 38	•••	***	38%	12
Ohio & Mississippi 16%	16%	16%	16%	1 -
Do preferred	***		47%	1
C., C. C. & I 54%	54%	5414	5414	1 4
Han St. Joe pref 42%			42%	
Del. & Hudson 48%	4814	4714	4814	1 4
Del., Lack. & W. 594	591/4	58%	59%	
N. J. Central 51%	52	50%	51%	1
Morris & Essex 93	9314	92%	9314	1 is
Canada Southern, 60			60	
Mo., Kan.& Tex. 1614	****		16%	C
Kan. City & N 2016	21	2014	21	N
Do preferred 57	5714	56%	5714	1 %
C., St. P.& Minn. 42			4314	
W. U. Tel. Co 9314	94%	9314	94	1
Erie, second mort 7614	78%	7614	76%	V
C., C. & I. C 7%	8%	71/4	85	999
Kansas Pacific 58%		***	69	Q
St. L. & San Fran. 104		***	10%	
Do preferred 12%	13%	12%	134	M
Northern Pacific	•••	100	45%	M
Do first preferred 25%			27%	A
Atlantic & Pac			37	N
GOVERNME				A
公司的公司公司的第三人称单数	ALTERNATIVE STREET	Bld.	Asked.	UN
U. S. 6a of '81	L. L. Derrich	10436	101%	N
U. S. new 5s of '81, ex in	t	102%	103	E
U. S. new 41/4s, ex int	0.2 25 32 10	105%	1064	E
U. S. 4 per cent coupons		101%	102%	H
FOREIGN R			2377590000	М
JORRIGN E				P
The second secon	Sixty	dave.	Sight.	U

Denmark	27%
COMMERCIAL BILLS.	College N
Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling 479%	48114
Francs	
LOCAL SECURITIES.	
Bid.	Asked.
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892113%	*113¥
Chicago Municipal 7s. 1898	*115%
Chicago Municipal 7s. 1884	*108
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1898	•114%
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1895, 115%	•115%
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1895	*108%
Chicago West Town 78 1011/2	•10614
Chicago West Town 5s 101%	•1021/
	*108%
Chicago Water-Loan 68 106 Chicago Lincoln Park 78 106 Chicago South Park 78 105 Chicago South Park 68 103 Chicago South Park 68 103	•107
Chicago South Park 78 105	*10614 *10414
Chicago South Park 6s103	107
	99%
Chicago Trussney Warrants (acrib) 1979	Da M
	95
	*1134
Cook County (short) 7s	*101%
Cook County (short) 78 1017	*10214
Cook County 5s	167
City Railway (South Side) 105	170
City Railway (West Side) ex-div 165	*108%
City Railway do 7 per cents 108	125
City Railway (North Side) 120 City Railway (North Side) 7 p. c. bnds*106%	•107
Chamber of Commerce 60	61
Traders' Insurance 107	110
Traders' Insurance 101	110
The second secon	
And interest.	
Following are Chicago quotations for co	ins:
Trade dollars	9714
Mexican (full weight)	85
Sovereigns	4.80
	3.80
Twenty marks	4.70
Austrian florins (paper)	39
Five francs	85
Prussian thalers	65
Holland guelders 38%@	39
Kroners (Swedish) 25 @	
	5.50
	5. 60
Russian roubles, paper	
Austrian florins, paper	40

sian roubles, papertrian florins, paper	40
EDWARD L. BREWSTER,	
104, Washington-st.,	
BUTS AND SELLS	64 165
NOTES,	
BUNDS.	19-520
LOCAL STOCKS,	
CITY SCRIP.	
IRA J. MASON.	Si Sala
Life Insurance Agent,	
OFFERS FOR SALE	
500,000 SO YEARS ÆTNA LIFE BON	
500,000 25 YEARS ÆTNA LIFE BONI	
500,000 20 YEARS ÆTNA LIFE BONI	
500,000 15 YEARS ÆTNA LIFE BONI	
500,000 10 YEARS ÆTNA LIFE BONI	08.

IRA HOLMES.

GENERAL BROKER.

56 WASHINGTON-ST.

Has for Sale.

SCRIP TO PAY AXES,
COOK OUNTY BONDS. THIRD NATIONAL BANK RECEIVER'S CERTIFI-

CHARLES HENROTIN 106 East Washington-st. City of Chicago 7 per cent Bonds. Cook County 7 per cent and 5 per cent Bonds.
Town of West Chicago 5 per cent Bonds.
West Division Railway 7 per cent Certificates of In-

	A. O. SLAUGHTER,
	BANKER AND BROKER,
N.	W. cor. Clark and Madison-sta., Chicago.
Stocks,	Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrants Member of New York Stock Exchange.

No. 70 LaSalle-st., near Randolph. Pays the highest price for | CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS. GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold

f
0

UNION TRUST CO. BANK. N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
RECRIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOV INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, subject to the rules of the Bank.
No notice required to draw money.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO,

	VES SAV					
	rannum, s					
	No notic	e requi	red to dr	aw mor	ney.	
	mente.		G. M.	WILSO	ON. Cas	h
	FIRST NA	OFFER	S FOR BAL	NE.	1915	
VATER	BONDS.	NDS.	**** *****			٥,
COOK	COUNTY 7	B				3
OUTH	PARK 6s.				*** ***	3
OUK	N PARK			*******		8

127 LaSalle-st. HAS FOR SALE: CITY BAILWAY STOCK, WEST DIVISION RAILWAY CERTIFICATES INDEBTEDNESS.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,

JOHN H. WRENN & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS. UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS FOR SALE. CITY SCRIP FOR 1879 BOUGHT.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

We are constant buyers and sellers of all the issues U. S. BONDS. Also, other good Securities U. S. BONDS. Also, other good Securities
we offer for Sale
\$30,006 Illinois 7 per cent School Bonds.
\$10,000 Hyde Park 7 per cents.
\$10,000 Hyde Park 7 per cent School Bonds.
\$10,000 Town 7 per cent School Bonds.
\$55,000 Fulton County, Ill., 8 per
Deal in Foreign Exchange.
PRESTON, KEAN & CO... Bankers,
\$100 Fast Washington at.

100 East Washington-st. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Governments were firm

Chicago & Indiana Central firsts, 80; seconds Stock speculation was active and buoyant nd, with the exception of a very slight reaction during the afternoon, prices advanced steadily to the close. Lake Shore led, both in strength

during the atterboon, prices advanced steading to the close. Lake Shore led, both in strength and activity, selling up from 85½ to 83½, with final sales at 88½. Granger shares were also prominent in dealings, and advanced ½ to 1½, the latter Northwestern common. Transactions in coal shares were larger than of late, but speculation was irregular. The improvement in the general list ranged from ½@1. The market closed strong, with an upward tendency in prices. Transactions were 212,000 shares: 3,400 Erle, 54,000 Lake Shore, 21,000 Northwestern, 24,000 Union Pacific, 3,000 Delaware & Hudson, 6,700 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 23,000 Lackawanna, 14,000 New Jersey Central, 3,500 Michigan Central, 2,400 Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 1,400 Morris & Essex, 2,000 Pacific Mail, 17,000 Western Union, 2,000 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 3,500 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, 1,200 Illinois Central, 1,100 Chicago & Atton, 1,000 St. Paul. & Minnesota, and 1,300 Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.

Northern.

Money market active at 2½@4, closing at 2½.

Prime mercantile paper, 3@4.

Sterling exchange, banker's bills, dull and yeak; sixty days, 432; sight, 484.

New 41/48 106	Currency 0812173
	CKS.
W. U. Tel 93 %	St. Paul, pfd 9614
Quicksilver 14	Wabash 38%
nicksilver, pfd 39	Fort Wayne1111/2
acine Mail 1554	Terre Haute 9%
farinosa 10214	Terre Haute, pfd., 14%
farinoss pre 1005	C. & A 94
dama Fromes 1021	C. & A. pfd 115
Volla F & Co 07	C. & A. pid Its
mar Propose	Onio & Miss 16% Del., L. & West 59%
d Bapress 47	Del., L. & West 59%
. S. Express 44	A. & P. Telegraph. 36% C., B. & Q 119%
. 1. Central 19%	C., B. & Q 119%
rie 27%	H. & St. Joe 1914
rie, pra 52%	H. & St. Joe, pfd 42%
iarlem 155	Canada Southern. 60
ichigan Central 85%	Canada Southern 60 Louisville & N 53% Kansas Pacific 58%
ansms 165	Kansas Pacific 581/4
nion Pacific 78%	Kansas & Texas 16%
ake Shore 884	St. L. & San Fran . 104
llinois Central 90	St. L. &S. F., pfd 134
leve. & Pittsburg, 100	St. L. &S. F., 1st ofd 274
orthwestern 774	St. L. K.C. & N'n. 214
orthwestern, pfd., 9814	St. L. K. C. & N. pfd 5744
., C., C. & I 54	Cent. Pac. bonds 1094
ew Jersey Cent 51 &	Union Pag. bonds 109%
ock Island 140	IT P Land-Granta 113
L Pani 884	U. P. Land-Grants. 113 U. P. Sinking-F'ds , 116
	O.I. CHARING F GO. ALO

9	STATE BONDS.
j	Tennessee 6s, old 32 Virginia 6s, new 29
	Tennessee 6s, new 30 Missouri 6s 106
ı	Virginia 6s, old 28
	SAN PRANCISCO.
	SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. &-Following were the
	closing quotations at the Stock Board:
	Alpha 241/ Mexican 28
	Alta 82 Northern Belle 4
	Belcher 414 Ophir 34
	Best & Belcher 184 Savage 12%
	Bullion 64 Sierra Nevada 43
	Chollar & Potosi 6% Yellow Jacket 17
	Chollar & Potosi 6% Yellow Jacket 17 Consol. Virginia 5% Bodie 11%
	Crown Point 44 Petosi 4%
	Crown Point 4% Petosi 4% Eureka Con 14% Imperial 14
	Exchequer 63 Martin White 4
	Gould & Curry 93 Mono 84
	Grand Prize 4 Independence 2%
	H. & N 13 Consolidated Pacific 6%
	Julia Consolidated. 414 Leviathan
	SEED FOR THE SECOND SECTION OF THE SECOND SECTION SECT
	POREIGN.
	LONDON, Aug. 8.—Consols, 97 11-16.

Illinois Central, 33; Pennsylvanis Central, 41½; Reading, 21½; Erie, 29; preferred, 54½. United States Bonds—New 5s, 105½; 4½s, 109½; 4s, 105. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, \$25,000.

Paris, Aug. 8.—Rentes, \$21 37%c. NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Aug. 8.—Sight exchange on New York, & premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 485.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Aug. 8.

1	record Friday, Aug. o.	
1	CITY PROPERTY.	
1	Erie st, 120 ft e of North Dearborn, n f,	
J	80x109 ft. improved, dated July 30 (Jo-	
1	seph Roelle to Michael Brand)	38,000
1	Prairie av, 191 s of Twenty-sixth st, w f,	00,000
1	50x180 ft. improved, dated Aug. 5 (E.	
l	J. and C. H. Dank to Theresa M. Barri	10,500
ı	J. and G. H. Park to Theresa M. Rew).	10,000
1	Dania av. 150 ft n of Hirsch st, e f, 25x	
ı	124 4-10 ft, dated Aug. 8 (Jacobson and	
l	Tallman to G. G. Strom)	1,000
ı	Prairie av. 216 ft s of Twenty-sixth st, e	
ı	f. #5x180 ft, improved, dated Aug. 2	
l	(Henry C. Rew to Elvira J. Park)	10,500
ı	Lowe av, n e corner of Thirty-first st. w	
ı	f. 122%x124 ft, dated Aug. 7 (Annie	
ı	Dooling to Oscar S. Canfield)	2,000
ı	Michigan av, 108 ft n of Harmon court, e	
ı	f. 28x127% ft, dated Aug. 5 (Benjamin	
ı	P. Hutchinson to Mary E. Hanley)	6,000
ı	Leipzig st, 116 ft n of Hamourg, w f. 52	
ı	x100 ft, dated Aug. 7 (H. H. Gage to J.	
ı	B.Overmeyer)	200
	Milwankee av, 80 ft n w of Huron st, n e	~~~
	f, triangle of 71%x70 ft, dated Aug. 8	
	(Hans P. Hansen to Philip Roth)	9,200
	State st, 200 ft s of Peck ct, w f, 21x165%	0,200
	ft, dated Aug. 7 (Peter Bergmann to	
ı	John H Clongh)	
ı	John H. Clough)	3, 200
ı	East Van Buren st, 121 9-10 fte of Clark,	
۱	n f, 40x100 ft, dated Aug. 8 (East Van	1.18
ı	Buren Street M. E. Church to David W.	
l	Miller)	9,000
ı	West Madison st, s w cor Loomis, n f,	
ı	49 4-10x125 ft, dated Aug. 7 (J. E. and	
ı	A. A. Kitzmiller to Mary A. Scott et al.)	10,000
I	SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF	SEVEN
ı	MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
ı	Atlantic st, 283 8-10 ft s of Forty-seventh.	
۱	e f, 26 4-10x125 ft, dated July 31 (Eliz-	
۱	abeth Church to George Bale)	400
ļ	, and the country to coolige bale)	200

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for August delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days: Mess pork \$
Lard ... boxed .. Shoulders, boxed .. Short ribs, boxed .. Whisky ... Wheat ... Live hogs...... 3.00@3.85 Cattle 2.00@5.25

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock

	RECEIPTS.		SHIP	MENTS.
1	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, bris	7, 472	4,416	8, 334	4,748
Wheat, bu	89, 458	64, 316	221, 397	
orn, bu	224, 620	341,872	204, 751	464,528
)ata, bu	53, 678	135,867	54, 859	48, 342
ye, bu	19,719	17.427	28,056	
Barley, bu	3, 200	5,400		900
rass seed, lbs.	23, 2×0	37,570	247, 412	
lax seed, lbs	388, 600	1439, 500	149,040	
room corn, lbs	15,400	0 22,000	12, 300	
. meats, lbs.	598, 190	96,470	2,748,972	
	386, 190	to reference win or	107	24
eef, tcs			493	33
ork, bris		59, 400	689, 274	
	40 000		139, 150	
ard, 1bs	48,085	33, 190		
allow, lbs	268,584	220, 667	138,010	155, 190
lutter, lbs	11,833	12, 290	5,055	4,822
ive hogs, No.	3,513	3,899	2,299	2,856
attle, No	1.115	1.511	******	
heep, No	158, 920	130,600	170, 290	206,951
heep, No lides, lbs	*** *****	50	150	106
lighwines, bris	112,863	231, 870	214, 143	264,650
Vool, 1bs	8	1,800	3	*****
otatoes, bu	4,418	4,319	1, 126	119
oal, tons	50	10		********
sy, tons	7,858	3,919	2,582	2, 127
umber, mft	4, 100	485	866	116
hingles, m	1,358	. 75	2,706	1,613
alt. bris				
oultry, coops.	3	3		
gus, pkgs	752	362		128
hoose hys	9 704	B OCO	808	1 907

Cheese, bxs... 2,764 5,009 G. apples, bris. 605 The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 1 winter wheat, 63 cars No. 2 do, 17 cars No. 3 do, 13 cars rejected, 6 cars no grade (100 winter) 2 cars mixed, 52 cars No. 2 spring, 25 cars No. 3 do, 9 cars rejected, 5 cars no grade (91 spring); 1 car yellow corn, 1 car no grade, 100 cars and 11,000 bu high-mixed, 1 car new do, 2 cars new mixed, 233 cars and 54,600 bu No. 2 corn, 28 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (366 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 30 cars No. 2 white, 17 cars No. 2 mixed, 22 cars rejected (70 oats); 4 cars No. 1 rye, 22 cars and 2,000 bu No. 2 do, 2 cars and 50 bu re jected (28 rye); 2 cars No. 3 barley, 2 cars extra do. Total (661 cars), 850,000 bu. Inspected out 78,669 bu winter wheat, 120,371 bu spring, 225,-

190 bu corn, 22,312 bu rye. The leading produce markets were quite irregular yesterday. Provisions were stronger early, but alterwards declined to the latest figures of the preceding day. Mess pork closed at \$3.121/4@8.15 for September, and \$8.171/4@8.20 for October. Lard closed at \$5.321/4@5.35 for September and \$5.85@5.3714 for October. Short ribs closed steady, at \$4.15 for September. spring wheat was lower under large offerings for this month, closing steadier at 841/2c for August and 841/2c for September. Winter wheat closed easier, at 931/2094c for No. 2 red, and 89%c for No. 2 winter. Corn closed %c higher, at 33%c for August and 34%c for September. Oats closed %c higher, at 23%c for August. Rye declined 1/3c, closing at 491/4@50c cash or the month. Barley was inactive, at 70@75c for September. Hogs were dull, with heavy goods a shade lower, light selling at \$3.60@3.80 and

strong, with sales at \$2.00@3.25.

The feeling in provisions was quite irregular. There was an early reaction from previous weakness, the comparative steadiness of Thursday having called out several buying orders from parties who regarded that as a sign the market was on the turn. But these orders were all filled long before the close of the session, and then the "local talent" swayed prices in the other

Wheat was weakened by a lower New York, and private advices of a decline of about 2d in England, with fine weather there, which was not strictly in accord with the tenor of the official telegram. As some one put it, the world has found out that our crop was underestimated, mated. This fear has, however, been the means of causing a decline of 23c per bu, or a little more than 20 per cent, within the last forty days, and has depressed No. 2 spring to 10 per cent below the price of No. 2 red winter, though it is confessedly of much better relative quali-ty than last year, when the two remained within 2@3c apart for some six weeks, and once were together. It is probable that the stock of old No. 2 spring known to be here is exercising a depressing effect on the new. Corn continues strong here, in sympa-thy with the British markets, where corn is in

shipped by rail. He was told that most of it was probably going to Ohio and Indiana to be mixed in with winter where grown in those States. This "mixing" is now a reg-No. 3 and rejected spring mixed with winter in large quantities as the nixer thinks will pass current, and the whole forms a combination which is a nulsance to the mixer, however profitable it may be to the man who acts the part of Buttercup; because the

two kinds of wheat require a different "set" of the millstones in order to do them justice. The Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade is reported to have decided that amber wheat may be delivered on contracts for No. 3 red winter. It is a risky thing to tamper with the obligations of contracts, except to the extent contemplated some years ago, to provide against undue pressure in case of a corner.

The present difference in selling value of the two grades is small, and in quality perhaps less; but the commission merchant might find it exceedingly difficult to persuade his principal to accept one in lieu of the other, when a shrinkage of prices tempted to look out for a reason why the grain should not be taken at all. The man who buys a specified thing which has been willingly sold to him, and is willing to pay the agreed price for the article when delive ought to be able count confidently upon receiving what was bought, not "something else, just as good." The seller has no right, under ordinary circumstances, to decide that another article will suit as well, if not better, than the one pur chased. The buver ought to be presumed to know what he wants, and be protected in his demand that the specified article shall be deliv-

clearly that there is vexations oppression in the The dry-goods market presented no specially new features. There was a well-sustained mailorder demand, and a firm set of prices. Groceries continue in fair request, and prices rule firm. There was a stronger market for sugars. The butter trade was fairly active, with good to best qualities showing decided firmness. Cheese remains quiet and unsettled. There was a fair demand for dried fruits, and most descriptions were very firm. Prunes and citron advance 1/01/c. Fish were quoted quiet and steady. The demand for oils, paints, and colors contin nes light, and prices remain without importan fluctuation. Tobacco is reported more quiet, but prices are as firm as before. Bagging is actve and firm. Leather remains quiet at former quotations. The coal and wood markets remain

ered, and no other, unless it can be snown

Lumber was firm under a continued good demand. The cargo offerings sold quickly, and posts and scantling were higher. At the yards trade was called good, and dimension stuff 50c higher. The receipts continue fair, but little lumber stops at the sale docks, and receivers do not expect much before next week. The wool, hav, and broom-corn markets were quiet and steady. Timothy seed was active and lower, closing was quiet and firm. The old is not plenty, and new cannot be handled with safety, as it is not yet dry enough to put in tightly pressed bales. Poultry was plenty, and in fair request at regular prices. Green fruits were in good demand, and most of the seasonable varieties were abun-

Lake freights were active and steady at the rates of the previous day, at 4% for corn by sail to Buffalo, and 4% 5c for wheat do.
Through to New York by take and canal was quoted at 11c for corn and 11%c for wheat. Through to Boston nominal at 14c for corn. Rail freights were quoted at 25c per 100 lbs on grain to New York. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 58%c on flour and 58%c on lard and meats.

	Wheat,	Corn,	Oats,	Parley.
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
1879	12.852.000	11, 100, 000	1, 782, 00	325,000
1879	14, 678, 0 0			831,000
1874 .	6, 092, 000		1, 358, 000	1,028,000
1877 .	2,002,282	9, 926, 216	1,531,339	
1876 .	8, 705, 971	6, 685, 595	2, 957, 420	562, 415
1875.	8, 475, 848	8, 282, 013	1, 193, 080	16, 518
1874.	6,901,822	7,021,858	1,048,938	27, 644

prised to see it stated that the visible supply of wheat decreased 2,324,000 bu during last week, especially as Mr. A. C. Thomas' figures show an ncrease of about 1,000,000 bu in the sam period. It really seems as if the last-named au-thority made the figures small enough for the facts. It is probable that Mr. Walker's figures have been misprinted.

The St. Louis statistician, with usual modesty announces that his city is "third largest lumber-market in the world." People who are unacquainted with the system of arithmetic in fashion on the other side of the big bridge have usually put St. Louis in the fifth or sixth place as a lumber-distributing point in the United States. This news, however, will please the Chicago merchants, who have always shipped large quantities of lumber to St. Louis, and will now be called on for a great deal more. A correspondent asks for comparis

cago received in 1878 nearly 1,180,000,000 feet of umber, St. Louis 189,238,000 feet. MOVEMENT OF WHEAT. The following shows the receipts and ship

Received.	erday: Shipped.
89, 458	221, 397
7,490	55, 361
100,000	34,000
95,000	20,000
80,000	76,000
382,000	502,000
	90,000
27,900	81,000
944, 848	1, 080, 693
	7, 490 100, 000 95, 000 80, 000 382, 000 163, 000 27, 900

Aug. 8.—Receipts-Flour, 18,901 brls; wheat, 382,000 bu; corn, 131,700 bu; oats, 38,300 bu; corn-meal, 275 pkgs; rre, 12,354 bu; malt, 8,700 bu; pork, 175 brls; beef, 2,968 tcs; cut meats, 4.502 pkgs; lard, 7,029 tcs; whisky, 465 Exports-For twenty-four hours-Flour, 4,500 brls; wheat, 502,000 bu; corn, 97,000 bu; oats,

2,000 bu; rye, 30,000 bu. DUTIABLE GOODS RECEIVED at the Custom-House, Chicago, Aug. 8: Horation H. Havden, 2,330 sacks salt; William Ripley & Sons, 200 cords bark; Fowler Bro., 120 sacks salt. Collections, \$7,598.09.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were irregularly higher, with less doing, though lard was moderately active. There was no material change in the advices from There was no material cauge in the advice from Liverpool, and the local hog market was variously reported as firmer and easier. The receipt of a few buying orders from outside caused an advance, but there were too many sellers to allow it to be ment. The reported shipments of meats were again very large.

Special reports to the Cincinnati Price-Curren show the number of hogs packed at the undermer tioned places since March 1, compared with sam

me last year, as follows:		
Ang. 6-	1879.	1878.
ncinnati	95,500	84,000
icago		1, 315, 000
Louis	198,000	98,000
eveland	171,468	134, 077
dar Rapids	66, 866	122,630
chison, Kas	127,610	
her places, approxi- mately	385,000	395, 000
Total	2, 298, 444	2, 147, 707
MESS PORK-Advanced 10c		fell back to
e latest prices of Thursday		
75 brls spot at \$8.17%;	a soo bel	saller Sen.
75 bris spot at \$8.17%;	0, 000 bri	cailer Octo

thy with the British markets, where corn is in surprisingly good demand, with a steady tendency upward. It appears to be not improbable that the English consumption of corn will be doubled within the current twelve months.

What is the matter with barley? No market for the article, though we are now within about three weeks of September, by which month the trade has been in full swing in former years. Brewers do not use so much of the article as heretofore, and those who use it seem to have grown tired of speculating in it. believing they can obtain all they want when the time comes for brewing it.

At the bulletin-board on 3Change yesterday one gentleman asked another where that 39,000 bu of wheat was going to that was noted as

Loose \$3.17\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$4.15 \$4.25 \$4.35 Do, August. \$3.17\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4.15 \$4.25 \$4.35 Do, September. \$3.22\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4.17\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4.30 \$4.40 August, boxed. \$3.37\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4.35 \$4.45 \$4.55 August, boxed... 3.37% 4.35 4.45 4.55

Long clears quoted at \$4.17% loose, and \$4.37% boxed; Cumberlands. 44@5c boxed; long cet hams, 8@8%c; sweet-pickled hams. 7%@7%c for 18 to 15 average; green hams, same averages, 8%@7c; green shoulders. 3c.

Bacon quoted at 44@4%c for shoulders. 44@4%c for short ribs, 54@5c for clears, 8%@9c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at \$9.75@10.00 for mess. 510.75@11.00 for extra mess, and \$19.00@19.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Was nominal at 5%@5%c for city and 5%@5%c for country.

BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR—Was quiet and unchanged. There was little wanted and not much offered, some millers not having been able to obtain wheat until very recently, and others being busy in filling contracts ahead. Buyers were expecting a speedy increase in the supply, and did not, therefore, care to take hold except for the supply of immediate wants. Sales were reported of 335 bris winters, partly at \$5.25; and 260 bris springs, partly at \$4.62% and \$5.75. Total, 645 bris. The following were the

\$5.75. Total, oad oris. The loncolosing quotations:

XX old winter

XX new winter

XX Minnesota spring

XX Western springs

XX export in sacks.

X springs

X export.

Superfines

No grade. BRAN-Was rather more active, but fully 25c per ton lower under a light demand. Sales were

90 tons at \$7.75 per ton on track, and \$7.75@
8.00 free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Sales were 10 tons coarse at \$13.25
per ton on track, and 10 tons at the same free on
board cars.

per ton on track, and 10 tons at the same free on board cars.

Oarmal—Sale was made of 2,000 bags on private terms.

MIDUINGS—Sales were 40 tons at \$9,50%11.25.

SPRING WHEAT—Was again active and irregularly lower. The market for next month only declined \(\frac{1}{3} \) can delosed \(\frac{1}{3} \) below the latest quotation of Thursday, but August declined 1\(\frac{1}{3} \) can delosed \(\frac{1}{3} \) below the latest quotation of Thursday, but August declined 1\(\frac{1}{3} \) can delosed \(\frac{1}{3} \) below the latest quotation of Thursday, but August declined 1\(\frac{1}{3} \) can detect the first time in several years. Beerbohm quoted quietness in England, with unsettled weather, but private advices noted fine weather there, with a drop of 2d per cental, and this was aided by weakness in New York. The receipts here were rather small, with moderately large shipments, and the receipts at other boints showed, a decrease, but the dewnward tendency of the past few days had wearled the August longs, and a good many of them decided to sell out. Rather large quantities of wheat had been bought by parties who believed there would be a squeeze in August, and found, ever since, the prospect of such a consummation growing "small by degrees." etc. It was their offerings that forced down the longer futures. The market would otherwise have been firmer as a good many shorts were filled early. There was a fair demand for shipment, and the spot department of the market ruled steady, closing at 84 fc. No. 2 and 766 for No. 3. Seller September sold on the call at 844@84\(\frac{1}{3} \) can department of the market ruled steady, closing at 84 fc. Seller October sold at 844@85\(\frac{1}{3} \) can department of the market ruled steady, closing at 84 fc. Seller the month more active at 83\(\frac{1}{3} \) decided to 83\(\frac{1}{3} \) and the specific of 34,000 bu No. 2 at 84\(\frac{1}{3} \) do the closed at 84\(\frac{1}{3} \) cold the year was quiet at 83\(\frac{1}{3} \) decided at 84\(\frac{1}{3} \) cold by t

another advance of 1d per cental. Our seaboard markets were stronger in sympathy, and everything favored a more substantial advance here, except the weakness in wheat. There was only a moderate shipping demand for No. 2, but the lower grades were wanted at 4@%c improvement over the prices of Thursday's principal gathering. Futures were in better demand, a good many operators being inclined to expect a very large increase in their European demand. Salier September sold early at 34%c34%c, later at 34%c and closed at 34%c Selier October sold at 34%c34%c, coloning at 34%c asked. Selier the year sold at 32%c, and August at 33%c, while 33%c generally asked for gilt-edged receipts. Spot sales were reported of 230,000 bn No. 2 and high mixed at 33%c3%c; 400 bn yellow at 34c; 2800 bn new high mfred at 32%c3%c; 15,000 bu new mixed and rejected at 32%c3%c; 15,000 bu new mixed and rejected at 32%c3%c; 2800 bn up sample at 33%c3%c on board cars. Total, 265.000 bn.

OATS—Were rather quiet and about %c higher. The market opened stronger, but fell off with other grain, and closed steady. The receipts and reported shipments were fair, and samples were in fair demand for shipment. August opened at 23%c. September sold at 23%c33%c, closing at 23%c sellers. October brought 23%d 24c; 1.200 bn old at 22c; 11,400 bn ys ample at 21%24c for mixed and 25@23%c for white, all on track; 34,200 bu at 21%c24%c for mixed and 22@28c for white, all on track; 34,200 bu at 21%c24%c for mixed and 22@28c for white, all on track; 34,200 bu at 21%c34%c for mixed and 22@28c for white, all on track; 34,200 bu at 21%c34%c for mixed and 22@28c for white, all on track; 34,200 bu at 21%c34%c for mixed and 22@28c for white, all on track; 34,200 bu at 21%c34%c for mixed and 22@28c for white, all on track; 34,200 bu at 21%c34%c for mixed and 22@28c for white, all on track; 34,200 bu at 21%c34%c for mixed and 22@28c for white, all on track; 34,200 bu at 21%c34%c for mixed and 22@28c for white, all on track; 34,200 bu at 21%c34%c for mixed and 22@28c for white,

were reported of 400 bu at 51c on track.

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales, 500 tos at \$8.20 for October.

Lard—250 tos at \$5.35 seller the year. Wheat—
360,000 bu at 84%c for August. 8.14@84%c for September, 85c for October, and 84%c for the the year. Winter wheat—15,000 bu at 94c for August, and 93%c for September. Corn—145,000 bu at 33¼@33%c for August, and 34%@34%e for September. Oats—10,000 bu at 23%e for September.

advanced from Sc in May to Reg. Sc st the present time."

HORSES—There is a good demand for every c'as) of horses, and good prices are realized. The disculty at present is, there is no stock on the market. The following Src some of the sample sales made by Messrs. Fisher & Taylor: One bay norse, 4 years old, 15½ hands high, weight 1,230 lbs, \$145,00; one sorrethorse, 4 years old, 16 hands high, weight 1,120 lbs. \$120,00; one bay mare, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, weight 1,025 lbs, \$95,00; one bay horse, 7 years old, 16 hands high, weight 1,026 lbs, \$105,00; one dun mare, 9 years old, 15½ hands high, weight 1,030 lbs, \$145,00; one gray horse, 9 years old, 15½ hands high, weight 1,030 lbs, \$145,00; one gray horse, 9 years old, 15½ hands high, weight 1,030 lbs, \$145,00; one gray horse, 9 years old, 15½ hands high, weight 925 lbs, \$190,00; one black mare, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, weight 950 lbs, \$115,00. Wheat was steadier, and sales were made of 215,000 bu at 84%c for August, 84% 884%c for September, and 83%c for the year. Winner wheat.—20,000 bu at 936 for September, and 93%c for August. Corn—120,000 bu at 33%c for August, 34%c for September, and 34%a34%c for October. Moss pork—4,250 tes at \$8.12% for September, \$8.15@8.17% for October. Lard—1.500 tes at \$5.35@5.37%c for October, and \$5.37% for January. Oats were quoted at 23%@23%c for September.

LATER.

LATER. Wheat was stronger, selling at 84%@84%c for September, and closing at 84%c. October sold at 84%c084%c, and closed at 84%c. Corn was quiet at 34%c for September, and 34%c for October.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was quiet and unchanged. Folowing are the asking prices: general features. There was continued activity in the demand for fine table butter, and, as the sup-ply is inadequate, the feeling among holders is decidedly firm. The market for low and medium

Creamery.... Good to choice dairy.... Medium..... nferior to common. BAGGING-Met with a good demand at firm and American 21/4 Wool sacts 30 40
CHEESE—The cheese market was without new
features. A light ousiness was in progress at the
annexed range of prices:
Full cream. 54/68
Part skim 46/57
Full skim 36/54

POREIGN.

1.55 @1.60 1.90 @2.00 1.70 @1.80 7%@ 7% 4%@ 4% 14%@ 15% 12 0 946 446 346 346 346 28 6 546 16 6 reaches
in a fruits are in active shipples, \$\partial \text{poles}, \$\partial \text{case of 10 qts} \text{...}

**Atermetons, \$\partial \text{case of 10 qts} \text{...}

**Atemetons, \$\partial \text{case} \text{...}

**Atematical \text{...}

**At

lasts: Light cured hides, P.B... Heavy do. P.B.... Damaged do, P.B.... Calf. P.B...

Green city butchers' steer Green city butchers' cows.

Lard, extra....
Lard, No. 1...
Lard, No. 2...
Linseed, raw
Linseed, boiled
Whale, winter bleached

7.50@ 8.50

Carolina Louisiana Mendaling, Java

No. Av. Price.

80 . 1, 454 \$5.15

36 . 1, 432 4.70

18 . 1, 208 4.20

14 . 1, 083 3, 65

43 bif. b'd. 959 3, 00

17 . 1, 188 3, 59

16 cows. 1, 249 2, 75

19 cows. 983 3, 70

18 . 1, 233 3, 50

20 . 947 3 124

22 cows. 967 2, 70

13 . 1, 257 4, 40

12 . 1, 322 4, 35

29 . 1, 377 4, 60

HOGS—For bacon grades tained acmand, and, under tained demand, and, unde held, but heavy hogs were with prices irregularly lov inclined to do much, and 9%@ 9% 9 @ 9% 8%@ 9 8%@ 9 Patent cut loaf New England trade also wa fions, buyers being unable the prices at which the a Sales were reported at \$ best bacon grades, at \$3.16

Av. .266 .188 .213 .169 .195 .227 .281 .203 .265 .202 .182

SALT—Was in fair demand Fine salt, % brl Ordinary coarse salt, % brl.

Dairy, P bri, without bags...
Dairy, P bri, with bags...
Asnon-and Eureka dairy, Pictoria and Eureka dairy, Pictoria and Eureka dairy, Pictoria and European and

LIVE ST

The supply again proved ligh general demand, sales wer of the day before. The qual Choice and extra grades wer at \$4.75@5.25; fair to cho the Eastern trade at \$3.50@ stock at \$2.50@S.25, and The matter closed for the sales of the sales of

EAST LIB

Special Diesatch

EAST LIBRERY. Ps., Au
for the week ending Ang.
of through stock and 2
avainst 3,803 through and
force; supply has been goos
of last week, and hardly st
especially for good to print
common to medium; man
been from %c on common
following are the ruling
1,400, 85,00; good, 17,100
common to fair, 900 to 1,6
ers in fair supply; \$3,256
stags, \$1,50,3,75; sales
against 2,749 last week.
Hoss—Receipts, 15,233
last week; supply good by
cral lots remaining ove
\$3,6563,95; good Yorker
Yorkers, \$3,50,93,55; roo
Sueer—Receipts, 10,90
last week; supply light,
materially since last wee
110 to 120, \$4,50,24,60;
4,40; fair 85 to 90, \$3,
80, \$2,75@3,00. EAST LI

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—C. 1,802; consigned through prices a shade higher; medium to choice shippi mixed butchers' lots, \$2.62.50. Mixed outcomers for S. 20.

SHEEP AND LAWNS—Rec signed through, eighteen active; prices unchange offerings generally of goo good Western sheep, 34.37%; Canada lambs, 3 disposed of.

Hous—Receipts to-das through, 100 cars; marks receipts; packers and shipters; sales of Yorkers, goods, 70; medium and heat seven cars of stock remains.

RANSAS CITT, Mo...
Price-Current reports
chipments, 894; active
pers. \$1.3564.80; native co
Texas, \$2.00@2.90; col.
Hoos-Receipts, 896;.

New York, Abg. 8.—i. 2. 600; market firm at abo day; 15 car-loads Texam mon to prime native sta 10@10%c: exporters used ments to-day, 350 live of to-morrow take 900 live-beef. beef.
SHEET—Receipts, 2, 90
ed prices for sheep and a
Sheep, 33, 7525, 20 per
6, 50, with choice Jerse
ments to-day, 500 live sh
SWINE—Receipts, 1, 38
hogs at 33, 7024, 00 per
loads at \$3, 85; eight car-

4.25@4.55 4.70 4.50@5.00 3.25	SALT—Was in fair demand and steady: Fine salt, P brl. Ordinary coarse salt, P brl. Ground solar. Dairy, P brl, without sags. 2.3062.6
t 909%c per doz. Fresh (ast as received, cmand existed, and values (my important change. We	TEAS—Nothing new was noted in the tea marke Trade continues fair at steady prices: HYSON. JAPAN UNCOLORED.
rl. \$4.25@ 4.40 2.25@ 2.50 3.60@ 3.75 3.60@ 3.75 7.00@ 7.25 5.50@ 5.75 4.50@ 4.75	Common to fine. 128 238 Superior to fine. 33.04 Extra line to finest 40.250 Extra line to finest 4500 Choicest
3.00@ 3.25 1.00@ 1.25 75@ 1.00 1bs 4.00@ 4.75 00 lbs 6½@ 7 brls 6½@ 7 d. bris 5.75@ 6.25 d. bris 3.50	GUNPOWDER. Common to fair 20@30 Superior to fine 35@45 Extra fine to finest 50@60 Choicest
303 32 14.00	Superior to fine40@50 Extra fine to linest 60@63 WHISKY—Was in moderate demand at la week's decline. Sales were reported of 300 br finished goods on the basis of \$31.04 for highwine WOOL—Dealers are filling small orders at th quoted foures. There is little call for large lots: Washed fleece, medium
—Prones and citron were is, apples, and peaches re-were again reported easy.	Quoted neures There is nut Cali for large lots
14 @ 15 64 @ 7 8 @ 74 9 @ 15 1.55 @1.60 1.90 @2.00	LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO. Receipts— Cattle. Hogs. Sheet
14%@ 4% 14%@ 15% MESTIC. 12 @ 14 Michigan 44% 10	Tuesday 3, 893 9, 630 64 Wednesday 4, 451 11, 264 67 Thursday 3, 513 11, 833 1, 11 Friday 8, 750 11, 000 36 Total 19, 433 52, 121 4, 17
34	Shioments
16 @ 16% 18 @ 18% 18 @ 18% 18 @ 18% 12 @ 13 6% 7 8 @ 9	CATTLE—There was an active and firm marke The supply again proved light, and, under a goo general demand, sales were quick at the advant of the day before. The quality was a fair average Choice and extra grades were wanted by exporte
5½@ 6 6½@ 63 cre plenty and in fair re- s. Apples were weak un- ches continue scarce, and	at \$4.75@5.25; fair to choice shipping grades to the Eastern trade at \$3.50@4.65; native butcher stock at \$2.50@3.25, and Texans at \$2.25@3.00. The market closed firm, with everything sold: QUOTATIONS.
active shipping request: 16 qts \$1.20@ 1.35 \$1.50\tilde{0} 2.00 \$10.00\tilde{0}12.00 \$40\tilde{0} 65 \$55\tilde{0} 1.00 \$2.00\tilde{0}2.25	Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1: 450 ibs and upwards
60 7 60 75 350 40 6.00@ 7.00 x 3.50@ 4.00 x 3.25@ 3.50	and common to choice cows, for city saughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs. 2,40@3.2 Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 70.3 to 1,050 lbs
3.25@ 3.50 15 were in better request and with A's and extra C's beld e in nutmegs of 2@3c was noted. Trade was fair at	stags, bulls, and scalawag steers 1, 75@2. 2 Texas Cattle—Through droves 2, 25@2. 9 Veals, per 100 lbs 3, 25@5. 0 CATTLE SALES. No. Av. Price. No. Av. Price. 80 1, 451 \$51. 15 86 K'n, T'x 922 \$2.9
10E. 7 @ 8 64@ 74 64@ 64 64@ 64 7FEE. 28 @29	36
24 4 @25 	17 188 3.59 18 1450 4.7 16 cows 1249 2.75 84 Col. Tx 967 3.1 19 cows 986 3.70 22 Texas 923 2.8 18 1,233 3.50 54 Texas 907 2.8 20 967 2.70 18 1,571 5.2 22 cows 967 2.70 18 1,071 3.5 13 1,257 4.40 78 1,392 4.9 12 1,322 4.95 30 1,541 4.9 29 1,377 4.60
195,61195 17 6175 155,6165 144,615 135,614 12 613 105,6115 2ARS. 94,6 94	tained demand, and, under moderate offerings the slight advance of the day before was steadily held, but heavy bogs were neglected and weak with prices irregularly lower. Packers were no
940 94 9 0 94 840 9 850 9 850 8 850 84 840 84 840 84 750 84	inclined to do much, and the demand from the New England trade also was of restricted proportions, buyers being unable to see their way out a the prices at which the animal is now selling. Sales were reported at \$2.60@3.80 for poor to best bacon grades, at \$3.10@3.50 for common to caoice heavy shipping lots, and at \$3.00@3.35 for
ps 35 @37 42 @44 choice 41 @43 33 @40 33 @36	choice heavy shipping lots, and at \$3.00@3, 35 for poor to good mixed packing hogs. 800 SALES. No. Av. Price. No. Av. Price. 32. 206 \$3.10 54. 292 \$3.40 35. 1.88 3.75 32. 309 3.40 15. 213 3.75 54. 211 3.80 23. 169 3.35 27. 232 3.35 39 1.95 3.80 41 1.89 3.80 107. 227 3.30 57. 320 3.05 20 291 3.16 39 270 315
27 @30 23 @24 ICES. 18 @19	80 291 8.37½ 44 300 3.20 40 203 3.60 60 318 3.20 61 265 3.20 48 279 3.15
43 @45 22 @23 14 @15 95 @18 83 @85 7 @ 8	56 202 3.80 37 183 3.80 37 182 3.80 137 189 3.80 49 505 3.20 35 240 3.60 36 189 3.80 43 229 3.15 52 121 3.60 43 229 3.15
5¼ 4¾ 5½ 5½ 6 6 ormer figures. The offer-	73
iew hay, dealers say, is mmediate use, but not for set a good trade in hay is short in many sections \$11.50@12.00	20
9.00 9.50 9.00 7.50 8.50 6.00 d easy. The receipts are we wille the warm weather	EAST LIBERTY. Special Dieatch to The Tribune. EAST LIBERTY. Ps., Aug. S.—CATTLE—Receipts for the week ending Ang. 7 have been 5,004 head of through stock and 2,219 for this market, against 3,803 through and 2,806 local the week octore; supply has been good, but twenty loads short of last week, and hardly sufficient for the demand, especially for good for part of the supply has been good.
84@ 844 8 @ 844 64@ 644 12 @124 40 @45 15	of last week, and hardly sufficient for the demand, especially for good to prime, the bulk being mostly common to medium; market closed firm, and has been from %c on common to %c on good higher; following are the ruling prices: Best, 1, 300 to 1, 400, \$5.00; good, 1, 100 to 1, 200, \$4.2564.70; common to fair, 900 to 1,000, \$3.6064.00; stock-
12% 6	stags, \$1.50@3.75; sales for the week 2,166 head, against 2,740 last week. Hoss—Receipts, 15,235 head, against 11,485
umored that 25c has been A correspondent of the in says: "The hop crop plowing up (the result of shoulder given by West- y excellent hops grown in y light one-in 1879. The at £150,000, old duty	rast week; supply good but market very dult, several lots remaining over unsold: Philadelphias, \$3.65@3.95; good Yorkers, \$3.60@3.65; common Yorkers, \$3.50@3.55; roughs, \$2.75@3.00. SHEEF-Receipts, 10,900 head, against 13,700 last week; supply light, with market unchanged materially since last week; all sold; for export. 110 to 120, \$4.50@4.80; good 100 to 110, \$4.25@4.40; fair 85 to 90, \$3.75@4.00; common 75 to \$0, \$2.75@3.00.
rood authority at 1/4 to 3/6 ese estimates are considered, and there re-	BUFFALO. BUFFALO. BUFFALO. Aug. 8.— CATTLE—Receipts to-day. 1,802; consigned through, 400 cars; good demand; prices a shade higher; quality unchanged; sales medium to choice shipping steers. \$4.00@4.80; mixed butchers' lots, \$2.77%@3.00; bulls, \$2.00
s time to harvest. The tiors is active, and they hops they can lay their f 1878 is exhausted in ork the same growth has to 16@18c at the present od demand for every cass is are realized. The dia-	mixed butchers' lots, \$2.77%@3.00; buils, \$2.00 @2.50. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 1.900; consigned through, eighteen cars; market moderately active; prices unchanged; run of sheep ligat; offerings generally of good quality; sales fair to good Western sheep, \$3.56@4.00; choice, \$4.37%; Canada lambs, \$5.25@5.40; all offerings disposed of
s no stock on the market. If the sample sales made or: One bay horse, 4 years ight 1,230 lbs, \$145,00; d 16 hands high, weight	Hogs-Receipts to-day, 4,600; consigned through, 100 cars; market easier, owing to heavy
bay mare, 8 years old, 1,025 lus, \$95.00; one ands high, weight 1,100 are, 9 years old, 15½ lbs, \$95.00; one brown ands high, weight 1,050 rse, 9 years old, 15½ os, \$120.00; one black	ers: sales of Yorkers, good to choice, at \$3.60@3.70; medium and heavy grades, \$3.60@3.70; seven cars of stock remain in the yards unsold. **NEW YORK.** NEW YORK.** NEW YORK.** S. BERVES.** Receipts to-day, 2.600; market farm at about current rates Weduesday; 15 car-loads Texans. \$4.67\forallog per lb; common to prime native sters. 74.69\forallog cextra do, ments to-day, 350 live cattle; steamers to go out
3.95 for car-loads, and all market weakened in elsewhere. to steady, and unchanged. prices:	beef.
0 deg. test. 11 % grees test. 15% 1 13% 1 17% 52 47	ed prices for sheep and a small advance on lamo. Sheep. \$3,75@5.20 per 100 lbs; lambs, \$5,00@ 6.50, with choice Jersey lambs at \$7.00; ship- ments to-day, 500 live sheep. Swing—Receipts. 1,880; market weak for live hogs at \$3,70@4.00 per 100 lbs, with three car- loads at \$3.85; eight car-loads held over. KANSAS CITY.
44 65 70 50@ 53 \$1.20@1.25 68	RANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 8.—CATTLE—The Price-Current reports receipts, 1,484 head; shipments, 894; active and firm; native shippers, \$3.3564.60; native stockers and feeders, \$2.3063.30; native cows, \$1.7562.80; grass Texas, \$2.0062.90; Colorado, \$2.2563.30. Hoss—Receipts, 896; shipments, 280; stendy; light shipping, \$3.3563.45; mixed packing, \$3.1563.35.
38 40 31 52 55 55 55 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	ST. LOUIS.
degrees 15 degrees 30 degrees 15@18 at \$1.25 per btl. "he mers, and there is it the	of. Louis, Ang. 8.—CATELE—Grass natives better at \$3.2504.25; shipping steers and Texas unchanged. Receipts, 1, 300; shipments, 1, 000. Hoos—Stronger; Yorkers to Baltimores \$3, 60@ 3.70; packing, \$2,90@3.30; butchers' to fancy \$3.40@3.70. Receipts, 2,600; shipments, 600. SHEEF—In good demand, for good grades fair to choice muttons \$2.50@3.50. Receipts, 100; shipments, none.
blenty and easy. The big offerings depressed e almost unsalable: \$2,7523.25 	CINCINNATI, Aug. 8. Hoos—Market dull and prices a shade lower; common \$2.50@3.15; light \$3.30@3.50; packing \$3.20@3.40; butchers \$3.40 @3.55. Receipts, 975; shipments, \$35.
tive and lower, the balk ures. Cash sold at \$1.40 out \$1.45. August soul o arrive before the 15th iber brought \$1.40. The lax was quiet at \$1.23% month, and \$1.23 for minal at \$4.0024.10.	The sales at the cargo docks were light, being 6 or 8 loads, which comprised about all the stuff on sale. The market was firm, and Manistee piece stuff was quoted higher, \$6, 87% being bid for a cargo which was held at \$7,00.
omina) et \$4.05@4.30	mension was quoted at \$6.62%. Lath were steady,

国 では ないかい こうしょう			
あいまるとなったが、 こととの	SALT—Was in fair demand and steady: Fine salt, 19 bri	Good mill-run inch 10.00 G11.50 Medium inch 8.50 @ 9.50 Common inch 7.00 @ 8.00 Piece-staff 6.62% @ 6.87% Lath 1.15 @ 1.29	The state of the s
かっているとのないというとう	Compon to fair. 17:025 Compon to fair. 186:30 Superior to fine. 28:33 Superior to fine. 3:36:42 Extra fine to finest 40:30 Extra fine to finest 45:65 New U NCOLORED. NEW U NC	Flooring, first common, dressed 25.00 Flooring, second common, dressed. 22.00	The second second second
かられる はんしかん のできる できる からい こうちょう	Choicest 70.275 SOCHONG AND CONGO. IMPERIAL. Superior to fine 282.45 Common to fair 20.235 Superior to fine 40.250 Extra fine to linest 60.405 WHINKY — Was in moderate demand at last week's decline. Sales were reported of 300 bris finished goods on the basis of \$1.04 for highwines. WOOL—Dealers are filling small orders at the quoted figures. There is little call for large lots: Washed fleece, medium 34.258 Washed fleece, fine, per fb 31.233 Wedidm unwashed 25.232 Fine do 20.222 Coarse do 20.222 Tub-washed, choice 38.744 Tub-washed, common to good 35.237	B stock boards, 10@12 in 20.00@25,00 C stock boards, 10@12 in 16.00@17.00 D stock boards 10@12 in 16.00@17.00 Fencing, No. 1 8.50@10.00 Fencing, No. 2 7,00@ 8.00 Green, inch. common 8.00@ 8.50 Common ooards. dry 9.00@10.00 Dimension stuff. dry 9.00 Dimension stuff. 20@30 ft. 10.00@13.00 Joists and scantling, green 8.00@ 8.50 Culls. 2-in 6.50@ 7.00 Pickets, rough and select 8.00@11.00 Pickets, solect, dressed, and headed 16.00@18.00	
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	CHICAGO. Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.	BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN. The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade: Liverroot, Aug. 8—11:30 s. m.—Flour, 9s 6d @11s 3d. Wheat—Winter, 9s 2d@9s 8d: spring, 7s 10d@8s 11d; white, 8s 6d@9s 7d; club, 0s 6d@10s.	
	Thursday	Corn, 4s 6d@4s 7d. Pork, 40s. Lard, 30s 9d. Livenroot.—1:30 p. m.—Weather fair, Breadstuffs dull, except corn, which is firmer. Wheat—Winter, 9s 2d@9s 5d; spring, 7s 10d@8s 9d; white, 8s 6d@9s 7d. Rest unchanged. Receipts of wheat Jast three days, 2f4,000 centals, 136,000 being American. Livenroot, Aug. 8—4 p. m.—Lard, 30s 6d. Rest unchanged. Livenroot, Aug. 8—1 p. m.—Flour, 12s. Wheat Not much colour, and where 9s del No. Secretary	
	Extra Becves—Graded steers, weighing 1: 450 ibs and upwards. Choice Beeves—Frite, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1: 250 to 1: 450 lbs Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1: 150 to 1: 300 los Medium Grades—Steers in fair fiesh, weighing 1: 150 to 1: 300 lbs Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 70: 10: 10: 500 lbs Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 70: 10: 10: 500 lbs Lagrand thin cows, heifers, stags, bolls, and scalawag steers 1: 75@2: 25 Texas Cattle—Through droves Veals, per 100 lbs CATTLE SALES.	const-Wheat dull. Corn in good demand. Receipts of wheat for the week at Liverpool, 378,000 centals, 278,000 of it being American. Weather unsettled. Pork-Western P. M., 49s. Lard, 30s 9d. Bacom-Long clear, 25s 6d; short clear, 26s. London, Aug. 8.—Liverpool-Wheat quiet; Catifornia, 9s 5d@0s.10d; white Michigan, 9s 7d; Western red, 9s 3d. Corn strong at 4a, 7½d. Mark Lare-Wheat steady. Corn tending upward. Cargoes off coast-Wheat quiet. Corn strong. Cargoes on passage-Wheat quiet. Corn strong. Country markets for wheat-English steadler. French a shade easier. Weather in England unsettled. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.	
	No. Av. Price. No. Av. Price. 80	GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 98 8d; No. 2, 98 2d; spring, No. 1, 88 11d; No. 2, 78 10d; white.	The second secon
	HOGS—For bacon grades there was a well-sustained demand, and, under moderate offerings, the slight advance of the day before was steadily held, but heavy hogs were neglected and weak, with prices irregularly lower. Packers were not inclined to do much, and the demand from the New England trade also was of restricted proportions, buyers being unable to see their way out at the prices at which the animal is now selling. Sales were reported as \$2.60@3.80 for poor to best bacon grades, at \$3.10@3.50 for common to choice heavy shipping lots, and at \$3.00@3.35 for poor to good mixed packing hogs.	LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8.—Corron—Steady at 6 5-16 @6%d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,500.	
	No. Av. Price. No. Av. Price. 32 266 \$3.10 54 292 \$3.40 35 188 3.75 32 309 3.40 15. 213 3.75 54 211 3.80 23 169 3.35 27 232 3.35 39 165 3.80 41 189 3.80 107 227 3.30 57 320 3.05 30 281 3.10 32 279 3.15 30 281 3.10 32 279 3.15 30 281 3.10 32 279 3.15 30 291 3.374 44 300 3.20 40 203 3.60 60 318 3.20 40 203 3.60 60 318 3.20 61 245 3.20 48 279 3.15 56 202 3.80 37 183 3.80 37 182 3.80 37 183 3.80 37 182 3.80 37 189 3.80 37 189 3.80 37 189 3.80 37 189 3.80 37 189 3.80 37 189 3.80 37 189 3.80 37 305 3.20 36 240 3.60 360	LONDON, Aug. 8.—SUGAR—NO. 12 Dutch standard, afloat, 21s@21s 6d. REFINED PETROLEUM—6%d. WHALE OIL—22s@26s. ANTWERP, Aug. 8.—PETROLEUM—174f. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8.—COTTON—Sales, 36,000 bales; American, 29,000; socculators took 2,000, and exporters 3,000; forwarded from snips sides direct to spinners, 2,000; actual exports, 6,000; total receipts, 14,000; American, 14,000; total stock, 503,000; American, 369,000; amount afloat, 190,080; American, 25,000.	
	73	NEW YORK. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. New York, Aug. 8.—Grain—An active market for winter wheat, but again at lower and irregular prices; No. 2 red attracted most attention, opening at a further reduction of about ½6 per bu, and a pressure to place supplies; weak most of the day, but rallying a little toward the close; No. 2 amber moderately scrive, but at a decline of about 1c per bu, closing with more steadness; spring offered with freedom, particularly for forward delivery, and quoted down 1232c per bu, leading to a	1 1
	4.75 per 100 bs for poor to choice grades. Special Diwatch to The Tribune. EAST LIBERTY. Ps., Aug. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts for the week ceding Ang. 7 have been 5,004 head of through stock and 2,219 for this market, against 3,893 through and 2,896 local the week cedings aupply has been good but twenty loads short of last week, and hardly sufficient for the demand, especially for good to prime, the bulk being mostly common to medium; market closed firm, and has been from 4c on common to 4c on good hicher: following are the ruling prices: Best, 1,300 to 1,400,85,00; good, 1,100 to 1,200,84,25@4.70; common to fair, 900 to 1,000, 33,60@4.00; stock-	shade easier. Rye steady; 12,000 bu No. 2 West-	t rone
Control of the Contro	stags, \$1.50\(\pi_0.5\). 75; sales for the week 2, 166 head, against 2, 749 last week. Hoss—Receipts, 15.235 head, against 11, 485 last week; supply good but market very dult, several lots remaining over upsold: Philadelphias, \$3.65\(\pi_0.3\). 95; good Yorkers, \$3.60\(\pi_0.3\). 65; common Torkers, \$3.50\(\pi_0.3\). 55; roughs, \$2.75\(\pi_0.3\). 00. SHEEF—Receipts, 10, 900 head, against 13, 700 last week; supply light, with market unchanged materially supple last, week; supply	per bu; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 35@35½c afloat. Provisions—Hog products opened higher and active, but closed dull and lower. Mess pork in more demand; quoted at \$8.67½@8.75 for new; for forward delivery, mess opened firmer, but closed weak and quiet; August at \$8.55@8.60; September, \$8.55@8.60; October, \$8.60@8.65; November, \$8.63@8.75. Cat meata quiet at steady prices. Bacon quiet; long clear at 4%c.	b Cn 2
	110 to 120, \$4.50@4.80; good 100 to 110. \$4.25@4.40; fair 85 to 90, \$3.75@4.00; common 75 to 80, \$2.75@3.00. BUFFALO. BUFFALO. BUFFALO. BUFFALO. BUFFALO. BUFFALO. Aug. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1.802; consigned throngs, 400 cars; good demand; prices a shade higher; quality unchanged; sales medium to choice shipping steers. \$4.00@4.80; mixed butchers' lots, \$2.77½@3.00; buils, \$2.00 @2.50. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 1.900; consigned through, eighteen cars; market moderately	livery less active, but closing as last night; August option, \$5.72\%; September, \$5.70\@5.72\%	LBGric

irregular of the of about ward denfavora-, part spring, aratively t further afloat. pork in for new; ner, but 5@8.60: y, open FREIGHTS-Brisk business in grain contracts, chiefly in charters; a further improvement in rates. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1.900; consigned through, eighteen cars; market moderately active; prices unchanged; run of sheep, ligat; offerings generally of good quality; sales fair to good Western sheep, \$3.65@4.00; choice, \$4.37%; Canada lambs, \$5.25@5.40; all offerings disposed of. closing strong and bnoyant on comparatively light offerings of accommodation for early use; for Liv-erpool, engagements by steam 2s 9d; 8,000 bu

grain at 81/d. To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Corron-Steady at 114@ 114c; futures firm; August, 11c; September, 10.93c; October. 10.24c; November, 10.03c; December, 10.01c; January, 10.06c; February, 10.16c; March, 10.30c.
FLOUR-Generally weak; receipts, 19,000 bris;

uper State and Western, \$3. 30@4. 25; common to good extra, \$4.30@4.65; good to choice, \$4.70@6.65; white wheat extra, \$4.75@5.25; extra Obio, \$4.40@6.00; St. Louis, \$4.50@6.50; Minnesot patent process, \$5.75@8.50.

patent process, \$5.75@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat more active; receipts, 382,000 bu; rejected spring, 75c; No. 3 do, 88@90c; No. 2 Northwest. \$1.00; ungraded spring, 87@91c; ungraded winter red, 90c@\$1.08; No. 3do, \$1.00½; ungraded amber, \$1.00@1.08½; No. 2 do, \$1.07½; ungraded amber, \$1.00@1.08½; No. 2 do, \$1.07½@1.08; ungraded white, \$1.02@1.10½; No. 2 do, \$4.08½@1.09; SI. 00@1.08%; No. 2 do, 31.084@1.09;
No. 1 do, sales of 78,000 bu at \$1.104@1.114;
No. 2 red August. sales 152,000 bu, at \$1.08@1.084;
Rye steady; Western. 63c. Corn firm; receipta, 132,000 bu; ungraded, 45@46%c; steamer, 44%c;
No. 2 August, 45%c bid; 46%c asked; September, 46%c bid; 46%c asked. Oats a shade firmer; receipts, 38,000 bu, at 334@35c; white, 36%@40c.
HAY-Demand fair and market firm at \$50.00.
HOFS-Firm and unchanged.
Gnocgates-Coffee quiet. but steady. Sugar-Market dull; rair to good refining, \$1.06%@1.06%.
Molasses-Market dull and in buyers' favor. Rice-Demand fair and market firm; Carolina, 6%c.
PETROLEUN-Market dull; United, 68%@09%c; crude, \$65%c; refined, 6%c.
Tallow-Steady at \$5@5%c.
RESIN-Market dull at \$1.27%@1.30.
TURPENTINE-Dull and unchanged.
Egos-Steady; Western. 8011%c.
PROVISIONS-PORK-Market dull; new mess, 85.07%@9.20, the latter very choice. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut meats dull; long clear middles, \$4.92%; short do, \$5.12%. Lard weak; prime steam, \$5.75@5.82%.
BUTTER-Quiet and unchanged.
WHISKY-Nominal; \$1.07 asked.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. Aug. 8.—CATTLE.—The Price-Current reports receipts. 1,484 head; shipments. 894: active and firm; native shippers. \$1.3504.60; native stockers and feeders. 2.3002.30; native cows. \$1.7502.80; grass Texas. \$2.0002.90; Colorado. \$2.2503.00. Hogs—Receipts. 896; shipments. 280; stendy: light shipping. \$3.3503.45; mixed packing. \$3.1503.35.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

S. 75@4.50; do family, \$5.00@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat-Western lower, but steady at a decline; No. 2 Western winter red. spot and August, \$1.08% [1.08%; September, \$1.07@1.07%; October, \$1.08@1.08%; Corn—Western dull and easier; Western mixed, spot and August, 45%; September, 40%@46%; October, 47%@

47%ce steamer, 44@44%c. Oats dull; Western white, 36@37%c; do mixed, 35@36c; Pennsylvania, 36@37%c. Rye quiet at 57@60c.

Hay—Stendy; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, \$13.00@14.00.

PROTISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, \$10.25. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 3%c; clear rib sides, 4%c; packed, 4%c5%c. Bacon—Shoulders, 4%c; clear rib sides, 5%c. Hams, 11@12c. Lard, 7c.

BUTTER—Quiet and firm; prime to choice Western, packed, 12@14c.

EGOS—Active at 10@11c.

PETROLEUN—Dull; crude, 5%c; refined, 6%@ 6%c.

PERSOLEGE—Bul; crucs, 54c; rennea, 446
64c.
COFFEE—Very quiet; Rio cargoes, 112144c.
WHINKY—Dull at 31.054.
FREIGHTS—TO Liverpool, per steamer, quiet; cotton, 5-32d; flour, 2s; grain, 84c.
RECEITE—Flour, 2, 325 bris; wheat. 163, 800 bu; corn, 18, 300 bu; cats, 6, 100 bu; yre, 700 bu.
Shippanns—Wheat, 90, 300 bu; corn, 328, 000 bu.
Sales—Wheat, 767, 800 bu; corn, 328, 000 bu.

BOSTON.

Boston, Aug. & .- Flour-Steady, with fair demand; Western super, \$3.50@4.00; common exmand; Western super, 33.30@4.00; common extra, 34.25@4.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra, 34.25@3.25; winter wheat Ohio and Michigan, \$5.00@5.75; Illinois and Indiana, \$5.25@6.00; St. Louis, \$5.50@6.00; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process spring wheat, \$0.00@8.00; winter wheat, \$6.00@8.50.

Grain-Corn-Demand fair and market firm; mixed ond yellow, 484@50c. Oats quiet; No. 1 and extra white. 42@44c: No. 2 white, old, 41c; new do. 37@38c. Ryc, 68@70c.

Receitte-Flout, 6,000 bris; corn, 32,000 bu; wheat, \$5.00 bu.

Shipments-Flout, 1,400 bris; corn, 54,000 bu; wheat, \$6.00 bu.

Wool-Improved demand; prices steady: slightly in bujers favor: Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and above, 36@38c; extra. 36@38c; medium, 38@40c; coarse, 34@55c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 34@36c; medium, 38@40c; coarse, 34@55c; combing washed, 38@40c; do unwashed, 28@32c; Canada combing, 37@38c; fine unwashed, 23@24c; coarse and medium unwashed, 24@31c; tub-washed, 38@42c. tras. \$4,25@4,50; Wisconsin and Minnesota ex-

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—Flour-Quiet but steady; superdue, \$3.25@3.50; XX. \$4.25; XXX, \$4.50@5.00; high grades, \$5.25@5.75.
GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed, 46c; yellow, 48c; white, 62@65c. Oats quiet and weak at 35c. CORN-MEAL-Scarce and firm at \$2.75@2.90.

CORN-MEAL—Scarce and firm at \$2.75@2.90.

HAY—Quiet but steady; ordinary, \$14.00@15.00; prime, \$17.00@18.00; choice, \$20.00.

Padvisions—Pork dull, weak, and lower at \$9.37%. Winter packed lard quiet but steady; tierce, \$4.623%c; kgg, 7%de7%c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, loose, \$3.70; packed, \$3.87%. Bacon sacuders, 44c; clear rib, 5%; clear, 5%c. Hams—Sugar-cured, good demand at full prices; canvased, 9%@11c.

WHISKY—Market dull at \$1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime quoted at 114@15c. Sugar—Fair cemand; common to good common, 6@6%c; fair to fully fair, 6%g7c; prime to choice, 7%@7%c; yellow clarified, 7%g7%c. Nolasses dull and nominal. Rice quiet at 6%@7%c.

Bran—\$6.00.

PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA. Aug. 8.—Flour—Dull; Minnetola extra family good, \$5.35@5.50; do choice, \$5.75; Ohio family, good, \$5.50; do choice, \$5.75; dinnesota patent process, \$6.00@7.25. Rye flour GRAIN-Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 2 red ele-

Grain—Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 2 red elevator, \$1.07%. Corn—Demand active; high-mixed on track. 476217%c; veilow do. 48c. Oats quiet but steady; white Western, 36@33%c; choice and fancy, 37@37%c.

Provisions—Quiet and unchanged.

Provisions—Quiet and unchanged.

Provisions—Quiet and unchanged.

Provisions—Quiet and unchanged.

Provisions—Weak; reducd, 6%c; crude, 5%c.

WHISKY—Firm; Western, \$1.07%.

BUTTER—Firm; creamery extra, 18@19c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extra, 15@16c; Western Roserve extra, 12@1ic.

Eags—Market dull; Western, 11%c.

CHEESE—Quiet; creamery, 5@5%c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 bris; wheat, 279,000 bn; corn, 48,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis. Mo., Aug. 7.-FLOUR-Easier, but not quotably lower.

GRAIN-Wheat lower and unsettled; No. 2 red fall, 94@94%c cash; 94%@94%c closing; 94c August; 93%@94c September; 94%@94%c October; 93%c the year; No. 3 co. 87%@88c. Corn inactive;

93% the year; No. 3 do, 87%@88c. Corn inactive; No. 2 mixed, 31%@32c casa; 32%@32% September; 32%@32% September; 32%@32% Cotober; 39%@32% cash; 22% August; 22%@22% cash; 22% August; 22%@22% cash; 22% August; 22%@22% September; 23% November. Rye quiet and unchanged at 49c.

Whisky—Steady at \$1.03.
Provisions—Pork dull at \$8.87%@8.75. Lard dull and nominal at \$8.37%. Bulk meats nominally unchanged. Bacon dull; clear ribs, \$4.85@4.87%; clear, \$5.20@5.25.

RECEIPTS Flour, 7.000 bris; wheat, 100.000 bu; corn. 26,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, 1,000; barler, none.

Shipments—Flour, 13,000 bris; wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, none; barler, none.

CINCIENATI. Aug. 8.—Corron—Quiet; 10%c. FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Dull. weak, and lower; red and 34,000 bu. Corn-Demand fair and market firm;

39c. Oats quiet at 26@30c. Rye duil, weak, and

lower, at 53@53%c. Barley quiet but steady; prime fall, 80@85c. prime fall, SUGBSC.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; \$8.50 asked. Lard quiet; current make, \$5.37½ bid. Bulk meats in good demand, at \$3.1563.25. \$4.30. and \$4.57½. Bacon stronger, at \$3.90@4.00, \$4.85@4.90, and \$5.25.

WHISKY—Active and firm at \$1.03.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Steady at 65c.

MILWAUKES, Aug. 8.—FLOUR—Easler. GRAIN—Wheat opened %c higher..closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.02; No. 2 do, October, 85%c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 78c; No. 4, 72%c; rejected, 65c. Corn steady; No. 2, 33%c. Oats ujet: No. 2, 23 c. Rve unsettled and lower: No. 1, 49c. Barley lower and unsettled; No. 2 pring, new, September, 68c.

spring, new, september, 68c.

Provisions—Pork quiet and easy. Mess pork quiet at \$8.10 cash. Prime steam lard, \$5.35.

Hoos—Dull and easier at \$3.00@3.60,
FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo. 43c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bris; wheat, 7,500 bn.

Shipments—Flour, 16,000 bris; wheat, 65,000 bris; wh

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 8.—COTTON—Nominal, FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet; red and amber, 90@95c. Corn steady, with a fair demand; white, 45c; mixed, 40c. Oats quiet; new white, 27c; mixed, 25c. Rye steady at 54c. HAY-Nominal.
Provisions-Pork quiet but steady at \$16.00.

Lará steady; choice leaf tierce, 7½c; do keg. 8½c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 3½c; clear rib. 4½ 64½c. Bacon steady; shoulders, \$3.87½; clear rib. \$4.80@4.87½; clear, \$5.25. Hams—Sugarcured, 9@11c.

Wизкх—Steady, with a fair demand at \$1.03.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, N. Y. Aug. S.—RECEIPTS—Flour. 5,633 brls; wheat 348,500 bu; corn, 174,652 bu. SHIFMENTS BY RAILROAD—Wheat, 99,509 bu; SHIPMENTS BY CANAL-Wheat, 254, 159 bu; corn.

SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—Whest, 254, 159 bu; corn, 90, 669 bu.

GRAIN—Wheat neglected. Corn strong but quiet; sales 8, 000 bu No. 2 mixed Western at 40½c; 20,000 bu high-mixed at 41c. Oats quiet; sales of 1,600 bu mixed Western by sample at 34½c on track. Rye neglected.

Fractories—Canal and railroad freights firm and unchanged. TOLEDO.

Tolebo, Aug. 8.—Grain-Wheat weak; No. 1 white Michigan spot, 98c; August, 97c; Septem-ber, 96%c; No. 2 amber, 96%c; No. 2 red winter spot, 98%c; August and September, 97c; No. 3 red, 96%c; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan red, 98c; red, 1994c; No. 2 Dayton & michigan red, 1984c; rejected Wabash, 90%c; Western amber, 97%c; August, 97%c. Corn steady; high mixed, 38%c; No. 2 spot, 37%c; rejected, 37%c. Oats cult; No. 2 held at 29c; 25%c bid; No. 2 white, 28%c, Closzo-Wheat quiet; No. 2 red winter, August, and Seutember, 97c; October, 97%c.

Recurrs-Wheat, 95,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu.

Shipments-Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bn.

PEORIA. Pronia, Aug. 8. -GRAIN-Wheat steady; new Proble, Ang. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; new No. 2 winter, 93@93½c; new No. 2 spring, 83@84c. Corn inactive, but firm; high streed, 33½@33½c; No. 2, 33@33½c. Oats firm and higher; new No. 2 white, 23½@24c, Ryo firm and higher; 47½@48c for No. 2.
Highwings—Firm; sales 125 brls at \$1.03.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—Hoss—Steady at \$2,75@ 3.75; receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 1,500 head. Guain—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red. 92@93c; August, 91c. Corn quiet at 34c. Oats dull and lower a

22@23c.
Provisions — Shoulders, \$3.30; clear \$4.37%. Lard, \$5.50. Hams, 7%@8c. DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., Aug. S. -FLOUR-Steady, GRAIN-Wheat easier; extra, \$1.02 asked; No. 1 white, \$1.01%; August, 99%c; September, 99%c;

October, 99%c.
RECEIPTS - Wheat, 79, 498 bn. KANSAS CITY. Reseas Ciry, Mo., Aug. 8.—Guara—The Price ments, 15,832 but lower; No. 2 cash, 81%c; No. 3 cash, 81%c; August, 80c. Corn—Receipts, 8,373 bu; shipments, 9,036 bu; firm; No. 2 cash, 27%c; August, 27%c. OSWEGO. Osweso, Aug. 8.—Grain—Wheat steady; No. 2 Duluth spring, \$1,00@1.08. Corn nominally un-changed at 42@440.

COTTON.

COTTON.

St. Louis, Aug. 8.—Cotton—Steady and unchanged; middling, 104c; sales none; receipts 45 bales; shipments, 40; stock, 3, 200.

New Orleans, Aug. 8.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 104c; low do, 104c; net receipts, 30 bales; gross, 52; exports to Great Britain, 34; constwise, 129; sales, 150; stock, 2, 500; weekly net receipts, 400; gross, 1, 400; sxports to Great Britain, 3, 700; constwise, 1, 800; sales, 1, 800.

New York, Aug. 8.—Cotton—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 3, 500; last year, 3, 400; total receipts at all United States ports of date, 4, 428, 600; last year, 4, 225, 600; exports from all United States ports for the week, 1, 200; last year, 100; total exports for the week, 1, 200; last year, 100; total exports from all United States ports to date, 3, 423, 600; last year, 3, 304, 500; stock at all United States ports, 106, 600; last year, 4, 400; stock at all inter-or tewns, 4, 700; last year, 4, 400; stock at Liverpool, 503, 600; last year, 599,000; last year, 31,000.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 8 .- PETROLEUM-Steady

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. S.—PETROLEUR—Steady and unchanged.
OIL CITY, Ps., Aug. S.—PETROLEUR—Market opened with 69%c bid; advanced to 70c; declined and closed at 68%c bid; shipments, 69,000 brls, averaging 53,000; transactions. 200,000.
Pitraeure, Pa., Aug. S.—PETROLEUR—Quiet; crude 74%c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 6%c, Philadeiphia delivery.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Cotton goods in steady but moderate demand at first hands, and prices gener-ally firm; prints in moderate request; ginghams continue fairly active, and both worsted and cotton dress goods doing well; men's wear of woolens quiet, and cloakings in light demand; shawls and skirts little more active; hosiery and underwear in steady request.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 8 .- SPIRITS TURPEN-

MARINE NEWS.

MILWAUKEE. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.—The norther of last night brought the following vessels from below: Schrs
J. I. Case, Jamaica, Sam Cook, Leadville, J. R. Merrill, J. O. Thayer, Unadilla, Hartford, Reuben Doud. The Leadville is a handsome new canal schooner, built at Oswego by George Goble for schooner, built at Oswego by George Goble for Mr. Cummings, the miller. She measures 344 tons burden, and is, to all outward appearances, a very stanch craft. In finish—except the cabin, which is superior—she resembles the majority of canal schooners now affoat on the lakes.

Vessel-owners here feel very hopeful of a good fail season's business, and do not fear the effect of a pressure resulting from the arrival of a large fleet either at Milwaukee or Chicago. Their faith appears to be greatly strengthened by the steady savance of rates for carrying iron-ore from Escanaba and Marquette to lower lake ports.

Yesterday afternoon the schr surprise was chartered for iron-ore from Escanaba to Toicedo at \$1.25 per gross ton. This, with 24c or 3c for wheat from "Coicedo to Buffaio, wild constitute an excellent down trip double freight.

The charters reported to-day are: To Kingston—Schr Hartford, wheat at 7ac; steam-parke Lincoln and barges Lisgar and Gibraltar, wheat at the same rate.

DETROIT.

Receial Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 8.—The schr Walter B.

Allen, grain laden, Toledo to Buffalo, went ashore on Point au Pelee Island last night during a heavy blow. Whether injured or not is not known. An expedition. with pumps and a lighter, starts to her

The schr Emma A. May was sold to B. L. Pen-nington and Capt. Thomas Wilson, both of Cleve-land, to-day; consideration, \$9,000. Charters were made to-day, wheat, Detroit to Buffalo, at 3c, the highest rate paid out of nere for several years. Buffalo, at 3c, the highest rate paid out of nere for several years.

The lumber-barge Susan Ward was dismantled twenty miles below Point an Pelee Monday night. The scar Ogarita its expected here to-morrow. The Canada Wrecking Company are consident they can get her here by that time.

The schr Frank Perew, which passed here to-day in tow of the steam-barge D. W. Wilson, lost her jibboom in the Sault River by colliding with the schr Pelican in tow of the steam-barge Egyptian. The Pelican was not injured to any serious extent.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain-carriers were in good demand yesterday, at 4½c on corn to Buffalo, and 7½c on corn and 7½c on wheat to Kingston. The market closed firm at those figures, and all the vessels ready to load were taken, as follows: To Buffalo—Schrs Guido Pfster, C. Foster, City of Chicago, L. Ellsworth, W. H. Baraum, J. S. Richards, corn at 4½c; preps Colorado and Portage, corn through; prop New York, wheat. To Eric—Prop Cleveland and barges Keating and Hale, corn. To Kingston—Schr J. Schr Knight Templair, Black River, lumber, Market. Schr Adorna, Philos Templair, Black River, lumber, Market. Schr City of Toledo, ——, Rumber, Allen Slip. taken, as follows: To Buffalo—Schrs Guido Püster, C. Foster, City of Chicago, L. Ellsworth, W. H. Baranan, J. S. Richards, corn at 4%c; props Colorado and Portage, corn through; prop New York, wheat. To Eric—Prop Cleveland and barges Keating and Hale, corn. To Kingston—Schr J. Magee, wheat at 7%c, and Northman, corn at 7%c, and Northman, corn at 7%c, and Northman corn at 7%c. Capacity, 71,000 bu wheat and 400,000 bu corn. An advance was made in lumber freights from Muskegon yesterday from \$1.00 on dry lumber to \$1.12%, the latter figure being paid. The demand is still light, and few vessels are on the market.

THE NEW PROPELLERS. The new Chicago got away yesterday for Buffalo with her first cargo of grain, and will probably with her first cargo of grain, and will probably make a quick passage. She has no superior on the lakes as a freight boat.

The new prop New York takes wheat on her first down trio. She was visited yosterday by a number of gentlemen interested in the lake marine, and there seemed to be but one opinion expressed, and that was that she is a stanch and splendid vessel. She was loading last night.

ACCIDENT AT STATE STREET
BRIDGE.
About 5:45 o'clock last evening, when the tug About 5:45 o'clock last evening, when the tug Willie Richards was towing the barge Windsor down the river. State street bridge was swing into the latter, and damaged her fore and main rigging to the amount of about \$50. The footway of the bridge was damaged slightly, and the structure knocked from its position so that the bridgemen could hardly swing it.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Aug. 8,—Cleared—Props Atlantic, ndse, Duluth; C. J. Kershaw, Chicago; schrs S. mdse, Duluth; C. J., Kershaw, Chicago; schrs S. H. Foster, Elizabeth Jones (1,000 tons coal), D. P. Dobbins, Klazara (600 tons coal), Chicago: Mediterranean, D. S. Austin, G. W. Davis, Toledo; Col. Hathaway, New Baltimore; A. J. Dewey (250 tons coal), Detroit; J. C. Joy, C. Bádones, Lanse; Melvina (600 tons coal), Kenosha; barges L. Clement, N. M. Standard, Bay City. Chartered—Schr Melvina, coal to Kenosha it 60 cents per ton.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEPONT, Aug. S.—Arrived.—Phoenix, Lock-port, 5, 400 bu corn; Ontario, Peru, 6, 000 bu corn; Kennebec, Peru, 5, 500 bu corn; Isabella, Morris, 6, 000 bu corn; First National, Morris, 6, 100 bu corn.
Cleared—Atlanfic, Ottawa, 4.000 ft lumber, 135,000 lath, Morning Light, Ottawa, 93,213 ft lumber, 6,350 lath; G. L. Booth, Ottawa, 93,214 ft lumber, 6,350 lath.

PORT COLBORNE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Aug. 8.—Passed up.—W. B. Phelps, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; P. M. Rogers, Oswego to Chicago, coal; American, Oswego to Chicago, coal; L. S. Hammond, Oswego to Mil-waukee, coal; Beise, Mitchell, Oswego to Milwau-kee, coah Nothing down.

CLEVELAND. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 8.—The steam-barge D. W. Rust and consorts Clint and Butts were thar-tered to-day for ore from Escanaba at \$1.35 per

NEW YORK CANALS. ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Tolls from the opening of navigation to Aug. 1, \$311,073,—a loss of \$98, 409 compared with the previous year. NAVIGATION NOTES.

OHICAGO The tug McCleilan is in dry-dock for repairs to her runder.

The schr Knight Tamplar is to have two new and

shorter spars put in her.

The schrs Raleigh and Kate Winslow left port for Escanaba yesterday, to load fron one for Cleve-

for Escanaba yesterday, to load fron ore for Cleve-land.

About the quickest work done upon the bridges by the city carpenters was that of putting in the circle on Clark street bridge recently broken by the prop Annie Young. Superintendent-of-Bridges Thompson gave his personal attention to the same, with pleasing results to the public.

Mr. Root, part owner of the stmr Faxlon, left for a week's trip to New York City last evening.

The prop Raleigh and consort Kate Winslow left for Escanaba tast evening.

The schr Experiment, lying at foot of Dearborn street, was sold yesterday at mortgage sale for \$200. She was formerly owned by Mesers. Church and Hill, suomarins divers.

By reference to the port list it will be seen that a large number of grain carriers have arrived in the past twenty-four hours, also several departures of that class. There are, however, quite a number still overdee.

The prop Antelope (or a vessel supposed to be

ber) was seen off Waukogan at dusk, having in tow the R. B. Hayes. Excursion steamers going out of this district should remember that clearance papers must be taken as if in freight traffic.

A new life-saving station is being built at Manistee, and the necessary apparatus and a Captain and a crew of eight men will occupy it when completed.

The St. Clair Ship-Canal is in good condition, but some repairs to the banks are needed, and Maj. Harwood has asked for \$5,000.

Gen. Westzel estimates that \$250,000 can be profitably expended on the Detroit River during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1831.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and actual sail-ings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night: ARBIVALS.

Prop City Traverse, Traverse, sundries, Fourteenth street.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Prop W. Crippen, Manistee, lumber, Allen Slip.
Prop Skylark, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street,
Prop City Toledo, Cleveland, sundries, Wells street.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, sundries, Adams street.
Prop New York, Buffalo, sundries, Randoip street.
Prop W. H. Barnum, Milwaukee, light, Nutt
House.
Stmr Aloeus, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Corons, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoe, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries, State

Prop J. Davison, Buffalo, coal, Indiana street.
Prop Portage, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph street.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing, Rush street.
Schr Louisa, Ahnapee, lumber, Sampson Sip.
Schr I. A. Holmes, Horn's pier, bark, North Branch.
Schr Belott, Kewaunee, bark, no order.
Schr L. B. Shepherd, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Ida, Muskepon, lumber, Twenty-secon

Schr Ida, maskegon, street.
Schr Mary Ludwig, Packard's, lumber, Polk street.
Schr Mary Ludwig, Packard's, lumber, Market.
Schr Joses, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Schr W. Loutit, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr C. Michilson, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Muskegon, lumber, Twenty

Schr Schr Rising Star, Erie, coal, Clark street. Schr Rising Star, Erie, coal, Clark street. Schr M. Mueller, Menominee, lumber, Sampson's Schr Lottie Wolf, Caeooygan, lumber, Eighteent

street.

Schr A. Mosher, Collingwood, bark, N. B.
Schr E. P. Rovee, Cedar River, posts, C., B. & Q.
Scar Charlotte Raab, Ahnapee, posts, N. B.
Schr E. J. Skidmore, lumber. Twelfth street.
Schr Otter, Lincoln, lumber, Blast Furnace.
Schr Early Bird, Grand Haven, bark, Division Schr S. Y. Andrews, Port Oneida, Wood, Market. Schr M. E. Tremble, Erie, coal, no order. Schr Ilorner, Buffalo, coal, Madison street. Schr J. F. Tracy, Muskegon, lumber, Gas-Hons

Schr J. F. Fracy, Muskegon, lumber, Gas-Hom Slip.
Schr Albatross, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Caledonia. Racine. lumber, Rusn street.
Schr Maria Martin. Buffalo, coal.
Schr Wollin. Holland, lumber, Polk street.
Schr Metropolis, Ouncan City, lumber, Market.
Schr M. W. Paye. Buffalo, salt, Onondaga.
Schr W. H. Rounds, Buffalo, coal.
Schr G. L. Scaver, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Evelin Bates, Menominee, lumber, Sampson's. son's. Schr Transfer, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Sitp. Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haver, lumber, Mar Schr Evening Star, Sturgeon Bay, tles, V. O. T. Co. Schr Gibert Knapp, Sutton's Bay, bark, North Haisted.

Haisted.
Schr Spray.
Schr A. P. Nichols, Marinette, ties, Van Buren.
Schr G. D. Dousman, Green Bay, lumoer, Mason

Stmr Corona. St. Joe, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Alpena. Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Alpena. Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Oconto. Green Bay, sundries.
Stmr Gree Grummond, South Haven, sur
Schr E. J. McVea, Kingston, grain.
Schr Ban Diego, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Ban Diego, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Milliard Fillmore, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Horak Crawford, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Levi Rawson, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Saveland, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Saveland, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Saveland, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Grandler J. Weils, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Granda, Manistee, light.
Schr Granda, Manistee, light.
Schr Kate Winslow, Escanaba, light.
Schr Magdalema, Manistee, light.

Schr Kate Winslow. Escansos. light.
Schr Magdalena, Manistee, light.
Schr Rosa Belle, Grand Haven, light,
Schr Eclipse, Manistee, light.
Prop Canada, Collingwood, sundries.
Schr Reed Case, Port Colborne, grain.
Schr Sophia J. Luff, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Cascade, Manistee, light.
Schr Maggie Thompson, White Lake, light.
Prop William Crippen, Manistee, light.
Schr A. B. Norris, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Libbie Nau, Buffalo, grain. Down the Andes on a Hand-Car.

Schr Libbie Nau, Buffalo, grain.

Down the Andes on a Hand-Car.

Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

CHICLA. Peru, South America, June 30.—
Here I am among the snow-capped peaks of the Andes, 12,220 feet above the sea, acclimating myself for a trip over the mountains, whose highest point, 17,570 feet, I intend to scale. Leaving Lima this morning with a party of officers, I came over the celebrated Oroya Railroad to Matucana, and from there by the light express to this place, the present terminus of the road. The building of this road was one of the greatest undertakings the world has ever known. It is only completed eighty-six miles, and cost \$30,000.000. From the sea-coast to the summit of the Andes we passed through forty-four tunnels and over many high ridges, one of them 200 feet high. The road follows the Valley of the River Rimac, crossing and recrossing it many times. From Matucana to the top is nothing but a succession of Vs, Zs, and doublings. Some of the places are truly frightful. As you pass around a mountain peak you can look for thousands of feet below and still above you can see the lofty peaks of the Andes. Even here at Chicla we are still 5,000 feet from the too, and the railroad tunnel on the summit will be over 2,000 feet above the sea.

Chicla is the bighest railroad station and within a few feet of the highest city in the world. It Lima or Callao the lightest clothes would be very comfortable, but up here I wear a double suit of heavy underclothing and a large ulster. With all my clothes I am nearly freezing, and a red-hot stove close by at that. Less than a week ago I was in the tropical seas of the equator,—quite a change. Most people here are troubled with what they call "soroche," headeache, nausea, and sometimes bleeding at the nose, mouth, and ears. The air is so rare it is difficult to breathe.

At the invitation of the Road-Master, I took a ride with him down the road. We were just ahead of the regular train, and we started off like a streak of lightning. I have been in a good many

Legal-Tenders.

The other day a sharp-looking youth we markly to the counter of the Post-Office

country tows, and, emptying a bag of epppers thereon, asked the circk, who was attending to other customers, for a dollar's worth of one-cent stamps. "Oh, you be bothered!" was the answer. "That's not a legal-tender; it is all copper." "What is a legal-tender, then!" asked the boy. "Why, one cent is a legal-tender for a one-cent stamp," "Oh!" exclaimed the youth, "is it! Come on, then," passing a coin from the heap; "a one-cent stamp, please." The clerk gave him one. "Another, please." A second was given him. "Ano—"Here, stop that," the clerk said. "Give me the money. It will be the shortest way to get rid of you." After counting the money, he gave the value thereof in stamps to the lad, who was heard to mutter: "I thought I would tire him out."

A NEW WEATHER THEORY.

How Hot and Dry Summers May Be Foretold. How Hot and Dry Summers May Be Foretold.

H. Roc. F. R. A. S., in London Times.

When the number representing any given year is even and exactly divisible by three, that year is the middle one of three cold and wet sumners.

When the number representing the year is odd

When the number representing the year is odd and divisible by three, then that year is the middle of a tried of hot and dry summers.

For example, 1860 is even and divisible by three, and the prevailing characteristic of the three years 1859, 1860, 1861 was wet, or wet and cold; and again, 1863 is odd and divisible by three, and everybody remembers 1862, 1863 and 1864, as bright, hot and dry summers.

Taking now a range of twenty-seven years over which my own personal observations extend, and applying the rules just given, the wet and cold triads were 1853-75, 1859-61, 1865-77, 1871-78, and 1877-79, while the dry and hot triads were 1856-78, 1862-76, 1868-71, and 1874-76; and, without claiming that no single year broke loose from this very order of seasons, 1 fearlessly maintain that all the markedly wet or dry summers of the past twenty-seven years fall accurately within some wet or dry period as given above; so that no very wet year falls in what should have been a dry period, nor any very dry year in what hypothetically was a wet period.

The number 1881 is odd and divisible by three;

The number 1881 is odd and divisible by three; The number 1881 is odd and divisible by three; if there is anything in my theory, that year ought to be the middle one in a triad of hot and dry summers. I am looking forward, therefore, with much confidence to a good summer in 1880, followed by two similarly good ones in 1881 and 1882, and for the sake of every interest in the country, I carnestly hope my expectation may not be disappointed.

Lively Times at Lyons.

Lively Times at Lyons.

The animosity between the Radicals and Clericals at Lyons is very bitter. A small disturbance took place there after the mass for the Prince Imperial, which resulted in the suspension of some minor officials for attending the ceremony. A few nights atterward there was wild excitement at a theatre, where a revolutionary drama, entitled "The Muscadios," was being performed. At the end of the first act, the tricolored flag of the Republic takes the place of the white flag of the Monarchy. The tricolor no sooner appeared on the scene than a number of students from the Catholic Faculty cried, "Vive le Roi! Vive l'Empereur!" to which others among the audience replied, "Vive la Republique!" The rival parties then came to blows, and the Commissary of Police ordered the students who had begun the row to be turned out. On leaving the theatre, these modern Muscadins continued to indulge in objectionable cries, and were escorted home by a jectionable cries, and were escorted home by yelling and hooting crowd.

Private Funeral Service for the Prince

A Private Funeral Service for the Prince Imperial.

London Truth.

One of the strangest events connected with the demise of the Prince Imperial was a funeral service on his behalf, privately arranged at Morainvilliers, a village in the vicinity of St. Germain-en-Laye, by an aged demi-mondaine of the name of Mademoiselle Gabrielle Elluni. She spent a good deal to adorn the church, engaged some of the best singers in Paris, and offered free railway tickets to all conners. Many of her former associates congregated there, among whom Hortense Schneider, Adele Page, Soubise. Silly. Caroline Asse, and others, were conspicuous. Violeta bees, diminutive engles, and other appropriate emblems were, of course, sported by the company. What gave the manifestation, however, the true Bonapartist flavor was the fact that most of the ladies have long been known in watering and other places under the appellation of "la vieille garde."

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Pacific Fast Express	*10:33 a m	* 3:40	
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40	
Downer's Grove Accommodation	8:25 am	. 1:35	
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Aurora Passenger	5:30 pm	· 8:55	
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Freeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p.m	. 4-95	
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Leave. | Arrive. BALTIMORE & OHIO Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-see at. Ticket times, ss Clark st., Paimer House, G. Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive.

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THE NOVEMBER METEORS.

What They Are and Where They Came From.

Dragged into the Solar System by the Planet Uranus.

They Now Course Around the Sun Three Times in a Century.

A Very Interesting Chapter in Cosmic History.

The following lecture was recently delivered by G. Johnstone Stoney, F. E. S., before the Royal Institution, London:

n observers band together to watch every marter of the sky, and to keep on the looko ugh the whole night, the number of In this way it has been ascertained that upward of thirty on the average, which are conspicuous enough to be seen without instruments, come within the view of the observers stationed at one locality. And it is computed that telescopic

within the view of the observers stationed at one locality. And it is computed that telescopic meteors must be about forty or fifty times as numerous as those visible to the naked eye.

These results may be obtained from observations made at one station; but when concerted observations are carried on at different stations several other facts of interest come to light. By simultaneous observations at distant stations, it has been discovered that the hight of meteors above the surface of the earth usually ranges from 120 down to twenty miles, the average hight being about sixty miles; that the direction of their flight is toward the earth, either in a vertical or in a sloping direction; and that their speed in most cases lies between thirty and fifty miles a second.

We thus arrive at the conclusion that visible meteors are openomena of our own atmosphere; and as the atmosphere reaches a night, at most, of 150 miles, and is, therefore, but a thin film over so vast a globe as the earth, it is obvious that the spectators at any one place can see only a very small portion of the meteors which dart about through all parts of this envelope. After making allowance for this, we are forced to conclude that no fewer than 300,000,000 of these bodies pass daily into the earth's atmosphere, of which about 7,500,000 are large enough to be seen yith the naked eye on a clear pight, and in the absence of the moon.

From the direction and swiftness of their flight, it is manifest that

METEORS ARE VISITORS FROM WITHOUT.

They plunge into our atmosphere, and the resistance to which they become then suddenly exposed must raise them to a temperature which exceeds that of the most intense furnace. The heat is enough first to melt and then to dissipate in vapor the most refractory substances, and it only now and then happens that even a part of a meteor escapes this fate and reaches the ground. They are for the most part lost in vapor ere they get within several miles of us. The difficulty, indeed, is not to account for their incandescence, but to see why they do not exait a greater flood of light where the heat must be so intense. And, in fact, they cannot be other than very small bodies, or they would be much brighter. The average weight of those visible to the unassisted eye appears to be under an ounce, and the telescopic ones, of course, are much lighter.

Meteors may be distributed into two very obvious classes,—casual meteors, which dart METEORS ARE VISITORS FROM WITHOUT.

ach lighter.

Meteors may be distributed into two very vious classes,—casual meteors, which dart ernlarly through the sky, and meteoric owers, which stream into our atmosere in one definite direction, and at ted intervals of time. We are concerned at ted intervals of time. We are concerned at the intervals of the concerned at the context with the meteoric showers. Many such that which the principal are a August shower, through which the earth sees every year upon the 9th, 10th, and 1th August, and

THE GREAT NOVEMBER SHOWER,

which is discharged upon the earth three times in a century. The November meteors are those about which most is known.

In the vast celestial spaces there are no rails over the roughnesses of which the train must be made to rattle, if it is to move at all; there are no wheels to be worn out; there is no air in which a wind must be produced, or through which noise will be propagated. The music of the spheres is not a sound audible to the ear, and an impediment to motion: it is harmless, it is altogether good, it is the pleasure of the human mind when it understands the great works of Nature. There is no thundering it is altogether good, it is, the pleasure of the human mind when it understands the great works of Nature. There is no thundering along through the heavens. All is silence and peace round the planets as they swiftly glide. Bodies which sweep in this way without obstruction, through the depths of space are ready to yield at once the due amount of obedience to the attraction of the sun. Accordingly, each meteor which traverses the elliptic orbit represented in the diagram mends its pace so long as it is gliding along that half of its course in which it is approaching the sun, because nere the sun is drawing it forward as well as sideways; and the forward attraction increases its velocity, while the sideward attraction bends its path into the oval form. The meteor takes upward of sixteen years to traverse this part of its orbit, and all this time its velocity is on the increase. It has attained its greatest speed when it reaches the point of its orbit which is closest to the sun, near to which is the place where it crosses the earth's path. As it passes this point its velocity is twenty-seven miles a second. The earth moves at the rate of nineteen miles a second in very nearly the opposite direction, so that if the meteor bappen to strike the earth the velocity of its approach is the sum of these two numbers, or forty-six miles a second; and it is at this enormous speed that it plunges into our atmosphere. But if it escape the earth, and continue its course along its orbit, it loses speed for the next sixteen years, until it passes the farthest part of its orbit at its slowest pace, which is about a mile and a third per second. In each revolution its velocity oscillates between these extremes. Its orbit as its slowest pace, which is about a mile and a third per second. In each revolution its velocity oscillates between these extremes. Its orbit is so vast that it takes thirty-three years and a quarter to get round it.

Such is a good ploture of the course pursued by each member of the great November swarm. There

They form, together,

AN ENORMOUS STREAM

of meteors, the dense part of which appears to be about 100,000 miles in width, and of immense length. The actual train is so amazingly long that, even moving at the rate of twenty-seven miles a second, it took upward of two years to pass the point where its path crosses the earth's orbit. The earth passes this point on the morning of the 14th of November in every year. The head of the dense part of the stream seems to have reached the same point early in the year 1866. The earth was then in a distant part of its orbit, but on the following 14th of November we came round to the place where the great stream of meteors was pouring across our path. The earth then passed through the swarm, just as you might imagine a speck, too small to be seen by the eye, to be carried on the point of a fine needle in a sloping direction through the thread which represents the meteors. The earth took about five hours to pass through the stream; and it was Europe, Asia, and Africa that happened at the time to be moving forward. Accordingly, it was upon this side of the earth, on that occasion, that the meteors were poured, and they produced the gorgeous display in our atmosphere which many here must remember. In 1867, when we came round again to the same place, the stream of meteors was still there. America, this time, chanced to be the part of the globe which was turned in the right nosition to receive the shower. In 18.8 the mighty awarm had not passed, and in subsequent years, when we came round to the proper place, we still found ourselves among outlying stragglers of the great procession.

In 1799 Humboldt was traveling in South AN ENORMOUS STREAM

place, we still found ourselves among outlying stragglers of the great procession.

In 1799 Humboldt was traveling in South America, and on the morning of the 12th of November in that year the November shower was poured out over the New World. Humboldt's description of this shower seems first to have fixed the attention of scientific men upon the subject. But he contributed still more to the advance of our knowledge by the success with which he insisted that hearly all such phenomena are periodic, and that therefore there is, reason to hope that the rauges of them are discoverable. Shortly after, the beriodic character of the August meteors was established; and when the next return of the November meteors to the earth took place,

the November meteors to the earth took place, when there was a magnificent display of them exhibited in Europe in 1832, and a still more impressive spectacle seen in America in the following year, 1833, the attention of scientific men was thoroughly aroused. e, 1833, the attention of the systematically arised meteors began to be systematically ed, and in this way all that knowledge them has been acquired which was reto in the beginning of the lecture. In the records of antiquity and the annals stant nations were ransacked; and by this unseful antiquarian search no less than ten of the November swarm, previous he shower observed by Humboldt in 1799, heen brought to light. But the first great

step toward gaining a knowledge of their orbit was made by

of New Haven, in America, who published in 1864 two memoirs, in which he discussed all the accounts that had been collected, extending back to the vear A. D. 902. He found, by comparing the dates of the old observations with the modern ones, that the phenomenon is one which recurs three times in a century, or, more exactly, that the middle of the swarm crosses the earth's path at intervals of thirty-three and a quarter years. He further showed that meteors which thus visit the earth three times in a century must be moving in one or other of five orbits which he described; and that therefore, if means could be found for deciding between these five orbits, the problem would be solved. The five possible orbits are: the great oval orbit which we now know the meteors actually do traverse every thirty-three and a quarter years; a nearly circular orbit, very little larger than the earth's orbit, which they would move round in a few days short of a year; another similar orbit in which their periodic time would be a few days short of a year; and two other similar orbit in which their periodic time would be a few days short of a year; and two other similar orbit in which their periodic time would be a few days short of a year; and two other similar orbit in which their periodic time would be a few days short of a year; and two other similar orbit is which their periodic time would be a few days short of a year; and two other similar orbit in which their periodic time would be a few days short of a year; and two other similar orbit in which their periodic time would be a few days short of a year; and two other similar orbit in which their periodic time would be a few days short of a year; and two other similar orbit in which their periodic time would be a few days short of a year; and two other similar orbit in which their periodic time would be a few days short of a year; and two other similar orbit in which their periodic time would be a few days short of a year; and two others was a the time would be a few days short o

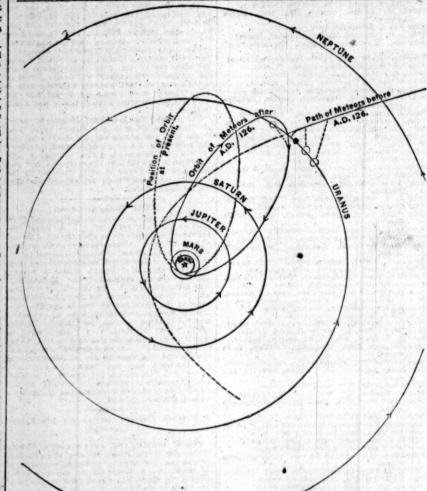
aplender of the great November shower. Signor Schiapparelli slao pointed out that there is a comet moving in the track of the August meteors, and another in the track of the August meteors. We shall presently see the significance of this observation.

The next great step was made by M. Le Verrier, the late Director of the Paris Observatory. Acting on the suggestion made by Signor Schiapparelli, M. Le Verrier pointed out that the orbit of meteors intersects the orbit of Uranus, as represented in the diagram. From its inclined position it does not intersect the path of any of the intermediate planets. Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars. M. Le Verrier also calculated back the epochs at which that planet and the meteors were at the point of intersection, and found that early in the year A. D. 123 they were both at that soot, but that this has not happened since. Taking this in conjunction with what Signor Schiapparelli pointed out, we seem to have a clew to a truly wonderful past history. All would be explained if we may suppose that, before the year 126, the meteors have been moving beyond the solar system; and that in that year they chanced to

CROPS THE PATH OF URANUS,

within the earth's orbit. But we owe even more to Prof. Newton. He also pointed out how it was possib'e to ascertain which of these croits is the true one, although the test he indicated was one so difficult of application that there was at the time little hope that any astronomer would attempt it. Fortunately, our own PROF. ADAMS, OF CAMBRIDGE, was found able to grappie with the difficulties of the problem, and willing to encounter its immense labor, and to him we owe the completion of this great discovery.

A comparison of the dates of the successive the comparison of the dates of the successive they seem to have almost grazed his surface,



showers which have been recorded shows that the point where the path of the meteors crosses the earth's orbit is not fixed, but that every time the meteors come round they strike the earth's orbit at a point which is twenty-nine minutes (i. e., nearly half a degree) farther on in the direction in which the earth is traveling. In other words, the meteors do not describe exactly the same orbit over and over again: their path in one revolution is not exactly the same as their path in the next revolution, although very close to it. Thus, their path in A. D. 126 was that which is represented by the strong oval line in the diagram, but, in the seventeen centuries which had since elapsed, it has graduelly shifted round in the position represented by the dotted ellipse. This kind of motion is well known to astronomers, and its cause is well known. It would not nappen if the sun were the only body attracting the meteors, but arises because the planets also draw them in other directions; and although the attraction of were the only body attracting the meteors, but arises because the planets also draw them in other directions; and although the attraction of the planets is very weak compared with the immense power of the sun, still they are able to drag the meteors a little out of their course round the sun, and in this way occasion that shifting round of the orbit of which we are speaking. Now, in the case of meteors which are really traveling in the large orbit, this snifting of the orbit must be due to the attraction of the planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and the Earth, while, if they had traveled in any of the four smaller orbits, the planets that would be near enough and large enough to act sensibly upon them would be the Earth, Venus, and Jupiter. Accordingly, if any one could be found able to calculate how much effect would be produced in each of the five cases, the calculated amount of shifting of the orbit could be compared with the observed amount, which is 29 min. in hirty-three and a quarter years, and this would at once tell which of the five possible orbits is the true one.

These papers of Prof. Newton's were published in 1864. Before the computations which he had indicated could be attempted, it was necessary that the direction in which the meteors enter the earth's atmosphere should be known much more accurately than it then was, in order to enable astronomers to compute the exact forms and positions of the five possible orbits. This observation, then, was of the greatest importance in 1866, and it was on this account that all the astronomers on that occasion devoted nearly all their efforts to determining with the utmost precision the exact point of the constellation Leo, from which

THE METEORS SEEMED TO RADIATE.

Leo, from which

THE METEORS SERMED TO RADIATS.

This important direction was ascertained during the reat meteoric shower on the morning of the 14th of November, 1866, and immediately after Prof. Adams and his two assistants in the Cambridge Observatory set to work at their arduous task. This great calculation required the solution of a problem in mechanics which had never before been attempted, and involved an immense amount of tedious labor. Amid all these difficulties Prof. Adams triumphed; and after months of toil he was able to announce in the following March that, if the meteors are moving in the large orbit, Jupiter would produce a shifting of the orbit in each revolution amounting to 20 min., the attraction of Saturn would add to this 7 min., Uranus would add 1 min.; the effect of the earth and other planets would be insensible. Adding these numbers together, the whole effect, according to Mr. Adams' computation, is 28 min., almost exactly the same as the observed amount which had been determined by Prof. Newton, which was 29 min. But, if the meteors were in any of the other four possible orbits, the total amount would never exceed 12 min. here, then, we have reached the final result: The long orbit is the orbit of the meteors. This great discovery was published in March, 1867.

Meanwhile Signor Schiapparelli, of Milan, was laboring in another direction. It was evident from the observations that the meteors were drawn out into a long stream. What was the cause of this? Signor Schiapparelli pointed out that if a cloud of meteors were started under conditions which are not quite the same, each meteor would pursue its own orbit, which would differ from the others. If they were treated almost exactly, though not quite, alike at starting, their various orbits would lie excessively close to one asouther, and would be undistinguishable in most respects. But if there be any effect which goes on accumulating from revolution to revolution, such an effect would in the end become very sensible. And such an effect t

such an effect there is.

THE PERIODIC TIMES DIFFER A LITTLE
in these different orbits. At the end of the first
revolution those meteors which have the longest
periodic times are the last to ret back to the
starting point, and have, therefore, already
fallen a little into the rear of the group, while
those with the abortest periodic time have gone
s little shead. At the end of the second revolution the separation is doubled, and in each
successive revolution the column is still more
lengthened out. After a sufficient number of
revolutions it will be spread out over the whole
length of the arbit, and form a complete oval
ring. This has not yet happened to the November meteors, and we are thus assured that it
cannot be any enormous period, speaking
commically, since the time when they first started
on their present path. On the other hand, the
August meteors, which have returned punctally
every year since they were first observed, are
probably a complete ring, and are at all events
of a far greater antiquity than the November
meteors. But they are also, as might be expected, more scattered, so that the sprinkling
of meteors they discharge upon the earth as it
passes through them has nothing like the

and, while they were very close to such a planet, he would be able to drag them quite out of their former course. This the planet Uranus seems to have done, and when, bursuing his own course, he again got too far off to influence them sensibly, they found themselves moving slowly backward, and slowly inward; and accordingly began the new orbit round the sun, which corresponds to the situation into which they have been brought, and the direction and moderate speed of their new motion.

They seem to have bassed Uranus while they were still a small, compact cluster. Nevertheless those members of the group which happened to be next the planet as they swept past, would be attracted with somewhat more force than the rest, the farthest members of the group with the least. The resuit of this must inevitably have been that, when the group were soon after abandoned to themselves, they did not find themselves so closely compacted as before, nor moving with an absolutely identical anotion, but with motions which differed al.

not find themselves so closely compacted as before, nor moving with an absolutely identical
motion, but with motions which differed, although perhaps very little, from one another.
These are conditions which would have started
them in those slightly different orbits round the
sun, which, as we have seen, would cause them,
as time wore on, to be drawn out into the long
stream in which we now, after seventeen centuries, find them.

What is here certain is, that there was a
definite time when the meteors entered upon
the path they are now pursuing; that this time
was the end of February or beginning of March
in the year 126 is still a matter of probability
only. It is, however, highly probable, because
it explains all the phenomens at present known;
but astronomers are not yet in a position to

It explains all the phenomena at present known; but astronomers are not yet in a position to assert that it is ascertained, since one link in the complete chain of proof is wanting. We who live now should be in possession of this link if our ancestors had made sufficiently full observations; and our posterity will have it when they compare the observations they can make with those which we are now carefully placing on record for their use. They will then know whether the rate at which the stream is lengthening out is such as to indicate that A. D. 126 was the year in which this process began. If so, Le Verrier's hypothesis will be fully proved.

Another episode

IN THE EVENTPUL HISTORY

Another episode

IN THE EVENTFUL HISTORY

of these meteors is also known with considerable probability. It has been already mentioned that a comet is traveling along the same path as the meteors. It is moving a very little slower than they, and is at present just at the head of the procession which they make through space. Another comet is similarly moving in the track of the great elliptic ring of August meteors. In 1867 the lecturer ventured to suggest an important function which these comets seem to have discharged. Picture to yourselves a mass of gas before it became connected with the solar system, traveling through space at a distance from the sun or any other star. Meteors would now and then pass in various directions, and with various velocities, through its substance. For the most part they would go entirely through and pass out again; but in every such case the meteor would leave the comet with less velocity than it had when approaching it. And in some cases this reduced velocity would be such that the future path of the meteor would be an ellipse round the comet. Whenever this was once brought to pass, the meteor would inevitably return again and again to the comet, each time passing through some part of its substance, and at every passage losing speed. After each loss of speed the ellipse it would next proceed to describe would be sumiler than the one before, until at last the meteor would sink entirely into the gas and be ingulfed by it. In this way meteor after meteor would settle down through the comet, and, in the end, just such a cluster would be formed as came across the planet Uranus in the year 126, or, if such a cluster existed originally within the mass of gas, it would in this way be augmented. As the COMET SWEPT PAST IME PLANET, its outlying parts would seem to have grazed

in this way be augmented. As the

COMET SWEFT PAST THE PLANET,
its outlying parts would seem to have grazed
his surface, and in this way the gas was probably somewhat more retarded than the meteors;
and in the centuries which have since elapsed
the meteors have gone so much ahead of the
comet that they are now treading on his heels
and on the point of overtaking him, while probably the gas has again brought together a smaller cluster of meteors.

and on the point of overtaking him, while probably the gas has again brought together a smaller cluster of meteors.

The question now arises, How the deserts of space which extend from star to star come to be tenanted here and there by a patch of gas or an occasional meteorite! Light has been thrown on this inquiry by discoveries made with the spectroscope in modern times and by observations during elipses. These have revealed to us the fact that violent outcursts occurnyon the sun, and doubtless on othe stars, se swift that the up-rush must sometimes carry matter clear away into outer space. Imagine such a mass consisting in part of fixed gas and in part of condensable vapors ejected from some star. As it travels forward the vapors cool into meteorites, while the fixed gas spreads abroad like a great net, to entangle other meteors. In some cases both might travel together; in others the gaseous portion would be retarded before it passed beyond the peighborhood of the star, and the denser meteors would get ahead. But even so in the lapse of axes other meteors would at length be formed. Now, the reasonable suspicion that this is

Now, the reasonable suspicion that this is

THE REAL ORIGIN OF METRONS
has received striking confirmation from the discovery of the late Prof. Graham, that meteoric iron contains so much hydrogen accelerated.

high temperature in a dense atmosphere of hy-drogen,—precisely the conditions under which the vapor of iron would cool down while escap-ing from a large class of stars, including our inn.

ing from a large class of stars, including our sun.

Fifty-two revolutions have now taken place since the encounter with Uranus, and the little cloud has crept out into an extended stream, stretching a long way round the orbit, while the comet has failen the greater part of a revolution behind. We can look forward, too, and see that in seventeen centuries more the train will have doubled its length, and that ultimately it will form a complete ring round the whole orbit. When this takes place, a shower of these meteors will fall every year upon the earth, but the swarm will be then so scattered that the display will be fariless imposing than it now is.

that the display will be farrless imposing than it now is.

Such is the history of one of the many meteoric streams which cross the path of the earth. There are several of these streams, and no doubt the story of every one of them is quite as strange. And if there are several streams of meteors, which come across that little line in space which constitutes the earth's orbit, what untold multitudes of them must be within the whole length and breadth of the solar system! Perhaps it may even turn out that the mysterious zodiacal light which attends the sun is due to countless hordes of these little bodies flying in all directions through the space that lies within the earth's orbit. within the earth's orbit.

DEAN AND PRINCE.

How Dean Stanley Answered Certain Ob-

Jections of the Press.

London Times, July 24.

We have received the following memoran from the Dean of Westminster in reference to the proposal to erect a monument to the late Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey: "Some misconceptions having taken place

"Some misconceptions having taken place with regard to the proposed erection of a monument to the Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey, it has been thought right to make the following statement of the facts of the case:

"When I received an application to this effect I at once consented, subject to the approval of her Majesty, in whose Royal Chapel of King Henry VII. the statue was intended to be placed. It seemed to me that the manifestation of public sympathy had been of such an unusual and extensive character as to leave no doubt of the propriety, so far as, I was concerned, of acceding to the request. The tragic associations connected with the fate of a foreign Prince bearing a great historic name, fighting under the British flag, and giving his life for the country which had received him and his parents as guests, and which had learned to honor him personally for his blameless and engaging character, were such as to give him a claim to be ranked among those Princes to whom Westminster Abbey has at various times given shelter or admitted memorials under its roof. The spot chosen for the memorial at once indicates the nature of the honor thus to be paid.

"It is not in the Royal mausoleum appended to it, and in which, as a general rule, no one is interred or commemorated except members of the Royal family or persons specially connected with them. In this chapel the particular locality chosen was the northeast corner, corresponding to that which on the southeastern side had received a like monument to another exiled Prince from the same country. There the with regard to the proposed erection of a monu-

sponding to that which on the southeastern side had received a like monument to another exiled Prince from the same country. There the Duke of Montpensier, brother of King Louis Philippe, who had died to England during the first exile of the Bourbon family, together with the Queen of Louis XVIII., were interred. The Abbey knows no difference of politics, either foreign or domestic. It is, as Lord Macaulay has well described it, 'the great Temple of silence and of reconciliation.' It seemed that another example of this cherished characteristic of our great national mansoleum, another link in the invisible chain of hospitality and charity which stretches across the widest gulf of race and party and creed, would be added it over against the memorial of the Bourbon Prince of the house of Orleans were erected a memorial and party and creed, would be added it over against the memorial of the Bourbon Prince of the house of Orleans were erected a memorial of the chief of the rival dynasty, who like him had been received on our shores and died surrounded by more than like respect. There is no association in Westminster Abbey which attracts greater interest than the ahalogous correspondence between the tombs of, Elizabeth and Mary, and if to these we add the circumstance that not far off is the grave, now (alas) rifled and undistinguished, of the ruler whom history has always compared more or less with the first Emperor of the Napoleon dynasty, it was thought that the circle of historical combinations would at least be not unsuitable.

"It has been objected that the space of the Abbey for the memorials of eminent Englishmen being so limited, no permission should be given to the commemoration of any persons not failing under that designation. No one can feel more strongly the duty of rigidly protecting this space than he, whoever he may be, who is its appointed guardian; but the chapel in which the monument of the Imperial Prince was to be erected is altogether apart from those portions of the building that are appropriated to such interments or commemorations; and it must further he added that there is another stream of

interments or commemorations; and it must further be added that there is another stream of interest in the Abbey altogether disconnected from the recollections of great men. The tombs of Princes are not merely the monuments of the members of Royal families, but they are landmarks of English and European history in a sense which has not belonged to the tombs of private individuals, however eminent. There is no comparison between the individual claims of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Sir Issac Newton, or between the two Princes murdered in the Tower and those of Pitt and Fox; yet it is not too much to say that the public interest attaching to the former exceeds the interest attaching to the latter, and it was thought that such an extraordinary combination of historical associa-

to the latter, and it was thought that such an extraordinary combination of historical associations as is presented by the death of the young Prince was not, unworthy, to be thus distinguished.

"One word more. I have not the honor of acquaintance with any member of the Imperial family in France or in England. No one rejuiced more than I did it, the fall of the Empire at Sedan. Even should the present Government of France fail to establish itself in that country, it is to the hope of a constitutional monarchy that I should look, under the guidance of those Orleans Princes whom, if I may be permitted to say so, I regard with so sincere and grateful respect. But I should have been ashamed of myself if I had allowed these predictions to have interfered with the natural response to what I believed, and still believe, to have been the genuine expression of national have been the genuine expression of nationa concern in an event of singularly tragic interest in which the spontaneous sentiments not of En-gland only, but of Europe, are combined."

THE WRAITH OF NIAGAR 1. A LEGEND OF THE FALLS.

O'er Niagara's roar, Where the dark rolling river spe

shore;

'Tis the Iroquois' child!

Never, ah never,
Shall her sad, restless wraith
Find composure in death,
while the cold torrents, over
The breast of her lover
Foaming, melt out of sight the dark caverns
meath.

Hark!
'Twas but the night-wind,
The coyote's shrill bark.
'Tis the voice of a ghost,
A lost spirit's sad shriek,
The wild wall of a wom weak, weak weak, For a dear lover lost.

Never, ah never!

Thus still mourns her wild cry where the foam-billows fly, where the swift waters carl, then, with eddying whir.
Roaring, leap down to Helt from the sky!

Where poised on the brink
Floats her ourchen canoe.
Up the swift-running stream,
Hark, her nitful wal,
Echoed back o'er the roar by the breath of the gale,
Like the voice of a dream:
'Never, ah never!"
There she will!

And fond lovers pale
As they list the sad tale
Of the Iroquois' daughter—the Maid of the Mist
J. ALBERT WILSON.
NIAGARA FALIS, Aug. 20, 1877.

"Gentlemen," said a Kensucky Judge to the

"We have," made answer the foreman.
At this moment twelve men in the audience rose, pulled out their shooting-irons, and covered each man in the box.

There was an ominous silence in the court, broken at length by the voice of the Judge from behind the desk where he had dropped:

"Gentlemen, the dignity of she law must be respected. The first great principles of justice and jurisorudence must and shall be maintained at all hazards. Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?"

The foreman looked at his fellow-jurors. They glanced nervously at him. There was a hurried consultation that lasted less than half a minute, and then the foreman spoke up like a little man:

"Not guilty, your Honor." J.
And thus did they emphasize the fundamental principle of jury's prudence.

TEXAS.

Sheep-Husbandry and Cattle-Raising in the Lone-Star State.

Made out of These Branches of Business.

The average increase is greater with small numbers, and, with the advantage of a home market at their very doors for mutton, wool,

peits, and stock-sheep, there can be Delta, and stock-sheep, there can be

No Doubt of a artispactory result.

The new-comers to Texas, with a very few exceptious, must commence small, and work up. Because they cannot go into the sheep-raising on a large scale, they need not think there is no hope of their ever being able to count large flocks of sheep of their own. Almost all who are now extensively engaged in this business commenced in a small way; and, by constant and close attention to their little flocks, they saw them increasing rapidly every year, until they themselves were surprised to find their sheep numbered by the thous ands, and themselves the owners of large domains, and with a good and constantly-increasing bank-account. Instances of this kind are not rare, and the opportunities are still open to thousands who can and will commence sheep-husbandry in a small way, and properly attend to their little flocks.

But it is in Western Texas that sheep-husbandry on a large scale is found, and where extensive sheep ranches, with their hundreds of flocks of 1,000 each, are satisfactorily conducted. Individual experience could be given, but it is not my intention to so into detail in this article, reserving "facts and figures" for some future time, when I will give the actual experience of several who are extensively engaged in sheep-raising.

In no part of the State is there any shelter or feed provided for sheep,—so that NO DOUBT OF A SATISPACTORY RESULT.

in raising them is the wages and board of the shepherds and herders who take care of them. In the southwestern part of the State, especially where there is sufficient timber for protection in case of severe storms or very cold weather (which iss xceedingly rare in this portion of the State), no shelter or feed is necessary; but, in Northwestern Teras, I believe the flocks would thrive better if they were provided with some kind of protection against severe storms, which, though not frequent, are liable to occur every winter. In addition to a cheap shelter, or shield against winds and storms, it will certainly be found asfe and judicious to provide a little feed in case of THE ONLY EXPENSE winds and storms, it will certainly be found safe and judicious to provide a little feed in case of snow-storms in winter, that have been known to cover the grass for several days. The extra trouble or expense will be more than paid back in an increased quantity and quality of wool at

THE IMPORTANCE OF SHEEP-RUSBANDRY in Texas can be partially conceived when the following estimated shipment of wool from the State, and the present number of sheep now feeding upon the nutricious grasses of Texas, are properly considered. It is estimated that there are now over 5,000,000 sheep in the State, —more than there are in any other State in the Union, excepting California, which has about 8,000,000.—Ohio ranging third in the list, with about 4,500,000. Last year over 11,000,000 pounds of wool were shipped out of the State, besides large quantities that were manufactured into yarns and cloth by the woolen-mills in our State. These figures will increase annually, and in a very few years this State will contain a larger number of sheep, ship more wool, and manufacture more woolen goods, than any other State in the Union. THE CATTLE

without being overcrowded. Those following the cattle-raising business now do not have to lead a solitary, lonesome life, as did those who ran the Maveric, on the Thousand Hills, ere the course of empire had taken its way westward. Villages; and settlements are springing up all over the Far West, at the rate of fifty miles annually. There are some stockmen who would like to stop it, thinking that their rich free pastures and ranges are being encroached upon, and therefore see the inevitable consequence,—Go West,—though the range they claim or occupy is excensive enough to feed fifty to one hundred times as many cattle as they own: but of such is the Kingdom of Texas. This peculiar class of cow-men live, move, and have their being in a bovine atmosphere; the outside world is nothing more than a nonestity beyond the beef consumed, and all conversation foreign to beef is strictly tabooed. Any one moving outside of their domain is looked upon by them with feelings of contempt. A man may be the greatest warrior, author, or statesman; but if, among his attainments, cow-sense is wanting, he is looked upon as one whose education has been sadly neglected, and is treated accordingly. A THOUSAND-FOLD

| Dr. | S | 320 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,00

The Immense Profits That Are Being

Unbounded Opportunities Still Presented for Engagement in These Lucrative Indistries.

stence of The Tribune. Smalal Correspondence of The Tribune.

WESTERN TEXAS, Aug. 3.—Sheep-raising is destined to be one of the most extensive and profitable branches of stock-raising in this tate,-in fact, it may now be so eo and yet it is only in its infancy. The profits of the business are immense; and in no part of the Union can it be more advantageously pursued than in Western Texas. But the western portion of the State is not the only section where sheep can be successfully raised, though all things considered, it affords the best field for sheep-husbandry on a large scale. All the prairies of Texas, however, are well adapted to sheep-raising; and, even in the well-settled counties, the farmers give this branch of in-

THE IMPORTANCE OF SHEEP-HUSBANDRY

rapidly within the last few years, and will continue so to do for many more. It is not long since most of the large cattle-ranches of Texas, for which the State has become so famous, were almost exclusively confined to what is known as Southwest Texas; but now they are found in every county in the western portion of the State, and the number of stock-men and their herds are annually on the increase. There are very few of the pursuits of life that offer such large and sure profits as stock-raising in this State. The profits of the business are said to be 25 to 40 per cent; and, as most of these accrue from the annual increase of numbers, all can readily see what a vast enterprise it has grown to be in these few years, and the boundless proportions it will ultimately assume. There were driven overland from this State last vear, by the different cattle-trails through the Indian Territory and New Mexico to Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, etc., 328,648 bead. Up to August the total drive for 1978 is generally estimated at about 257,927. The first bill of lading issued by the Texas & Pacific Railroad, at Fort Worth, was on Sept. 2, 1877. The shipment was twenty-three head of cattle. Last year there were shipped from the same place 2,200 car-loads of cattle, averaging twenty-two head to the car.

While the business is a very large one. While the business is a very large one, and constantly on the increase, the territory is sufficiently large to admit of its profitable increase

TO OWN AS LARGE A TRACT OF LAND as possible; for the time will come when all grazing must be done upon the lands of the owners of stock. It is also a well-known fact that those who raise core, and increase the fat upon their best steers, ship by rail to market, and are ready at all times to take advantage of high prices make the most more venous the conhigh prices, make the most money upon the cap-ical invested and the number of cattle handled. But, for years, thousands of cattle will be raised by those who do not own an aere of land, and thousands—even millions—of dollars made irom stock entirely fattened upon the rich and nutritions grasses of the "Lone Star State," without any excense whatever any a the recomnutritions grasses of the Lone Star State," without any expense whatever save the wages and board of the help required.

A few figures, based upon the experience of those who have been engaged in cattle-raising for years, may be interesting to many who are tainking of eggaging in the business:

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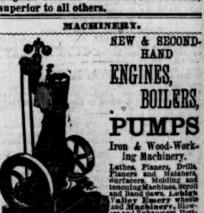


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A 300-MILE RIDE will carry them to Gra at 11:30 a. m., leaving to p. m. for Benton Harbon is made with steamer early Thursday mornin early Thursday mornin

THE ELEGANT PARSEN CITY OF F Will leave Wedne CITY OF I Will leave Saturday,

Send for Excursion Circulars, State rooms can be secured in Office, 74 Market-st. LAKE MICH. & LAK THE SIDE-WHEEL Will leave Clark at Bridge for South and Hyde Park Fish leaving you there until 4:30 n. For Water-Works Crib. Soui Government Pier at 2:30 p. u Strets. Grand Moonlight Ex Society. Fare only 50 cts

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